"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk east winds.

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MYSTERY OF $629,157.34

No Record to be Found of Deposit in Treasury Department.

PROCEEDS OF INDIAN LANDS

Mr. Hitchcock Turned It Over to Treasury in 1901—Traced to Last January, Where Records Stop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There has been a two days' feverish search in the United States Treasurer's office, by reason of the turbulence in the administration in the Southwest. Clerks have been straining to find the records of deposit for $629,157.34, realized from the sale of town sites in the Kiowa country of Oklahoma more than two years ago.

Secretary Hitchcock holds the certificates of deposits, turned over to him by ex-Gov. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Secretary's record was clear, for the money had been passed to the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis as soon as received, but it was clearly "up to" the Treasury Department to produce a record of its own books for the receipts.

All this was brought about by a request for information regarding the deposits. It grew out of the rumor, shown to be incorrect, at least as far as the Interior Department is concerned, that the money had not been deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, but with a trust company in St. Louis.

At first the Treasury Department found no record of the deposit, and the search began in dead earnest. It looked peculiar that the Government could be carrying such a large sum on its books and have no record, easily accessible, of the same.

Finally it appeared as an item in the daily accounts of the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis for Aug. 22. A few days prior to that date a report was printed in The Times to the effect that the money was on deposit in a St. Louis trust company. Then the Treasury officials set to work harder than ever to ascertain whether there was any previous record of the deposits in the Sub-Treasury.

For the best part of the last two days the search has proceeded, one of the latest developments being the discovery of an entry of such deposits last January. That, however, was a year and a half after the money was actually paid over to the St. Louis Sub-Treasury by ex-Gov. Richards or his immediate agents and the receipts therefor given to Secretary Hitchcock.

The discrepancy, if there really be one, is one for the Treasury officials themselves to clear up, but it is expected that the record will be fully discovered.

Land Commissioner Richards, who opened the Kiowa Town sites, discussed to-day the opinion of Treasury officials that the proceeds from the town site sales should have been audited immediately by the Auditor for the Interior Department, and not held in the name of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Richards declared that it was a trust fund, of which the Secretary of the Interior acts as Trustee, and that the money had been handled and conserved, as far as the Interior Department is concerned, in a manner entirely regular.

The following statement was given out by Land Commissioner Richards:

"No portion of this balance belongs to the Government. By the act under which these town sites were sold it is to be disposed of under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the manner provided in the act. The Secretary is the trustee of this fund, charged with the duty of seeing that it is expended in the manner provided by the act.

"The money was deposited in the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. There was no direction in the law that it should be so deposited. It might have been deposited elsewhere in the discretion of the Secretary."

Those who prefer the Treasury Department's end of the argument insist that Commissioner Richards has failed to show that the trust fund, as such, even if it did not belong to the United States, should have been audited by the Auditor for the Interior Department.

They also declare that on two different occasions drafts of proposed legislation have been sent to Congress from the Interior Department containing provisions that particular accounts should not be subject to the supervision of any other executive offices. These provisions went out on points of order that they were in contravention of existing law.

A decision of Controller Tracewell in an Indian logging case, thought by that official to be somewhat on all fours with the present controversy, was cited to-day, holding that the accounts should be passed by the Auditor for the Interior Department.

INDIAN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Hitchcock's Ruling That Land Shall no Longer Be Given Them to be Tested in Court.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Aug. 29.—Ora Cecelia Robtaille, an infant, vs. the United States, was the title of an action which was begun in the United States Court in this city to-day. The case is an important one, as it is brought to decide whether Indian children are to have land allotments in the future, the Secretary of the Interior having held that land shall not be given, as heretofore, to children of annuitants born after July 21, 1900.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff's mother is a member of the Mississippi Band of Chippewas, and her father a man of mixed Indian blood. It further relates that an application for an allotment has been made in regular form, and has been rejected by the Secretary of the Interior, and asks that his ruling in the premises be set aside.

TWO CENTENARIANS DEAD.

Man Claimed to Have Been the Oldest in Illinois Passes Away.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—Francis Anthony, the oldest man in Illinois, died this morning of heart failure. He was born in May, 1800, in Ireland.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Mrs. U. L. Furcynca, residing near Terre Coupee, is dead at the age of 107 years. She was born in Poland, and for more than half a century had lived in La Porte and St. Joseph Counties. Family records substantiate her age.

CROKER WANTS TO COME BACK.

Will Delay Visit, However, Until After Election—Tammany Fears He Has an Eye to Patronage.

Friends of Richard Croker said last night at the Democratic Club that Mr. Croker may be back in New York in December to see his old friends. This information was brought to New York by Edward C. Sheehy, a member of the old Tammany Board of Tax Commissioners. Mr. Sheehy is a warm personal friend of Croker's, and recently visited him at Wantage.

According to Mr. Sheehy the life at Wantage, while agreeable in the main, is palling on the old Tammany leader, and he longs at times to get back in New York, to visit the club and the Hall and to become a part of the life here without taking up any of the burdens of politics and without any thought whatsoever of resuming his old sway in the Tammany organization.

"Mr. Croker is out of politics for good," said Mr. Sheehy. "He never will lead the Hall again, and has absolutely relinquished all thought or desire to do so. His presence in England at this time, however, is nothing more than a voluntary exile, for he longs to be back. However, Mr. Croker realizes that, were he to come to New York the newspapers would make his presence here an issue, and this would greatly injure the chances of Tammany in the coming municipal campaign. Mr. Croker knows just what would happen in that event, and therefore, for the good of Tammany and against his own inclinations, he will remain in England until after the Fall election. Then he will be back here for a visit."

Mr. Sheehy said that he learned the feelings of Mr. Croker while at Wantage, and when Mr. Croker's son, Frank, was about to sail for New York. The son urged his father to return, and he declined, giving his reasons as Mr. Sheehy has outlined them.

Among the Tammany men seen last night credit generally was given to the report, and they look for Mr. Croker later in the year, being satisfied that he will not return until after election. Many of them, however, expressed a fear that Croker's return after election would mean that he wanted to distribute the patronage in the event of Tammany being successful. They pointed to the fact that Croker returned in 1897, shortly before the election of Van Wyck, and then took charge of all the patronage distribution.

Take the Educational Sight-Seeing New York Yacht. 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer. 3 hours' sail from foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

PAVING WAY FOR McCLELLAN.

McLaughlin Said to Have Conceded Mayoralty Nomination to Manhattan—Grout for the Bench.

Men high in the councils of Tammany Hall last night said that Charles F. Murphy and Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Democracy in Kings County, have come to an agreement that the candidate of the Democracy for the Mayoralty shall come from Manhattan Borough. Mr. McLaughlin returned to his Brooklyn home yesterday from Jamesport, Long Island, and it was said that he and Mr. Murphy would have a conference on Tuesday next and go over the general municipal situation before the Fusion conference committee holds its session.

According to the plan of action outlined last night, Controller Grout will be offered a place on the Supreme Court bench if he will accept it, and thus if possible break up the proposition of many of the Fusionists to renominate their entire ticket for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. The Controller for many years has desired a judicial position. The Tammany men generally believe that the situation will be thoroughly cleared within the next week, so that the nomination of George B. McClellan for Mayor can be brought about by Mr. Murphy without any objection from the other leaders of the party in any of the five boroughs.

CHURCH GOING HIS UNDOING.

Boston Defaulter Recognized by Pastor in Mexico—Will Be Arrested Unless He Has Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—News was received here to-day that Willard S. Allen, who ran away four weeks ago with $80,000 belonging to the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society, was seen in the City of Mexico on Sunday last.

It appears that Allen attended the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, the pastor of which, the Rev. J. W. Butler, a former Bostonian, knows him well and recognized him. It is supposed that Mr. Butler gave out the fact of Allen's presence.

The Boston police have wired for Allen's arrest, if he is still in Mexico.

CAR AND CARRIAGE COLLIDE.

Mrs. Lewis of New Haven Thrown from Vehicle and Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—Mrs. S. A. Lewis, wife of President F. Lewis of the Storage and Trucking Company, was seriously, and possibly fatally, injured late to-day by a collision between a trolley car and her light carriage.

Mrs. Lewis was returning to her home in a carriage, and was driving from the street toward the driveway leading to the stables. As she did not notice the approach of the trolley car, she was taken by surprise when the motorman rang his bell, and a collision could not be averted.

Mrs. Lewis was thrown from the carriage. Her right leg was fractured in two places, one rib was broken, and a deep cut was made in her head. She is at Grace Hospital, where her condition is said to be critical.

TROLLEY DISASTER TRIAL.

North Jersey Company's Directors to Face a Jury in Newark, N. J., To-morrow for Manslaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The eleven officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company who were indicted for manslaughter as a result of the Clifton Avenue grade crossing horror of Feb. 19 last, will be placed on trial before Chief Justice Gummere in the Supreme Court Circuit on Monday. More than one hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed.

The indicted men are Edward F. C. Young, the millionaire President of the First National Bank in Jersey City; David Young, Charles M. Shipman, James Smith, Richard Eick, Arthur W. Pratt, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company; Elisha B. Gaddis, a millionaire grocer of Newark; J. Roosevelt Shanley, John D. Crimmins of New York, and Alexander J. Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The first six named were connected with the management of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, while the last five belonged to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of that line. Each is under $2,000 bail to await the result of the trial. The trial will be the first of its kind in the State of New Jersey.

SENATOR HANNA YET IN BED.

He Has no Fever, but Physicians Advise Care for Himself.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Senator Hanna, upon the advice of his physician, did not leave his bed to-day, and will probably not do so before the first of next week.

While the Senator has no fever, he continues somewhat weak, and for that reason it is thought best for him to remain in bed for a day or two longer. He expects to take an active part in the Republican State campaign and to make speeches during its progress.

Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico was a guest at the Hanna residence to-day and talked for some time with Mr. Hanna.

GRIGGS FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

Ex-Attorney General Thinks New Jersey Judiciary Too Antiquated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, in a letter to ex-Senator William M. Johnson of Bergen County, has come out strongly in favor of the pending judiciary amendments. He wrote:

I sincerely hope the amendments will be adopted. They are essential for the improvement of our antiquated judicial system, which was formulated sixty years ago. We must provide court facilities equal to the public requirements, which have enormously increased in New Jersey, as they have elsewhere. I suppose that the increase in the number of cases to be heard and decided yearly in the Court of Errors and Appeals now over the annual number heard forty years ago is more than thirtyfold and in importance and amount involved the same proportion of increase will hold.

It is imperative that a Court of Appeals be provided to give all their time to the hearing of cases on appeal that is the main effect of these amendments. The right administration of justice, which is the highest function of government, requires this reform.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Good music.—Adv.

HEINZE WINS IN THE GREAT MONTANA FIGHT

Court Decides Nipper Case in His Favor and Against Clark.

A BATTLE OF MILLIONAIRES

Has Furnished Spectacle of Bribery, Bulldozing, and Corruption of Judiciary Seldom Seen.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 29.—Judge William Clancy, in the District Court at Butte to-day, rendered his decision in the famous Nipper mine case, in which he granted, point by point, all asked by the plaintiffs, F. Augustus Heinze and others, against the Washoe Copper Company and the Anaconda Copper Company, on the Nipper mine. The suit involved ore bodies under the Gden and other claims owned by the defendants.

Heinze claimed to own the ore bodies on the ground that they were extra-lateral on the portions of the Nipper vein. The defendants denied that there was any Nipper vein at all in the Nipper mining claim, and at the trial put in evidence to show that the only vein in the Nipper claim was the Blue X Fault Fissure, and that it crossed the claim northeast and southeast. They, therefore, denied that the plaintiffs had any extra-lateral rights or had any claim to the ore bodies involved.

Judge Clancy in his decision adopted all of the findings of fact and conclusions of the plaintiffs. The suit involved mining property to the value of $10,000,000. Exceptions to the judgment of the court were taken by the defendants, and the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

In all the annals of American political struggles there is no more striking case than the fierce fight between the two Montana millionaires, Senator Clark and F. Augustus Heinze. The famous "State capital feud" between the Cities of Helena and Anaconda and the Clark-Daly feud paled into insignificance when the fight to the finish between Heinze and Clark was under way.

Charges of corruption became so frequent and the sums named so large that inhabitants of Montana were accustomed to hearing and reading of bribes of more than $1,500,000, and anybody who was reported to have offered less than a hundred thousand was looked upon as a niggardly miser.

For instance, Charles W. Clark, son of the Senator, came out with a statement that Heinze offered him in cold cash two and a half millions of dollars to turn over to him the management of the Democratic Party so that Heinze might control the courts and get favorable decisions in mining litigation which concerned mines, the titles to which were valued at fifty million dollars.

Two district Judges at Butte said that fortunes were offered to them to render decisions against Heinze. The wife and the stenographer of one Judge declared that they had the offer of modern palaces and large sums of money to influence the Judge against Heinze.

Heinze charged that Charles Clark offered a Justice $250,000 to favor Miles Finlen against him in the noted Minnie Healy case. It was said that in order to influence incorruptible Judges partisans of one side would send them spurious checks signed by a rival, thereby prejudicing the Judges against those who were supposed to have sent the money.

Mrs. Ada H. Brooks, the woman who was charged with having wielded undue influence over Judge Harney in Mr. Heinze's behalf, Charles Clark said, was offered $20,000 by the Amalgamated attorney and $5,000 by himself for her assistance in getting the Judge to confess. She agreed to do it, but failed to keep her word.

The fight got so bitter that charges were made broadcast, with but little apparent regard for truth. One rumor was to the effect that under a newspaper building was placed a keg of dynamite by the owner of the building, who was going to blow up his own shop, so that he could convincingly charge his enemies of doing it.

Senator Clark had several papers throughout the State arguing his side of the case, while Heinze had but two. His Butte paper was called The Reveille, and got into trouble with the United States Government, so that it was finally stopped on the ground that it was a private means of getting political preferment and not a public newspaper. Printing offices in Butte refused to print anything for Heinze, and he, of course, said that Senator Clark was the cause of the boycott.

The climax, from a spectacular point of view, was reached when Heinze toured the State in a special train accompanied by a brass band and a vaudeville show that got off "gags" on the Senator. His train was greeted by large crowds, as his "anti trust" Democratic Party was affiliated with the Labor and Populist Parties.

Heinze's chief complaint was that Clark was trying to give him a black name and drive him out of Montana, while Clark accused Heinze of trying to sell his mine holdings to the Amalgamated Company at an exorbitant price, and also trying to use the judiciary and the Legislature to force such payments from the Amalgamated Copper Company.

In March of this year the country read that an "underground battle" had occurred in the Pennsylvania mine. A large force of miners, said to be employed by F. Augustus Heinze, invaded the 807-foot levels of the mine and drove out thirty of the Boston and Montana Company's employes. The officials of the latter company said that their men were driven from ground that was distinctly excluded from the rights of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

And so the fight went on, never letting up in its bitterness and mutual recriminations. Gradually Heinze seemed to be getting the better of the struggle, and his friends became more numerous and confident. Fourteen of his supporters, generally called "Heinze's men," were elected to the Legislature. The opposition made vigorous protests and tried to unseat them, but their efforts were of no avail. For the fourteen are still in the Legislature, and the victory has gone to Heinze.

RAILWAY BUYS CHICAGO LAND.

Eastern Illinois Purchases Tract in Western City for $800,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—After having quietly secured options on the tract, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company has now completed the purchase of the entire frontage on the east side of Clark Street from Taylor Street to Twelfth Street. This deal embraces a frontage of 842 feet and a depth of 96½ feet, and the cost was $800,000.

Piece by piece the property has changed hands since last October, when the purchase was determined on, and not until the title was taken by the Vice President of the company was it known that the purchases were in behalf of the Chicago and Eastern Railway.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN VOTE.

Near New Haven They Succeed in Electing Candidate for Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—About fifty of the eighty women who own property at Woodmont-on-the-Sound participated to-night in the first borough election there. The women were numerous enough in the total of 170 voters to elect F. A. Carleton, a wealthy plumber, who was a candidate for Warden on a platform that promises extensive public improvements in that select Summer colony.

The law passed by the State Legislature empowering the Summer settlement to incorporate as a borough gives the right to vote to women who hold $100 in real estate in their own names and have lived in the colony at least one month.

$1.00, out on the Atlantic Ocean. Steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line, on Sunday, Aug. 30th. See adv.—Adv.

TO BREAK ST. LOUIS TERMINAL MONOPOLY.

Attorney General Crow Commences Quo Warranto Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Attorney General Crow to-day struck the first blow at the terminal monopoly which is throttling the commerce of St. Louis by instituting before the Missouri Supreme Court quo warranto proceedings to annul the charters of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company, the Terminal Railway Company, the Wiggins Ferry Company, and the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association. The petition is of a sweeping character. It charges, in effect, that the railroads centring at St. Louis have formed a conspiracy to control arteries of trade throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The aggregate wealth of the railroad companies composing the Terminal combination, and holding joint interests therein, is computed at $800,000,000. Against this vast organization of capital representing as it does a financial merger on a scale approaching that of the Northern Securities Company, the legal machinery of Missouri is invoked for the first time.

The Attorney General demanded that the issues involved be tried before a jury. It is thus incumbent on the Supreme Court to delegate one of the Circuit Judges of the State to conduct the hearing. The officials of every corporation embraced in the membership of Terminal companies will be cited as witnesses.

If service can be secured the deposition of J. Pierpont Morgan will be taken. Morgan is to be cited in connection with a circular letter issued by his firm advertising for sale terminal bonds to a total amount of $50,000,000. Briefly, this document sets forth that the Terminal Association and its constituent companies have a monopoly on St. Louis freight traffic crossing the Mississippi River, controlling "every available St. Louis entrance for both incoming and outgoing freight."

The action taken to-day is the result of an exhaustive investigation made by the Attorney General into the terminal condition at St. Louis. The most significant information gathered during the course of the inquiry points to the conclusion that the whole scheme of consolidation was pre-arranged. It will be the purpose of the Attorney General to show that immediately after the Merchants' Terminal Railway Company, whose promoters promised commercial salvation to St. Louis was organized, Gould interests secured possession of almost the entire issue of stock and guaranteed the payment of all bonds. It was impossible at any time for an outsider to buy stock.

Despite the most convincing evidence that such a combination existed, the officials refused to begin legal proceedings. The Illinois Attorney General turned the matter over to the Federal authorities, the Washington authorities, and the District Attorney at St. Louis to begin an immediate investigation, with the result that twelve members of the Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis voted to indict the Terminal officials for conspiracy. It requires fourteen votes to indict, so there was no prosecution.

The inquiry was then dropped, the Attorney General of Missouri refusing to act on the information laid before him.

Traffic at St. Louis has been in the grasp of the monopoly ever since the Eads Bridge was built in 1874, except for the three years and six months during which the Merchants' Bridge was an independent concern. Jay Gould was the moving spirit in the formation of the present monopoly, including both bridges. He had to deal chiefly with D. R. Francis, now President of the World's Fair; Seth W. Cobb, C. C. Rainwater, John Whittaker, John R. Holmes, John D. Perry, and John M. Gilmore, who were the representatives for the Merchants' Exchange in promoting the Merchants' Bridge.

BODY WASHED ASHORE.

Found Near Stamford, Only Partly Dressed and with a Stateroom Key in Pocket.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—The body of a man was washed ashore near the Shippan Point Hotel on the east side of Shippan Point this morning. It is badly decomposed, and there is very little about the clothing which would lead to identification.

The only clothing on the body was an under shirt, a pair of grayish flannel trousers and an expensive pair of shoes. In the trousers pocket was the key of a room in a steamboat. The word "New Hampshire" was on one side and "No. 9" on the other. There was also a black purse containing 86 cents and a bone button.

Medical Examiner Jones of Greenwich, who made an official examination, was of the opinion that the body had been in the water over a week. The body is that of a man five feet nine inches tall.

BIG COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.

Boll Weevil Attacks Are Not Serious—Picking Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29.—The Texas cotton crop is in much better condition than most of the reports known to have been telegraphed out of the State would indicate. The growth of bolls is large, but they are not as far matured as in average years. There are many complaints of boll weevil in the southern and southern central counties, but the pest is not numerous in any of them, except along the timber lines and in the bottom lands. This does not include to exceed 10 per cent. of the total acreage, which is reported by the State Agricultural Department to be approximately eight and a quarter million acres.

The boll weevil attacks are not serious on the crop as a whole. Boll worms are reported in perhaps twenty counties on the uplands, but the growth of the plant is so rank that it is likely the boll worms will do as much good as harm. The fields are as a rule clean, the plants heavily fruited and shedding not serious.

In some sections, notably in Eastern Texas, there are so many bolls on the stalks that many of the latter are in danger of breaking down from weight. The crop is about three weeks late. Picking is starting in freely in the southern counties, and first bales are beginning to arrive in the local markets all over Northern Texas. Picking will be general by Sept. 10.

The weather has been fairly favorable for the consistent development of the crop during the last thirty days. The cool nights have been offset by hot days. Rain fell over the territory tributary to Dallas to-day, and benefited the crops in the drier localities. If frost remains off until the average date, say, Nov. 15, Texas will harvest more than three million bales, and may exceed three and a half million bales. This estimate does not include Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

RAILROAD TO BUILD HOTEL.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Officials of the Wabash Railroad announced that they will erect a large hotel in connection with their World's Fair passenger station at St. Louis. Although it will only be for temporary use, the Wabash will spare no expense in making it as fine as any near the fair grounds.

The hotel will occupy the second, third, and fourth floors. The first floor will be devoted to offices and waiting rooms, with a restaurant. There will be between 150 and 200 rooms in the hotel.

$8.00 to Buffalo and Return. Lehigh Valley R. R., Aug. 30-31; return Sept. 8, any train. Superior equipment. 355-1,234 B'way.—Adv.

GIGANTIC MERGER OF TRACTION INTERESTS

Standard Oil Reported in Deal to Combine All City Lines.

Purchase of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s Holdings in Metropolitan Securities Said to be a Step in the Project That Deals with Elevated, Surface and Underground Roads.

It was learned yesterday that a syndicate composed of William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and others, together with Standard Oil interests, had purchased the entire holdings of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in Metropolitan Securities. The price is said to have been several points above the market. This deal was said yesterday to presage the combination in the near future of all the elevated and surface roads, gas, and other lighting plants in and about New York.

At a time not far distant, it is said, the new combination will reach after the subway systems in the various boroughs.

Standard Oil long has had extensive holdings in both Metropolitan and Consolidated Gas. It is also asserted in the Street that the stock of the Interborough Company is largely held by Standard Oil men, although it has been denied that they were of sufficient magnitude to give control.

That the prospect is not confined to any one borough of the greater city is indicated by the recent purchase of the trolley properties in Queens, of which William H. Shelmerdine, a member of the Widener-Elkins Syndicate, was President. Though the Street has never received any direct information as to the identity of those now in control, it is generally believed that the latest combination is the purchaser.

Just before the Interborough-Manhattan deal, by which the elevated properties became part of the Interborough system, Mr. Rockefeller was reported to have bought stock in large amounts in both companies.

Wall Street has been in anticipation of an extensive deal for some time. The nature of it, however, has been carefully guarded, and no suggestion of such an important combination of traction interests was surmised. The men concerned in the transaction, notably Mr. Whitney, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Widener, have put in an unusually busy Summer, remaining in the city during periods which attracted attention in the Street.

The Metropolitan Securities Company was incorporated under the laws of New York on Feb. 14, 1902, as a security-holding company, with a capital of $30,000,000, for the purpose of providing for the present and future needs of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The powers of the company are very broad, and allow it to acquire the securities of corporations which own, operate, or lease, or which are organized for the purpose of constructing, owning, operating, or leasing surface railroads, elevated railroads, rapid transit railroads, underground railroads, &c. It is also privileged to purchase, acquire, hold, and dispose of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and issued in exchange therefor its stock, bonds, or other obligations. The duration of the corporation is a thousand years.

The Interurban Street Railway Company leased the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, guaranteeing 7 per cent. dividends on its stock, besides all fixed charges. Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were given the right to subscribe for $22,400,000 of the $30,000,000 Metropolitan Securities Company's stock, the remainder going to new interests. The stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company was underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at par.

The Securities Company agreed to pay $22,000,000 in cash into the treasury of the Interurban Company, receiving in return stock of the latter at par, and debentures bearing interest at not exceeding 4 per cent. The agreement also provided that the Securities Company should acquire any further stock and securities that the Interurban Company might issue in the future. The lease was ratified on March 20, 1902.

The officers and directors as given by the manual of statistics are: President, Herbert H. Vreeland; Secretary, Edward W. Sayre. Directors, Herbert H. Vreeland, William H. Baldwin, J. Edward Berwind, Paul D. Cravath, Thomas P. Fowler, George G. Haven, James H. Hyde, Augustus D. Juilliard, Richard W. Meade, Thomas F. Ryan, Edward W. Sayre, and Mortimer L. Schiff. The main office of the company is at 32 Liberty Street.

Opposition to the financing scheme of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company began to show itself about March 16, 1902. It resulted in the granting of a temporary injunction in the Supreme Court to restrain the Interurban Company from receiving from the Metropolitan a lease, or from entering into the possession thereof of any property of the Metropolitan until the further order of the court. The plaintiffs in the case were Henry Content and Walter Content, bankers and brokers, of this city, who owned and controlled more than 2,000 shares of the Metropolitan stock.

Another suit was brought by Isidor Wormser, Jr., subsequently praying that the lease be set aside.

On April 8 Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, vacated the temporary injunction granted by Justice Greenbaum to restrain the company from executing the lease by which it sought to transfer its properties and franchises to the Interurban Street Railway Company for a period of 999 years.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. refuses to be interviewed on the purported sale of Metropolitan Securities holdings. He said: "I have been here for pleasure for five weeks and cannot talk business."

MARRIED HIS STENOGRAPHER.

Millionaire William H. Gross Weds Miss Katherine Tobey of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 29.—Announcement of the marriage of William H. Gross, millionaire and owner of the extensive marble quarries at Lee, Mass., and his stenographer, Miss Katherine Tobey, which took place at the residence of Mrs. Charles Gross in Philadelphia, Thursday evening, was received in Lee to-day.

While a stenographer at the Hotel Metropole in New York five years ago, Mrs. Gross became acquainted with her husband. The date of their wedding has been kept a secret. The bridegroom was recently involved in a breach of promise suit in New York, but affected a settlement before the case came to trial.

H. S. BEATTY BADLY HURT.

Ex-Surveyor of the Port of New York Thrown from a Trolley Car in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Hans Stephenson Beattie, formerly Surveyor of the Port of New York, was thrown from a trolley car in this city to-night and probably injured fatally. Just how the accident occurred is not known. Mr. Beattie was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital, and his family was summoned to his bedside.

Mr. Beattie left his home, in Pelham Manor, shortly after 7 o'clock to visit some friends here. He boarded a car on the Union electric line and stood on the back platform, according to the conductor, Joseph Murphy.

At the junction of Third and Fourth Streets, in this city, there is a sharp curve. When the car rounded the curve, Mr. Beattie either slipped or was thrown from the platform to the street. He struck on his back and his head hit the curb with considerable force.

Some citizens carried the injured man into a store and from there he was taken to the hospital. Dr. Storm, after examining Mr. Beattie, said he is suffering from a compound fracture at the base of the skull and is dying.

W. H. McCALL KILLED.

Brother of John A. and Justice Edward E. McCall Mangled Under a Train at Bath Beach.

William H. McCall, seventy years old, of Albany, was run down and fatally injured shortly after 11 o'clock last night by a Bath Beach electric train at New Utrecht Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

His left leg was amputated by the wheels of the train and his skull fractured. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

Mr. McCall, who was in the insurance business in Albany, was a brother of Supreme Court Justice Edward E. McCall and of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. He had been visiting for two weeks at the home of Joseph Martin at 7,222 Fifteenth Avenue, Bath Beach. He was attempting to cross the tracks of the Bath Beach Division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad when he was run down. Nearly the entire train passed over him.

LIGHTNING HUNTED HIM OUT.

Traveled Along an Electric Wire to a Blast and Killed Hiding Miner 800 Feet Under Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—It was a peculiar freak of lightning which sent Martin Stevens, a miner at Franklin Furnace, to his grave yesterday.

Timid of lightning, he was glad, he said, that he worked underground. It was his custom whenever a storm came up to run into the main entrance. He figured that the lightning could not chase him half a mile underground and slay him there, but that is exactly what it did. He was engaged in fixing a blast ready for a charge when suddenly the lightning struck the electric light wire outside and ran down the wire 800 feet into the mine, where it crossed with the discharge wire which Stevens was using.

As a consequence the blast went off while Stevens was working over it, and he was blown to pieces.

NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Congressman Babcock, After Seeing President, Tells What He Thinks It Will Contain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29.—"My conference with President Roosevelt was solely in regard to the proposed financial legislation."

This was the declaration of Congressman Babcock, fresh from an interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. In regard to the proposed financial legislation Congressman Babcock declared that from his talks with the President and other Republican leaders in the East he was led to believe no currency legislation would be attempted in the coming extra session of Congress.

"My idea," said Congressman Babcock, "is that the financial bill adopted will be simply a measure that will permit the use of custom receipts as deposits the same as internal revenue receipts are now used. A step of this kind would in times of financial stringency, I think, give a great deal of help. It is likely, also, that legislation will be adopted which will permit the deposit of other securities besides United States bonds as a security by United States depositors for Federal deposits. I hardly think there will be any changes in regard to the currency adopted in the bill."

ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE SUED.

Paul McCormac of Poughkeepsie, Noted for Queer Acts, Defendant in Alienation Action.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Paul McCormac, a young millionaire, who has more than a local reputation for eccentricity, is the defendant in a suit brought by Charles E. Converse, a prominent merchant, to recover damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Mr. McCormac, in 1900, when he was barely of age, came into a large fortune. His father, Dr. J. H. McCormac, was for a number of years a practicing physician in Philadelphia. Dr. McCormac married Mary Dawson, daughter of a wealthy Quaker. He and his wife died within a few months of each other, and Paul McCormac, an only son, inherited fortunes from both.

Soon after his accession to wealth and independence Paul McCormac began to attract attention by shattering the conventionalities. He sold his father's fine mansion on the exclusive Hyde Park Road near this city to Mr. Converse, and built a large barn back in the fields.

He occupied a suite of apartments on the second floor which were furnished with Oriental magnificence. Intruders were kept off the premises by fierce St. Bernard dogs, and he amused himself and kept the police in a state of nervous anxiety by discharging quantities of explosives late at night.

Mr. McCormac was very friendly with the Converses until last Spring, when suddenly he sold all his property here and left the city. Mrs. Converse also went away, and Mr. Converse disposed of his business interests and property here and left town.

Mr. Converse charges that Mr. McCormac prevailed upon his wife to institute proceedings in New York to have him declared insane. Mrs. Converse withdrew her petition and the couple subsequently settled their differences and are now living together in New York. Mrs. Converse was prominent in society here.

WANT FORMER RATES RESTORED

Chicago and St. Paul Railways, Except Rock Island, Reach Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—All the Chicago-St. Paul roads, with the exception of the Rock Island, have signified their willingness to withdraw the $8 passenger rate now in effect between Chicago and St. Paul and restore rates to the normal basis of $11.50.

The Rock Island has not as yet given any indication of its position in the matter. All that is known of its attitude is that when the $8 rate first went into effect it said very decidedly that it would not consent to its withdrawal while any of the roads gave their adherence to a proposition to adopt any form of interchangeable mileage good on trains.

It is believed, however, that there are strings attached to several of the consents that have been received, that they are conditional, and that a great deal of negotiation would have to be engaged in before any agreements of the proposed restoration could become effective.

$8 to Buffalo and Return via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 30 and 31, return limit Sept. 8. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

HAMBURG BELLE WON THE FUTURITY

Filly Victorious for $46,550 Race in a Head Finish.

LEONIDAS A GOOD SECOND

Winner, Owned by Sydney Paget, Fought Out Great Event with W. C. Whitney's Colt Before a Great Crowd at Sheepshead Bay.

First from start to finish, Hamburg Belle, carrying the comparatively new racing colors of Sydney Paget, lasted in front just long enough to win the Sixteenth Futurity, richest prize on the American turf, by a short head from William C. Whitney's Leonidas, with John E. Madden's The Minute Man four lengths away, third, on a track deep with slush at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday, while a crowd of 20,000 spectators huddled in the grand stand, seeking shelter from the penetrating rain and chilly breeze that attended the greatest racing holiday of the Fall season. The winner was staggering and stopping fast at the end, striding shorter with each jump, while Leonidas closed on her resolutely.

The only question at issue when the finish of the race came was whether Hamburg Belle would last out the six furlongs course, or whether the staggering filly would give it up and permit Leonidas to win. The only real contest was the finish, and the only uncertainty as to the result came in the struggle between the two horses. For the first five and a half furlongs of the six furlong trial Hamburg Belle was in front, so far off before the others of the field and going so easily that the great event looked and in verity was a one-horse race, the fast daughter of Hamburg and Isiac having speed enough to shake off each of her competitors in turn as they challenged, and to hold her advantage in front until well into the quarter stretch of the main or circular track. Then came Leonidas, always well up, with his determined rush, and forced out Hamburg Belle to her last effort.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE STRETCH.

The filly in the final half furlong seemed to tire and fall back to the colt as much as Leonidas closed on her, and the distance between them narrowed so rapidly that one jump past the post Leonidas showed in front. With the struggle between the first two horses absorbing public attention, there hardly seemed to be a third, so far back was The Minute Man, who achieved that obscure but consoling place. The remainder of the runners were strung out for nearly a furlong, mud-bespattered and rain-soaked to the point where the colors of the riders were hardly distinguishable. It was a thrilling but unsatisfactory ending of the most-talked-of horse race of the Fall season, and the only genuine enthusiasm manifested by the crowd was on the part of the fortunate supporters of Hamburg Belle.

At that the winner was the popular choice for the race, and in actual fact, by her own merit, commanded better and stronger support than any other single horse in the contest, though the James R. Keene entry, composed of Delhi and Kohinoor, on figures, held the position of actual post choice. For the betting division among the holiday racegoers there was some consolation for the outcome of the race in the fact that well-backed stable entries finished second and third, Leonidas paying the backers of the Whitney entry a small margin of profit by being second, while The Minute Man, in the third place, saved a considerable portion of the bets made on the Madden entry. Of the Keene entry of two horses and the Brown entry of two, neither figured in the result, though Audience of the pair that bore E. R. Brown's colors, made a creditable showing and was a fair fourth.

Though beaten William C. Whitney, who witnessed the race from the club stand, and all the partisans of the Whitney stable, found cause for much gratification in the fact that both the winner, Hamburg Belle, and the second horse, Leonidas, are the progeny of Hamburg, the $60,000 premier stallion of Mr. Whitney's Kentucky stock farm, while John E. Madden found some compensation for the defeat of the three horses that carried his colors in the reflected glory of having once owned and raced Hamburg, and in the more solid honor of having finished third with his stout colt, The Minute Man.

The Futurity was run as the fourth race on the day's programme, and was the central event of the opening of the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. In accordance with precedent and the popularity of the famous fixture, there was a large gathering of turf patrons, but large as was the crowd, it fell far short of expectations and former Futurity attendances. Robert Pinkerton, manager of the race track police, estimated that 20,000 visitors were assembled in club, grand, and field stands when the Futurity was run, or approximately about half as large a crowd as had been anticipated. That even 20,000 racegoers were on hand for the sixteenth running of the Futurity, however, testified strongly to the popularity of the race, for the conditions as to weather were depressing and disagreeable to the last extreme, and the promises of a contest were sadly curtailed by the same causes.

Every effort had been made by the Coney Island Jockey Club to prepare the course for record-breaking time in the Futurity, but the constant rainfall for twenty-four hours preceding the struggle disarranged all preparations and made about the worst track, in appearance at least, for the race that a Futurity has ever been run over. Racegoers knew in advance that there was a certainty of heavy and wet going, but owners and trainers were so prepared for the conditions that prevailed that there were fewer changes in the prospects for the races than were looked for. Of the nineteen horses announced overnight as starters, only three were scratched, these being F. P. Keene's Dovecote, J. E. Madden's Gettysburg, and August Belmont's Beldame. For the absence of these there was compensation in the addition to the race of J. E. Madden's Ancestor, and S. A. White's Rain or Shine.

BETTING ON THE BIG EVENT.

Hamburg Belle, oddly enough, was announced on the programme as a doubtful starter and horsemen were kept guessing up to almost the moment of the race over the question of whether she would or would not run. It was whispered at first and later shouted that Hamburg Belle, in spite of her wonderful speed and the form she showed over moderately poor tracks in the Spring, was at a great disadvantage in mud or heavy going and that her stable was more than doubtful about her chances in the going that prevailed. These doubts extended to the general public early in the afternoon, and had considerable influence on the betting, though in the end Hamburg Belle regained her place in popular estimation, and was well supported by the general public, though the horsemen and professional backers to a large extent neglected her.

Hamburg Belle nevertheless carried the confidence and a considerable amount of money of her stable, while the horsemen and professional betting men distributed themselves fairly well between the Keene entry, composed of Delhi and Kohinoor,

who started actual favorite at 7 to 2, and John E. Madden's Adbell, the Minute Man, and Ancestor, and S. S. Brown's Broomstick and Audience, which entries were quoted at 5 to 1 each at post time. William Lakeland's Little Em, William C. Whitney's Mercury and Leonidas, and W. M. Sheftel's Highball also were well supported, while Phaser and Rain or Shine were the extreme outsiders. The fine rain and the breeze that blew in from the ocean were responsible for making the betting ring appear crowded to an unusual extent, for racegoers had to find shelter somewhere, and the betting ring made the most convenient place, but at that there was fairly brisk business for the 150 layers of odds who did business in the several lines of the big ring and the unnumbered smaller layers on the deadline and in the field. The volume of the betting was lighter, however, than is ordinarily the case, and gave occasion for comparison between the pyrotechnic speculation on the Futurity of a year ago and the betting yesterday, very much to the disadvantage of the latter event.

The Futurity was scheduled to be run at 4 o'clock, and the horses in the race immediately preceding it hardly had got off the track when the paddock became a centre of attraction for a large portion of the crowd. The weather was so wet and disagreeable that not a great number of women were among the occupants of the boxes and seats in the club stand, but those who were present seemed almost unanimous in the desire to see the preparation of the Futurity horses for the great struggle, and in the face of the rain and sodden grass a great number of the feminine patrons of racing made the journey to the paddock, joining the groups about the several competitors as they were being saddled.

CROWD SAW HORSES IN PADDOCK.

William C. Whitney conducted a party to the paddock and was a conspicuous figure in the group surrounding Mercury and Leonidas, as Trainer J. W. Rogers gave them the final touches before the call to the post. John E. Madden was exceedingly busy superintending the saddling of his trio of two-year-olds, while the Keene entry and the Brown pair attracted the next largest gatherings under the saddling shed, to which the rain drove all the competitors. The warming up gallops were watched with the keenest interest by the amateur as well as the professional bettors, but if the brief moves made by a dozen or more of the eighteen runners threw any light on the puzzling problem of who would win, it failed to show in the speculation, the prices varying but slightly from the first betting until the actual start of the race was made, about five minutes after a false alarm was sounded by a premature shout that ran through the stand in the shape of the stereotype cry, "They're off."

The rain, if anything, was a trifle heavier than before, when the horses passed the stand on the parade to the post, the line of the procession being in the order that the horses were named on the programme, with Delhi in the lead, and Ancestor, last of the added starters, bringing up the rear. At the six furlong post, far away up the Futurity chute, the dozen and a half two-year-olds ready to run for the most valuable race of the year lined up with Lady Amelia on the rail in the inside position, Little Em next to her, and Mercury of the Whitney entry on the extreme outside, the horses conspicuous in the betting occupying places as follows: Kohinoor, fourth; Delhi, ninth; Adbell, tenth; The Minute Man, twelfth; Hamburg Belle, eleventh, and Broomstick, thirteenth. Nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed before Starter Fitzgerald succeeded in bringing the eighteen two-year-olds head first to the barrier in such order as suited him, while the dripping rain soaked and chilled the riders and cooled the horses to the point of meek submission to the starter's orders.

The barrier was sprung to an excellent start, the eighteen going away together and being abreast for the briefest fraction of a second, until past the timing flag. Early in the race, as it then was, Hamburg Belle's electrical speed asserted itself and that splendid filly showed first, with Leonidas by her side, Little Em third, and The Minute Man fourth. From that point to the actual finish of the race, these four were the most conspicuous, the others beginning to fade away immediately, while a cloud of muddy water flew up as the field churned forward. Through the straightaway of the Futurity chute the rain had fallen on a hard surface and had helped to pack the earth, leaving a thin covering of mud and water on the surface, with a hard bottom below over which the horses ran almost as fast as if they had been on a dry track.

Here Hamburg Belle seemed to be quite at home, and, moving away from the field steadily, she led by an open length to the head of the stretch, with Little Em second and The Minute Man and Leonidas third and fourth, a length and a half away, Lady Amelia, Highball, and Audience being the closest of the others, while Broomstick, Adbell, Kohinoor, and Delhi had places in the middle of the crowd.

GREAT PRIZE WON BY A HEAD.

To the bend in the Futurity straight Hamburg Belle was galloping easily, Fuller, who rode her, looking neither to right nor left, but keeping a steady hold of the filly and making the most of her early speed without distressing her. Coming out of the chute and entering the main track at the head of the stretch, Hamburg Belle looked to have the race at her mercy, and, though there she struck the heavy going of the older and more-used track, she still appeared to have her nearest opponent safely beaten, though still a quarter of a mile from the winning post. Hamburg Belle first shook off Little Em at this point, and, slipping along, had two lengths' lead at the five-furlong pole, where Leonidas, ridden by Redfern, made a move forward, and Hamburg Belle, for the first time in the race, appeared to have a real competitor.

Even then the filly was running so freely and strong and had so much the advantage that it seemed a hopeless task for Leonidas to go after her. Redfern nevertheless sent him on, and, riding hard through the last furlong, began to gain on the flying leader, slowly at first, and then, as Hamburg Belle tired in the deep going and under the pace she carried, more swiftly. The last half furlong pole was almost reached, however, before Hamburg Belle tired perceptibly. Then, with her stride shortening and herself beginning to flounder, she slackened her pace slightly, Leonidas in the meantime giving generous response to Redfern's call on him and gaining steadily. As they passed the five and a half furlongs Fuller, on Hamburg Belle, realized the danger from Leonidas and the distressed condition of his mount, but with exceeding coolness sat still and waited patiently, saving the last of the filly's speed and courage for the supreme moment at the end.

On and on came Leonidas, drawing steadily away from those behind him, none of whom then was in the least dangerous, and picking up the ground separating him from Hamburg Belle with such steadiness as to give the watching crowd the first moment of doubt as to the result since the start was made. Then within fifty yards of the winning post Redfern went at his mount in dead earnest, and, arousing him with whip and heel, made the rush that all but won a Futurity. Then, too, Fuller made his final call, and, hard at work with hands and heels, rallied Hamburg Belle for her last staggering, heart-breaking effort.

Timed with absolute exactness, Fuller's effort was victorious, for with Hamburg Belle floundering under him and dead beat as she past the post, he brought her home with her dainty muzzle just showing before Leonidas, who seemed to be jumping twice to the mare's once, while four lengths further back The Minute Man, hard ridden by Bullman, was third, with Audience fourth, Highball fifth, and Little Em, who had stopped almost to a canter, sixth. Kohinoor, Mercury, Lady Amelia, Adbell, Collector Jessup, Broomstick, Delhi, Rain or Shine, Ancestor, Raglan, Midshipman, and Phaser followed in the order named.

The time of the race, 1:13, was amazingly good, considering the condition of the track, if the time was correct, for it was a full second faster than the time of Savable's Futurity on a good track a year ago, when the great race was run for the first time over the new Futurity course. There was doubt expressed by many horsemen, however, as to the accuracy of the time, though the fact that selling class two-year-olds in an earlier race on the same day ran five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course in 1:05 3-5 seemed to bear out the correctness of the timer's figures on the more important event.

Whether the time be correct or not, however, Hamburg Belle's victory was in no sense a fluke, as the filly has proved her merit in public on numerous occasions before, her success in the Futurity making a record of five straight wins since June 1. Hamburg Belle thus has won five of seven races since she first started, her two defeats having been earlier in the season, at Aqueduct, where she first was unplaced, and in another race was second to The Lady Rohesia. Hamburg Belle is a well-grown bright chestnut filly by Hamburg—Isiac. She was bred by the late Marcus Daly and was bought in the name of Sydney Paget at the dispersal sale of Marcus Daly's breeding and racing establishments. Thus it oddly happens, long after the death of Mr. Daly, that his estate benefits by his enterprises as a breeder in that to the estate must be paid the $2,000 out of the Futurity Stake added money which is offered to the nominator of the winner. Hamburg Belle earned another distinction in that she is the third filly to win a Futurity in the sixteen years that it has been run, her victory entitling her to a place on the roll of honor with The Butterfly, Futurity winner in 1894, and L'Alouette in 1897.

The total value of the stakes was $46,550, of which the winner's share is $36,300. To Mr. Whitney's Leonidas, as the second horse, the race was worth $4,750, with an additional $1,250 to Mr. Whitney as the nominator of the second horse, while J. E. Madden receives as his share of the stake $2,250, with $500 additional to E. C. Cowdin as the nominator of the third horse. Though the betting on the race, according to the bookmakers, was not remarkably heavy, the immediate friends of Sydney Paget and the partisans of the Paget stable were credited with having won a considerable amount of money, Mr. Paget's personal winnings, aside from the value of the stakes, being placed at about $80,000.

A number of the horsemen quartered at Sheepshead Bay also profited handsomely over the race by backing Hamburg Belle on the strength of her extraordinary trial for the Futurity three days before the race, when she was worked three quarters of a mile in 1:13, the time which she exactly duplicated in her performance yesterday with racing colors up. Mr. Paget was congratulated by Mr. Whitney immediately after the race, and the meeting between the two caused some comment, as but a few years ago when Mr. Whitney first embarked in racing, Sydney Paget, a relative of Mr. Whitney's son-in-law, was manager of the Whitney stable and the Whitney horses ran in the name of Mr. Paget. Since that time Mr. Paget has been racing on his own account, and it was remarked on as a coincidence that Mr. Whitney's son, with Irish Lad, beat him by a head for the Brooklyn Handicap, and his ex-racing manager with Hamburg Belle beat him by about the same distance for the most coveted plum of the American turf.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Shot Gun Won the Fall Handicap and Adjidaumo the Steeplechase Stakes.

Rather light fields ran the five races that rounded out the programme of Futurity Day, the condition of the track being responsible for an uncommonly large number of withdrawals from a card that in its first promise was more than ordinarily attractive. Two stakes, aside from the Futurity, were decided, these being the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, over the short course, in which five horses of the thirteen named ran, and the Fall Handicap, at six furlongs, for which a field of eight horses competed.

Of the field for the Fall Handicap, W. B. Jennings's Shot Gun and Perry Belmont's River Pirate were the two best backed. Shot Gun at post time being installed favorite, at 3 to 1. Shot Gun broke out at the lifting of the barrier, and in the first half furlong took a commanding lead and never afterward permitted any of his opponents to get near him. River Pirate worked his way through the field, and, entering the stretch for the run home, made a strong effort after the leader, but never was able to get up to him, Shot Gun winning easily by three lengths, while River Pirate was three lengths in front of the added starter Ingold. Amur, ridden by Mara, was the post favorite for the steeplechase, with Valdes a steady second choice, but neither horse had speed enough to live with Adjidaumo, who went to the front in the run to the first jump, and, leading all the way over the short course, galloped home winner in handy style by three lengths, while Amur beat Valdes by two lengths and a half.

Fifteen horses ran in the selling five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, Grenade and Mimon starting equal favorites at 4 to 1 each. Grenade, the first to move when the start was made, was in front all the distance and hustled out, won by two lengths, while Funny Side, Sweet Tone, and Monster finished in the order named, heads apart. Stroller, backed down at post time, displacing Vincennes as favorite in the mile selling, and won from end to end, galloping home first in easy style, a length and a half before Thorneycroft, while Vincennes was a poor third.

The sixth race, a mile and a sixteenth on the turf, produced a rather odd happening, and was the cause of so much dissatisfaction to the betting crowd that Robert Pinkerton had to interfere and eject one man who was too vigorous in hissing disapproval of Starter Fitzgerald's actions. Only four horses of the ten entered answered the call to the post, Flying Ship starting a favorite at 2 to 1 on. While lined up at the barrier Collegian, ridden by Finnessy, and Black Hussar, ridden by J. Martin, were caught by the barrier, which failed to act promptly when Starter Fitzgerald sprung it. Finnessy was unseated, and Collegian almost jumped on him as the boy fell, while Black Hussar was hung in the webbing of the machine and did not break. Flying Ship and Swamplands went on together, and though the riders were in doubt as to whether a start had been made, they ran the course, Flying Ship winning as he pleased, well off before Swamplands. Black Hussar started on after them as soon as Martin was clear of the broken barrier, and galloped in for third money long after the other two had finished. Finnessy was stunned by his fall, but later got up and showed no ill effects. The betting crowd, in doubt as to whether a legal start had or had not been made, gathered about the Stewards' stand and clamored vociferously for a decision declaring "no contest," many of the betting men asserting that as the barrier had not lifted at the proper time no start had been made, and the horses should be ordered to run again. The starter, however, said that he had sent the horses away, and acting on his statement the official placing was announced in spite of the hooting, hissing assemblage about the stand. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Mr. Chamblett's Adjidaumo, ch. g., 5 years, by Juvenal—Castalia, 142 pounds, (W. Helder,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
J. W. Colt's Amur, ch. g., 5, by Bob Miller—Anadem, 140, (Mara,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....2
J. E. Widener's Valdes, b. h., 5, by Wadsworth—Frederica, 155, (Donohue,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....3

Time—4:26. Won handily by two lengths; two and a half lengths between second and third. Step Lightly, b. g., 135, (Bernhart,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, and Ohnet, ch. g., 6, 135, (Sanger,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Step Lightly fell and did not finish. Value to the winner, $1,280. Winner trained by Silas Veitch.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Sydney Paget's Grenade, b. g., by St. Gatien—Turncoll, 109 pounds, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
Miss Thelma Walden Littlefield's Funny Side, br. f., 102, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2
Albert Simon's Sweet Tone, br. f., 104, (Helgerson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....3

Time—1:05 3-5. Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third. Bob Murphy, Donnelly, Redman, Knowledge, Monster, Tom Cod, Tommy Rot, Extralaw, Mimon, Mildred L., M., Anna Hastings, and Edna Edwards also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, first of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track.

W. B. Jennings's Shotgun, b. c., 3 years, by Artillery—Princess Noretti, 109 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....1
Perry Belmont's River Pirate, ch. c., 3, by Pirate of Penzance—Harebell, 110, (Hicks,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2
A. Featherstone's Ingold, b. g., 5, by Ingoldsby—Radiance, 105, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3

Time—1:14 3-5. Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third. The Musketeer, b. h., 5, 119, (Fuller,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1; Articulate, br. h., 5, 114, (Larsen,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1; Lady Uncas, b. m., 5, 100, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Himself, ch. h., 5, 108, (D. O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, and Lux Casta, b. m., 4, 118, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $2,150. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, the produce of mares nominated on or before Jan. 2, 1901, at $20 each, or $10 if the money accompany the entry; other liabilities $50 each for nominations left in after Nov. 1, 1902; $100 each for nominations left in after July 15, 1903, and $250 each additional for starters; with $10,000 added; winning penalties and non-winning allowances, with allowances for sires and dams non-producers of winners prior to the closing of the stakes; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle, ch. f., by Hamburg—Isiac, 114 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
W. C. Whitney's Leonidas, b. c., by Hamburg—Bolse, 123, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled with Mercury as Whitney's entry).....2
J. E. Madden's The Minute Man, ch. c., by Juvenal—Semper Paratus, 122, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Adbell and Ancestor as Madden's entry).....3
S. S. Brown's Audience, ch. f., by Sir Dixon—Sallie McClelland, 114, (Helgerson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Broomstick as Brown's entry).....4
W. M. Scheftel's Highball, b. c., by Ben Strome—Strychnia, 127 pounds, (Winkfield,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....5
William Lakeland's Little Em, ch. f., by Gold Crest—Rose Ban, 114 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....6
James R. Keene's Kohinoor, br. c., by Kingston—Royal Gem, 117, (Dominick,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (coupled with Delhi as Keene's entry).....7
W. C. Whitney's Mercury, b. c., by Meddler—Tulla Blackburn, 117 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled with Leonidas).....8
Woodford Clay's Lady Amelia, b. or br. f., by Ben Brush—La Colonia, 114 pounds, (Coburn,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....9
J. E. Madden's Adbell, br. c., by Plaudit—Nohma, 117 pounds, (O'Neill,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with the Minute Man and Ancestor).....10
D. Higgins's Collector Jessup, b. c., by Bel Demonio—Crimea, 117 pounds, (Hoar,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....11
S. S. Brown's Broomstick, b. c., by Ben Brush—Elf, 127 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Audience).....12
James R. Keene's Delhi, br. c., by Ben Brush—Veva, 127 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (coupled with Kohinoor).....13
S. A. White's Rain or Shine, b. c., by Rainbow—Highland Princess, 119, (Robertson,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....14
J. E. Madden's Ancestor, b. c., by Plaudit—Addie C., 114, (Wilkerson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with The Minute Man and Adbell).....15
F. Gebhard's Raglan, b. c., by Plaudit—Royal Gun, 124, (Haack,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....16
Perry Belmont's Midshipman, b. c., by Top Gallant—Ocoule, 117, (Hicks,) 60 to 1 and 25 to 1.....17
The Oneck Stable's Phaser, b. c., by Plaudit—Branch, 117, (H. Cochran,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....18

Time—1:13. Won ridden out by a head; four lengths between second and third. Gross value of the stakes, $46,550; to the winner, $36,200; to the second horse, $4,750; to the third, $2,250; to the nominator of the winner, (the estate of Marcus Daly,) $2,000; to the nominator of the second horse, (W. C. Whitney,) $1,250, and to the nominator of the third, $500. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile.

John F. Schorr's Stroller, b. g., 3 years, by Ornament—Promenade, 103 pounds, (Reed,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1
F. M. Kelly's Thorneycroft, b. g., 5, 103, (Hicks,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2
J. A. Drake's Vincennes, br. g., aged, 104, (O'Neill,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....3

Time—1:43. Won easily by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third. Paget and Locket also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by C. Walker.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Woodford Clay's Flying Ship, b. c., 3 years, by Flying Dutchman—Phalia, 114 pounds, (O'Neill,) 1 to 2 and out.....1
W. C. Daly's Swamplands, b. g., 4, 106, (D. O'Connor,) 60 to 1 and 5 to 1.....2
W. S. Fanshawe's Black Hussar, br. c., 3, 100, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5 and out.....3

Time—1:54. Won easily by six lengths, a furlong between second and third. Collegian also ran. Collegian fell and threw his rider at the start, and Black Hussar was caught in the barrier and did not get away. Value to the winner, $1,000. Winner trained by S. Dickerson.

MR. FLEISCHMANN TO QUIT TURF

Mayor of Cincinnati Will Sell His Racing Stable and Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The first official announcement of Mayor Julius Fleischmann that he will leave the turf for good, disposing of his valuable string of horses, was received here to-day. To confirm the rumor that he intended retiring from the turf, his friends wired him to-day, and the following telegram was received in reply:

Fleischmann's, New York, Aug. 29.
Replying to your telegram of this date, I have determined to sell my entire racing stable before the end of the season and to retire from the turf.
JULIUS FLEISCHMANN.

The undesired notoriety that Mr. Fleischmann received in the last few weeks of racing at Saratoga and the betting difficulties of his cousin, William Fleischmann, are said to have caused Mr. Fleischmann to take this action. He will sell his horses, it is understood at public auction. He has thirty head in training this year, and they are chiefly two-year-olds. A few days ago he sold the good three-year-old Stroller to John F. Schorr, son of the Memphis brewer, for $2,500. The others will be sold in the same manner as soon as a buyer appears. A string of horses belonging to his wife, which are raced under the name of "Mrs. Avondale," will be disposed of also.

LETTER CARRIERS WILL MEET.

Annual Convention of Association Assembles in Syracuse To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The last annual convention of the National Letter Carriers' Association will open here to-morrow. Hereafter conventions will be held once in two years. The association has more than 18,000 members, and there will be 1,100 officers and delegates to represent them.

The convention will decide whether it is advisable to continue support of the bill which has been urged for several years to increase salaries, or to take some other course to obtain better pay. The question of establishing a fund with which to retire old and disabled carriers will be settled. No Government aid is to be asked in this. Another question will be that of admitting rural free delivery carriers.

M. A. Fitzgerald, President of the New York City Branch, who is a candidate for National President, arrived to-day. The other delegates from New York, with a band, will come to-morrow, and active work in behalf of Mr. Fitzgerald will be commenced. J. C. Keller of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now head of the organization, seeks re-election. E. J. Gainor of Muncie, Ind., is another candidate.

A delegation from Portland, Oregon, arrived to-night and started a campaign to secure the next convention. Quincy, Ill., and Minneapolis also want it.

YACHT VIVA WAS IN DANGER.

Belden R. Brown's Craft Was Nearly Driven on a Stamford Reef.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Belden R. Brown's yacht Viva, one of the best known yachts in Stamford waters, had a narrow escape from being driven on a reef in Stamford Harbor during the storm last night. Capt. Biggs of Commodore James D. Smith's schooner yacht Viking went to the assistance of Capt. George Schrobogena of the Viva, and they succeeded in getting a line from Commodore Smith's launch Thor and hauled the Viva from her dangerous position.

In a recent cruise the Viva had all her upper rigging carried away in a squall.

ACQUITTED WITH COSTS.

Young Man Found Not Guilty, but Must Pay Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 29.—Acquittal of ex-County Treasurer William O. Thompson on the charge of forgery came to-day, after a trial lasting six days.

The jury deliberated six hours upon the question of placing the costs, which will aggregate several thousand dollars, and finally imposed them on the young defendant. Thompson was tried and acquitted twice previously. There are seven charges against him untried.

MANUFACTURER KILLS HIMSELF

Leaves His Factory and Sends a Bullet Into His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 29.—George S. Campbell, forty-seven years old, a member of the firm of Hallock & Co., box manufacturers, shot himself through the temple this afternoon.

He went to his home from the factory soon after noon, and went immediately to his room, where he was found shortly after in bed, fully dressed, with a revolver bullet in his head. No cause for the deed is known. He leaves a widow and a son.

CUBAN FARMERS PLEASED.

President Palma Cables President Roosevelt on Prospects of Reciprocity.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—In compliance with a petition presented to him by the Agrarian League, President Palma has sent a cable dispatch to President Roosevelt voicing the satisfaction of the agriculturists of Cuba over the fact that the United States Congress will shortly be summoned to consider the subject of reciprocity with Cuba, and expressing confidence that Congress will do justice to the island by approving the treaty.

The League has requested President Palma to summon Congress for the consideration of measures for the subvention of steamship lines with a view to the importing of workers from Spain and the Canary Islands in the Autumn and returning them in June; for the subvention of railways to such an extent as will enable them to make reductions of 25 per cent. in their freight rates on sugar and tobacco; for the creation of an agricultural loan bank, and for the reconstruction of the Government Department of Agriculture. The calling of a special session of Congress, however, is considered improbable, as the subvention propositions are not favorably regarded by the members of the House and the Senate.

President Palma has confirmed the decision of the Governor of the Havana Province revoking the order of the Mayor of Havana, limiting the making of wagers to the game of jaialai, and betting will continue in accordance with the concession made by the American military Government during its régime in Cuba.

SWEPT BY WIND AND RAIN

Heavy Weather Impedes Traffic in City and Harbor.

Big Seas Buffet Incoming Steamships and Hamper Revenue Boats—Joy Liner Storm Bound in the Sound—List of Casualties.

A northeast gale that raged in New York City and vicinity yesterday and which attained at one time a velocity of thirty miles an hour made life hereabouts miserable for everybody who of necessity had to venture out, in the course of business or otherwise. With the wind there was plenty of rain, and at 10 o'clock last night the fall in the city since the rain began had reached a total of 2.22 inches, while for the twenty-four hours that ended at 8 o'clock last night the total fall was .89 of an inch.

It was the wind, and not the rain, however, that played the most havoc. In the harbor and down the bay the sea was churned into a mass of choppy waves, interspersed among which was an occasional big roller that made the passing passenger vessel, provided it was not an immune liner, roll violently, to the great discomfort of passengers.

The revenue cutters had a hard time of it in getting the customs officials aboard incoming liners, especially when the liner to be boarded was under way and the customs men had to clamber on board while the cutter steamed alongside.

When the Hamburg-American liner Moltke arrived in Quarantine the cutter that went alongside was deluged by great waves that that curled up between the liner and herself, and several of the Inspectors were given a thorough soaking as they ascended the zigzagging ladder to the liner's side. So rough, in fact, was it in the case of this vessel that one timid Inspector refused to board the vessel and he was left behind.

In addition to the heavy rain and strong winds the air was very murky, making it almost impossible to see any great distance ahead with accuracy, and this added to the discomfiture of navigation in the harbor. However, despite the roughness of the weather, no accidents were reported in New York City or its immediate vicinity.

At New Rochelle the members of the yacht club there got up bright and early to secure their vessels. Every yacht was tugging hard at its anchors, in some cases as many as four anchors being required to hold the vessel in position, while every one of them, big and little, had out at least two. Despite all this securing, however, several catboats broke away from their moorings, but only one craft, the naphtha launch Deola, was seriously damaged. She went ashore at Hudson Park.

In Shinnecock Bay, Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Dr. J. E. Walsh, and W. J. Glynn, all of Brooklyn, came very near drowning. The three men are ardent fishermen, and despite the bad weather started out early yesterday morning for a day's sport. They had hardly sailed a mile when the boat capsized. Dr. Walsh and Mr. Glynn could not swim, but managed to get hold of the boat, while Dr. O'Connell swam ashore for assistance. George R. Bellows, a hotel proprietor, went after the men and brought them ashore in an exhausted condition.

Down the Jersey coast the reports were all to the same effect. At Asbury Park, which can be taken as an example, the waves at high tide broke over the boardwalk at Seventh Avenue, but no serious damage resulted. Thousands of guests at the various resorts, it is said, have gone home on account of the bad weather.

ASHORE OFF ATLANTIC CITY.

Standard Oil Steamer Stranded on Jersey Coast—Other Accidents Feared.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a fierce gale, has been sweeping along the Jersey coast all day, and it is feared several vessels have been wrecked. One steamer is reported ashore, and much wreckage is strewn along the beach at Barnegat.

Tank steamer No. 91 of the Standard Oil Company is ashore at Bay Head, a few miles below here. She has no cargo and there is no crew aboard. The steamer was in tow, bound from Port Arthur for New York. It is believed that she broke away from the steamer towing her and was driven ashore during the gale.

The life savers at Barnegat report that a deckload of boards came ashore there during the day. The patrols have not sighted any vessels in distress. It is believed that the lumber is from a vessel wrecked somewhere on the coast.

JOY LINER STORM BOUND.

The Tremont, for Providence, Forced into Northport, L. I., Disabled.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 29.—A heavy storm has been raging along the Long Island Sound since yesterday morning. The wind has been blowing at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, kicking up an ugly sea and making navigation dangerous. The Joy Line steamer Tremont has been storm-bound in the bay since an early hour this morning, when she put in here because of a slight accident to her machinery and the heavy sea.

The Tremont is a combination passenger and freight boat. She left New York for Providence late yesterday afternoon. The boat is a side-wheeler, and had a hard trip until off Huntington Harbor, when a part of the machinery gave out. The accident was not serious, but the Captain decided to put in here until the weather cleared.

The captain of the Tremont sent a man ashore at daylight to telephone to New York. He said the machinery had been repaired and that the passengers on the boat were willing to stay aboard until the storm passed.

The Tremont is still at anchor about a mile and a half off shore to-night. She is not displaying any signals, but a tug boat, evidently sent from New York, is near her.

At the Joy Line pier last night it was said that two coppersmiths were sent to the anchorage of the Tremont yesterday morning to repair the injuries to her steam pipes and that the vessel was expected in New York before morning. A large crowd of passengers were on board, it was said, but there was no uneasiness for the safety of the boat, her injuries being not at all serious.

STORM DISASTER UP STATE.

Villages Inundated and Railroad Traffic Suspended by Rising Waters.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A steady downpour of rain for twenty-two hours, ended at 2 o'clock this morning, has swelled the streams in the Canisteo and Chemung Valleys, and has done great damage to crops and railroad property.

The Erie trains all have been several hours late, and west of here they are not able to get through on the main line to Hornellsville on account of bad washouts near Canisteo. All the main-line trains are being run over the Rochester Division from here, and will reach Buffalo via Attica.

The Lackawanna was obliged to run its morning trains over the Erie from Erwins to Elmira because of washouts. Traffic is entirely suspended on the New York Central north of here, and two miles of track is under water near Beaver Dam.

At Montauk Falls nearly the entire village is flooded, and the water is over a foot deep in the residences. The tobacco crop of this valley has been damaged greatly, and the loss will be enormous.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Heavy and continuous rain in this vicinity has almost completely blockaded traffic on the Erie Railroad. But little damage has been done in this city, but at Canisteo the water has reached the floors of stores on Main Street. Washouts have occurred on the Erie just below the village, and at Adrian, Addison, and west of Corning on the Susquehanna Division, and at Alfred, Scipio, and Cuba, on the Allegheny Division. In all probability, no trains will be operated on this division to-day. The Buffalo Division is open.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Since yesterday morning two and a fourth inches of rain have fallen in Ithaca, and to-night the fair grounds, at which the Tompkins County Fair closed yesterday, are under five feet of water. Most of the stock was taken out of the buildings in safety. No trains moved in or out of Ithaca until noon.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An Erie freight train went through a culvert which had been weakened by high water just west of this city this morning. Twenty-one cars loaded with coal were thrown into the creek. An unknown tramp was killed, and Fireman John W. Wilmot of Susquehanna was slightly injured.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 29.—A tremendous sea is running on Lake Ontario and navigation is tied up. The boats of the Niagara River Line cannot make their trips between Toronto and Lewiston. The storm is the worst that has been known on the lake in eight or nine years. An east wind has been blowing for five days and the seas are very high.

SCHOONER ON THE ROCKS.

The Charles S. Whitney, Fog Bound, Meets Accident in the Sound—Wreckers Standing By.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The schooner Charles S. Whitney, from Rouen for New York, went ashore 100 yards from Execution Rock Lighthouse, in the Sound, at an early hour this morning. A heavy storm has been in progress for thirty-six hours, and no boat has been able to get near enough to assist the stranded vessel. Wrecking tugs are standing by the Whitney.

The vessel is loaded with chalk and has at least six feet of water in her hold. There is a heavy sea on and she is pounding badly on the rocks. The Captain and crew are on board working the pumps.

The Whitney, on account of the storm, tried to make New York by sailing through the Sound. When off Sand's Point early this morning fog shut down and obscured the light on Execution Rock. A few minutes later the ship struck on the rocks about 400 feet northeast of the lighthouse.

Several efforts were made by the crew to get her off, but they were not successful. Word was sent to New York and the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt was dispatched to the vessel's assistance.

When the Merritt reached the stranded vessel at noon the sea was running too high for her to approach the rocks. The tug anchored near the light and late to-night the wrecking boats Champion and Henry Seymour arrived. The sea, however, is too rough for the wreckers to work, and no effort will be made to get the Whitney off until she is examined. It is believed that her bottom is badly damaged.

MILITARY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Five Men Break Out of Fort Monroe and Swim a Moat.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—By sawing through the heavy steel bars that kept them from liberty and swimming a wide moat five military prisoners who had been confined in the water-battery casements of Fort Monroe made their escape last night, and up to this time have not been captured.

One of the men was in solitary confinement, occupying a casement to himself. The other four were together in another casement. They sawed their way out, then cut through the rollers on the heavy iron door of the solitary casement, which allowed the door to be pushed open far enough for the men to squeeze through.

The five then crawled through a window overlooking the moat, swam across the stretch of water, and escaped. Their terms of imprisonment ranged from three years up.

SHIP'S OFFICERS CONDEMNED.

Canadian Court Finds Captain of Wrecked Mersey Brutal and Inhuman.

QUEBEC, Aug. 29.—The finding in the case of the steamer Mersey, which foundered near Point Outard on Aug. 12, five lives being lost, was handed down to-day.

The court finds that the Mersey was in a seaworthy condition when she left Quebec; that the boat furnished the Mersey was sufficient had the Master used the material at his disposal to increase its buoyancy, so as to save all the lives, but that no effort was made to stop the leak; that the vessel was abandoned by the only experienced men on board, leaving five helpless landsmen to drown.

Gagnon, the master of the boat, and Mate Barras were highly censured, the conduct of the former being declared brutal and inhuman, and that of the latter cowardly. Engineer Lamothe was declared guilty of being accessory to the desertion, but less to blame than the others, owing to his age. Capt. Gagnon's certificate was canceled, and the court recommended that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries deal with Mate Barras's certificate.

Dr. J. W. Good Sent to Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Dr. James W. Good, a brother of Dr. Brent Good, a well-known patent medicine man, was committed to a private sanitarium in Stamford this afternoon by Judge Russell. Dr. James Good has been about Stamford for some time past, and has made quite a record for himself. Dr. Frederick Schavoir, Dr. Daniel A. Hanrahan, and Dr. Tredway testified that he was suffering from dipsomania. The commitment was for a term of three years.

Gondolas for Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—The Pressed Steel Car Company is working on a 1,000 gondola order for the Erie Railway. The gondolas are being built at the Wood's Run Shops, and will keep the plant busy until the latter part of October. At the shops at McKee's Rocks, the company is working on another order of 1,000 gondolas for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The company is figuring on a big lot of several thousand cars for the Pennsylvania system.

Deserter Surrendered to Canada.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The War Department has surrendered George Curtis, alias Stewart, alias Codley, a deserter from the Ninth United States Infantry, to the Canadian authorities on the charge of robbing immigrants. After waiving extradition and confessing his guilt, on reaching here, he refused to cross to Canada. He was remanded to jail awaiting a warrant of surrender from the State Department at Washington.

Secretary Shaw Off on Western Tour.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, after a conference with the President which continued far into the night, left to-day on an extended trip through the Middle West. He will deliver two or three addresses while on his journey. He probably will not return to Washington before Sept. 15. No statement could be obtained of the result of his conference with the President on the financial situation.

Anthrax Among Illinois Cattle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Anthrax, which is dreaded by cattle owners, and is fatal in most cases if it attacks human beings, has been reported to the Health Department as having broken out in a herd of cattle on a stock farm near Palatine, in this county. The department has taken steps to protect the milk supply of Chicago, which comes from the region about Palatine.

Mr. Cortelyou Comes to New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Secretary Cortelyou left for New York to-day to be gone a week or ten days. During his absence Commissioner Garfield will be acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor and during Mr. Garfield's absence for two or three days next week Commissioner Wright will be Acting Secretary.

Clergyman Is a Bankrupt.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Rev. Lyman C. Pettitt of Saratoga Springs has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His difficulties are caused by the ownership of the Pentecostal Collegiate Institute, which was not a paying venture. Mr. Pettitt's debts are $26,483, and his assets, including the school, are placed at $22,124.

AIMED AT TOBACCO TRUST

Bill to be Pushed Prohibiting Gifts and Premiums.

Independent Manufacturers Plan Congressional Campaign in Behalf of Otjen-Tawney Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—A vigorous effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to secure the passage of the Otjen-Tawney bill, which has for its object the suppression of gift and redemption schemes in connection with the sale of tobacco products of every description. This was determined in Washington yesterday at an executive session of the Board of Directors of the Association of Independent Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, and was made public here to-day.

It was also determined by the Directorate to have the annual meeting of the National Association in Washington about one week after Congress meets. The matter of the exact date was left to the discretion of President John Landstreet, who is ex officio a member of the board.

Independent manufacturers declare that the Otjen-Tawney bill will be of inestimable benefit to the non-trust firms and the retail dealers, and will strike a serious blow at the aggressions of the American Tobacco Trust. At the last session of Congress the bill passed the House of Representatives.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin called up the bill in the Senate on the last day of the session, but Senator Quay raised a parliamentary point, so that the bill did not reach a vote in the Senate.

The Independent Association is sanguine of success at the next session. President Landstreet said to-day that there are 255 independent manufacturers in the United States. At the first National meeting, held in Washington in February of this year, about fifty were enrolled as members. Since then the membership has doubled, and by the time the next meting is held, in November, he believed the association would have 200 members.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Landstreet, "that a single independent manufacturer will be out of the association by January, 1904."

Landstreet said the business of the independent concerns had increased at least 30 per cent. in less than twelve months.

Much of this augmented business, he thought, grew out of the attempt of the American Tobacco Company last January to establish retail stores throughout the country. This move, he argued, aroused the antagonism of the retail trade generally, and in turn the consumers caught the spirit of their opposition.

STROLLER WINS YACHT RACE.

In the Event at Clayton Rafferty's Boat Comes in First.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The steam yacht Stroller, belonging to Gilbert Rafferty of Pittsburg, this afternoon won the great race in which the Jean, belonging to Thomas A. Gillespie of Pittsburg, and the Now Then, belonging to Commodore Lewis Luckenbach of New York, also took part, the latter two finishing second and third, respectively.

The race was over a course of a little more than twenty miles, being from Alexandria Bay to Dark Island and return. The trophy was a silver loving cup, valued at $500, presented by Mr. Rafferty, as Commodore of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. At the clubhouse, on Welcome Island, this evening Mr. Rafferty was presented with the cup.

The course was covered by the Stroller in fifty-three minutes, which was regarded as good time, considering the heavy wind and the high sea that was rolling. The Jean was a mile behind the Stroller at the finish, and the Now Then was two miles behind the Jean. The boats in the race were all Herreshoff models.

Mr. Rafferty was so delighted with the result of the contest that he presented each of the men on his boat with a check for $50.

TESTIMONIAL FOR LIPTON.

Distinguished Patrons of a National Movement for Popular Subscriptions.

The Western National Bank is Treasurer of a committee that is being formed for the purpose of raising funds for a testimonial of regard, on behalf of the American people, to Sir Thomas Lipton. A silver service for the Erin has been suggested as suitable, and it is proposed that all letters accompanying subscriptions be bound and presented with the testimonial. The plan is to have the subscriptions in small amounts, from $1 up, so that it may become a popular movement.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, to represent the South, and Senator Kearns of Utah to represent the Far West, have already been selected as members of the committee. Col. Henry Watterson will be asked to act as a representative of the Middle West, and Timothy D. Woodruff and Lindsay Russell as representatives of the East.

There will also be other members.

BRIG. GEN. PENROSE DEAD.

Retired Army Officer Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 29.—Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, U. S. A., retired, died of typhoid fever at his home, in this city, to-night.

Gen. Penrose was commissioned from Michigan as Second Lieutenant in the regular army in 1861, became Colonel of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in 1863, and at the close of the civil war was a Brigadier General of the volunteers.

He re-entered the regular service in 1866, and was retired as Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment in 1896. Capt. Charles W. Penrose of Michigan is his son.

Toronto's Annual Exhibition Opens.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 29.—Toronto's annual exhibition was opened to-day, Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner to England, touching the button that set all the machinery in motion. This year the fair is national in its character. Outside the exhibits, her late Majesty's jubilee presents, valued at over $2,000,000, and the famous Coldstream band of England, will be the main attractions. The presents will afterward be shown at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Conklin, Murderer, Is Not Insane.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Drs. Howard and Hurd, recently appointed by Gov. Odell as commissioners to examine into the sanity of Patrick Conklin, under death sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of his wife, have reported to the Governor that Conklin is not insane. Conklin's execution will take place Sept. 8.

Mrs. Booth Visits the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 29.—There were no visitors at Sagamore Hill to-day, but this evening Mrs. Ballington Booth called on the President. Mrs. Booth will speak in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow, and the President promised to attend the service. At night Mrs. Booth will speak in the Methodist Church.

Cortright Has Not Bought a Ranch.

The desk of the Chief Inspector of Police had behind it its regular occupant yesterday morning. Moses W. Cortright, who had just returned from a month's vacation on the Pacific Coast. In regard to reports that he would purchase a California ranch and mayhap settle thereon, he declared it a rumor too light to take seriously.

Shamokin Collieries Close Down.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 29.—Notice was issued to-night by the Union Coal Company that next Tuesday all their collieries in this region, employing 2,000 men, will be closed down for an indefinite period on account of an overcrowded coal market.

CALLS OUT ALL THE WAITERS

Chicago Union Makes Last Effort to Bring Success to Restaurant Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—After a meeting of the striking waiters which was held to-night, President Robert A. Callahan of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance declared that a general strike of the waiters had been called, and that all the men in the city would be out on Monday. The call applies only to waiters in the restaurants, and does not affect the hotels.

"If they do not respond to the call that has been made to-night," said Mr. Callahan, "none of them will ever again be able to work as union men in a restaurant in the United States or Canada as long as they live."

A call for a general strike is generally regarded as the last straw that can be played by the local unions. As the strike now stands, it is hopelessly lost, because the great majority of the men will not obey the orders of the officials to go on strike. For the most part they declare that the calling of the strike was ill-advised and refuse to obey the order.

Committees visited a large number of restaurants in the city to-day and made every effort to get the men to go out, but they met with no success whatever.

RAT CHASE AT THE BRIDGE.

Rodent, Pursued by Policeman, Ran Under Skirts of Screaming Women.

A big gray rat made things lively at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge last night, and it was ten minutes before it was killed by Policeman Fagen of the Bridge Squad, who put it to death after a chase lasting five minutes, in which he was assisted by men, newsboys, and other policemen, and more or less hindered in the effort by the frantic whirling about of many women who were trying to get out of range of the rat.

The rat was first seen by a small boy as it ran along a steam pipe overhead at the entrance. "Gee, look at de rat," yelled the boy, as he ran up the steps two at a time, followed by a dozen newsboys, who forgot they were selling papers.

The rat was knocked from its perch and fell to the lower promenade among a lot of women who were on their way to the trolley tracks. The screams of the women brought a number of curious men to the scene, and discovering the cause of the scramble, they began to poke at the rat. There was a general mix-up of skirts, umbrellas, and humanity, and the crowd was augmented by all the newsboys about.

Then the hero of the occasion appeared in the person of Policeman Fagen. Such a dodging was never seen as he swung his billy about in frantic efforts to hit the rat, which made for shelter under the women's skirts.

Finally a man, whom the police described as a "dude," got into the crowd, and the rodent made a dive for him, and was about to climb up his mackintosh, when the flashy-looking fellow gave a whirl and described a somersault out of the way.

By this time hundreds of persons had gathered to see the fun, and the women had left it all to the men, and then the policeman made a grand rush, and landed a blow on the cause of all the trouble, which laid it low.

TWO FELL DOWN SHAFT.

One Man Killed, Another Fatally Injured in a Ludlow Street Building—Narrow Escape of Third.

Herrman Carbenick, of 181 Henry Street, was instantly killed last night about midnight while lowering a bag of rice down the elevator shaft in the building occupied by Herrmann Klamberg & Co., at 71 Ludlow Street. Peter Lavine, of 38 Ludlow Street, fell with Carbenick three flights to the bottom of the shaft and received injuries to his spine and a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital where it was said he will not live.

Both men were employed by H. Klamberg & Co., a wholesale grocer, and were engaged in sorting the stock last night when the elevator car used for the carrying of freight was put out of order.

The men then rigged up a rope and tackle to the elevator machinery, and were removing the stock from the store room on the third floor to the ground store floor when the coil of rope attached to the machinery swept them off their feet down into the shaft.

Max Frank of 22 Essex Street, standing near the men, was pulled into the shaft by one of them as he fell. Frank managed to clutch the check chain of the elevator car and broke the grip his companion had on his arm. Frank slid down the shaft to the bottom and escaped uninjured to find his two companions mangled and bleeding.

BASEBALL TEAMS IN WRECK.

St. Louis and Cleveland American League Players Hurt While on Train.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 29.—A Wabash train carrying the St. Louis and Cleveland American League baseball teams to St. Louis was wrecked early this morning at Napoleon, Ohio. Several of the players were hurt. William Sudhoff, pitcher for the St. Louis team, hand cut and wrist sprained; Sydney Mercer, Secretary of the St. Louis team, rib fractured; Emmet Heidrick, centre fielder, St. Louis, right leg and face badly cut; Napoleon Lajoie, Cleveland, knee sprained. Several others were bruised. Another train was made up at Peru. The wreck was caused by the misreading of a signal.

THE WAR GAME IS OVER.

Soldiers Leaving Portland—Results Will Not Be Known to the Public for Many Months.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 29.—The time limit set for the war game expired at noon to-day after another short engagement last night. The regular and volunteer soldiers who have assisted in the defense of the forts during the past week began leaving early in the day, and by Monday all stations in this vicinity will have resumed their normal aspect.

The big vessels of the fleet remained at anchor most of the forenoon. Some of the smaller vessels came into the harbor entrance, and early in the afternoon the battleships joined them.

Definite results of the manoeuvres, it is stated, will not reach the public for many months. The detailed reports of the eight umpires and twenty-two observers will be forwarded to the War Department, and there carefully compiled. The reports will afford the basis for decision by the Board of Arbitration.

Cut to Pieces by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—An unidentified Italian, about twenty-two years old, was cut to pieces on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wright Street to-day. Railroad people say the man was walking on the tracks of the elevated structure when he was struck. Mrs. Mary Doke, who lives opposite the crossing, says, on the other hand, that the man was attempting to alight from a train, when it gave a sudden lurch and he was thrown under the wheels.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. At all druggists.

WAR ON INSECTS.
Sallade's Mosquito Bite Cure and Insect EXTERMINATOR.
Kills Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c. Never fails. Wonderful disinfectant; 25c. bottles; ½ gal. $1.00; gallon, $2.00. At all dealers, or SALLADE & CO., 123 Cedar St., N. Y.

TURKISH MINISTER TO CONFER WITH HAY

Sending Fleet to Beirut May Cause New Atrocities.

Chekib Bey Discusses the Situation in Turkey and Compares Massacres There to Lynching in United States.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 29.—Alarmed at the critical condition of American-Turkish relations, Chekib Bey, the Sublime Porte's envoy to the United States, is hastening to Washington for a conference with Secretary Hay. The Minister hurriedly left his Summer legation here to-night for Washington, and because of the gravity of the situation, it is the Minister's intention to ask Secretary Hay to forego the customary formalities and receive him immediately. The conference will probably occur at Mr. Hay's house to-morrow afternoon.

Dispatch of the American warships to Turkish waters is a source of the greatest anxiety to the Minister. Although confident himself that the Washington Government's only motive in taking this action was to protect American citizens, he fears it may have the opposite effect, and render more difficult the efforts of the Sublime Porte to afford protection to foreigners. Appearance of the European squadron off Beirut will, it is pointed out, be taken by the revolutionists as an evidence of the Washington Government's sympathy with their cause, and thus arouse them to renewed atrocities.

Until he receives instruction from Constantinople, Chekib Bey will not request the Washington Government to withdraw the squadron, but he will call Secretary Hay's attention to the delicate situation in Turkey, hoping that the State Department may do something to relieve the embarrassment of the Porte.

No order has reached the Minister of the attack on the American Deputy Consul at Beirut, and he has been without official advices concerning events in Turkey for more than a week. He hopes to find instructions awaiting him in Washington upon which will depend largely the scope of his conference with Secretary Hay. There is a possibility that the Washington Government may be of service to the Sultan in solving his international difficulties, and it is this as well as the local troubles at Beirut which is calling Chekib Bey to Washington.

Chekib Bey says he has slept little since hearing the report of Mr. Magelssen's assassination. The night following, he states, he walked the floor until 6 o'clock the next morning. When he read in the morning papers to-day of the mistake in Minister Leishman's message he was greatly relieved. He talked freely of the present situation, and did not conceal the fact that he thought the outlook bad. Some of his remarks regarding Turkey's international complications he requested should be considered confidential, but in the hope that he might be able to say something to the American people that would relieve the tenseness of public feeling in this country, he consented to the publication of a large part of the conversation.

"I was profoundly distressed," he said, "at the news from Beirut, and believed that there must have been some mistake, because I had heard nothing about it from my Government. The news to-day confirms this belief.

"What I may say about Turkish-American relations will, I hope, be received in the spirit in which it is said, for it has always been my endeavor during the three years that I have represented the Porte in the United States to work always for the better relations of the two countries, and I shall certainly not cease in my efforts in this direction at a critical time like this.

"But what can I say? It now appears that your Vice Consul was not assassinated."

"But does that lessen the gravity of the situation materially?" the Minister was asked.

"However that may be, you must admit that my Government has done all that it could be expected to do. As soon as the local authorities learned of the affair they called at the American Consulate and expressed their regret, and promised to do all in their power to apprehend and punish the guilty person. In addition, the Ottoman Government has offered the strongest official assurances to the same effect.

MAY ENCOURAGE INSURGENTS.

"I appreciate fully the reasons for the dispatch of the American squadron. Rear Admiral Cotton is carrying his ships to protect the lives of American citizens, but have you considered that this may have the opposite effect and stimulate the revolutionists to further outrages, thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of the Porte's protection of foreigners? I must refuse at this time, however, to comment on this. I fervently hope immediate relief will be forthcoming."

"Have you any idea what motive inspired the attack on Mr. Magelssen?" Chekib Bey was asked.

"Despite the reports to the contrary," he replied, "and the efforts of the European powers to have it otherwise, I believe the affair was without political significance and that the attack was made by a personal enemy of the Deputy Consul. The unfortunate part of it is, however, that coming at this time, the revolutionists will attempt to profit by the occurrence, and it is this which renders the situation grave."

"Do you think your Government realizes the promptness of preparation with which the squadron goes to Beirut?"

"My Government would be very unwilling to believe that any but the best relations existed between it and the United States. Of course, the worst may come and relations be broken off, but I do not think so, I am hoping all the other way. I can think of nothing more disastrous than a severance of diplomatic relations of the two countries. We will not speculate about that.

"Has your Excellency heard any rumor that the Washington Government's programme calls for a seizure of one or more ports in the event that the Sultan refuses the American demands, and that this in turn would be followed by the recall of Minister Leishman, and possibly your own departure from the United States?"

"No, I have not heard that. I hope it is not that bad. Of course if your Government desires it I shall go; but let us not take such a serious view of the situation.

"What demands do you refer to? Patience is necessary in international affairs. My sovereign has promised what you have asked, or the most of your requests, and he will certainly carry out his promises. You must remember that my country is very much occupied at present, and I hope the Washington Government will appreciate this and not insist on a final adjustment of all pending controversies until the interior troubles have quieted.

"You have asked for certain privileges for doctors and students. You want your physicians admitted on certificate to practice in Turkey. My Government is very careful of the kind of doctors it licenses to practice. If your Government would itself approve the diplomas of the American colleges of medicine your physicians would be admitted without examination. This is the reason that the French and other European physicians are admitted on certificate. The medical schools in these countries are under the supervision, as it were, of the Governments. In this country a man licensed to practice in one State would not in some cases be allowed to in another without examination. If some of your own States discredit the quality of your medical schools, is it surprising that my Government insists on examining American physicians? And why, if your physicians are so thoroughly educated do they object to standing the examination when they come to Turkey to practice? It will require time to adjust this question, but you know the Turk is very tolerant, and I am sure my Government will take a liberal view of the matter."

MISSIONARIES CRITICISED.

"Now, there is that other troublesome question of missionaries. Do not understand me as criticising the missionary, for I must again remind you we are a tolerant people. We have allowed the missionaries great liberties, and with what result? I read in the American papers frequently of what some returned missionary from Turkey has to say about wiping my country off the map of Europe. I am advised that certain missionaries, when they go to Turkey, are constantly arousing the Armenians against the Moslems. They even talk to the Armenians about exterminating us. Is not that inciting the Armenian subjects to rebellion?

"Suppose I should establish in Washington a school for negroes, and my teachers should tell the negroes attending that school that they ought not to submit to lynching and should rebel. Do you think I would remain in this country long or that my school would flourish? This is a side of the question that is not often heard.

"But we have the missionaries, and my Government earnestly strives to protect them. It is merely justice, however, that when the missionary comes to Turkey he should confine himself to the religious and intellectual training of his pupils, and not endeavor to make them dissatisfied with their present form of government. I am sure you cannot expect us to encourage the undermining of our Government.

"You ask me about the massacres in Turkey. These unfortunately occur. But do they not occur in Christian lands? No one would be so foolish as to hold your Government responsible every time a negro is lynched. Your Government deplores these outrages, but it cannot always prevent them. So does Turkey deplore the massacres, and we are to-day doing all in our power to prevent them. And yet if a massacre occurs in Bulgaria the cry goes up, 'Down with the Turks!' And when my Government sends troops to Bulgaria to punish the guilty the same cry is heard. It is always the Turk that gets the blame. Can you wonder that a feeling of, I won't say hostility, but coldness, is aroused among my countrymen toward those who are forever blaming them?

"I do not think the European powers are as glad as they profess to be that your squadron has gone to Turkish waters. They would be still more dissatisfied if they found that the Washington Government stood ready to help Turkey in her troubles.

"I am going to Washington to do what I can to preserve the good relations between your country and mine. I think the reports of the troubles in Turkey are exaggerated, but I know all is not well there.

"Your officials are supremely just and have always treated me with such consideration that I am confident the Washington Government will appreciate my country's position and not be disposed to act impatiently."

PRESIDENT'S MIND UNALTERED.

Still Thinks American Interests Demand Presence of Fleet in Turkish Waters.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—It developed to-day that the cablegram from Minister Leishman transmitted late last night to President Roosevelt, contained, in addition to a statement of the incorrectness of the announced assassination of Vice Consul Magelssen at Beirut, an important report upon the situation in the Ottoman Empire.

Minister Leishman takes a serious view of the condition of affairs in Turkey. Practically the entire dominion of the Sultan is in a state of unrest and in some parts the existing turbulence is equivalent to insurrection. Minister Leishman apprehends serious trouble and indicates his belief that American interests and American lives are in peril on account of the fanaticism of the Mussulman population.

The Minister's report confirmed information received by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay from unofficial sources. For these reasons it was decided by the President that Admiral Cotton's squadron should proceed to Turkish waters, in accordance with his original orders, notwithstanding the inaccuracy of the report of the assault on Consul Magelssen. In any event that was regarded by this Government only as an incident. The fact that the assault upon the Consul was not attended by a fatal result simply modifies the action of the United States by removing one serious phase of a situation that otherwise may become intolerable very soon.

It has not been decided definitely whether or not Admiral Cotton's squadron will rendezvous at Beirut as originally ordered. The destination of the vessels will be determined by the developments of the Turkish situation.

HAS ROUSED THE POWERS.

America's Quick Action Causes Great Interest in European Capitals.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The newspapers here warmly praise American energy, which, they say, "does not wait for red tape diplomacy," but when the United States is offended "proceeds to the point immediately, showing Turkey what she may expect if the United States fails to receive prompt satisfaction."

The papers add that the methods of the New World are likely to have effect, whereas the Sultan laughs scornfully at the old-time diplomats.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The German newspapers scoff at the error in deciphering the Beirut dispatch received by Minister Leishman at Constantinople. The National Zeitung calls Mr. Leishman's explanation a "mystification" and lectures the authorities at Washington on the desirability of "care in these critical times."

Another newspaper comments on the "nervousness of the diplomats at Constantinople," and attributes to that feeling the mistake made in deciphering the Beirut dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The officials of the Foreign Office here are greatly puzzled over the error in its official cable message announcing the assassination of William C. Magelssen, the American Vice and Deputy Consul at Beirut, Syria. They reiterated to-day that the message was transmitted through the British Ambassador at Constantinople, from the British Consul at Beirut. No correction has been sent either by the Ambassador or by the Consul.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Government officials here take great interest in the movements and intentions of the American warships in the Mediterranean. The Temps, in a leading article, says that the United States, noting the apathy of Europe to the present condition of anarchy in Turkey, is likely to give the powers a lesson in energy and firmness.

The French newspapers give the greatest prominence to the dispatches referring to the movements of the American squadron.

FLEET OFF FOR BEIRUT.

Machias Leaves Genoa and Brooklyn and San Francisco Will Follow.

GENOA, Italy, Aug. 29.—The United States gunboat Machias left here to-day bound for Beirut. She was saluted by the Italian warships, whose crews wished her good luck.

The United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco arrived here at 3:30 P. M. from Villefranche. Both ships are being fully equipped to leave here Sunday morning.

DEAD BODY LONG UNCLAIMED.

Harry D. Scott, Brooklyn Artist, Drowned, Lay Five Days in Morgue.

Although, as is claimed, there were many letters and papers in his pockets to establish his identity, the body of Harry Dyson Scott, a newspaper artist and ex-soldier in the British Army, lay in the Morgue, in Manhattan, for five days without his family in Brooklyn being informed that it was there. Scott was found drowned at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street on Monday morning last. His people live at 10 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and among the letters in his pocket, it is asserted, was one from his brother, Albert Scott, who lives at that address, and is an agent of the Savannah Line in Manhattan.

For some reason the authorities failed to locate the dead man's family until Friday night. The family could not understand the long delay in reporting the finding of the body to them.

Scott's body had apparently been in the water four or five days when found. How he was drowned is not known. He was thirty-one years old. Eight years ago he went to South Africa and in the Boer war served in the British Army, in the Second Imperial Light Horse. When he secured his discharge he went to London and returned home last February. In April he went to live in Manhattan and did work as a newspaper artist. The last news of him alive by his relatives was two weeks ago.

TURKISH SITUATION BRINGS HAY BACK

Secretary Resumes His Duties in the State Department.

Orders for Fleet to Go to Beirut Not Recalled—Cable Messages of Minister Leishman Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Secretary Hay resumed his duties at the State Department to-day. His return to Washington at this time is said to have no relation to troubles in the Turkish dominions, but as the Secretary does not usually return to Washington from his Summer home in New Hampshire until late in September, the accuracy of this explanation for his presence now is doubted. The general belief is that Mr. Hay returned because of the disturbances in Turkey, the delay on the part of Colombia with the Panama Canal treaty, and, perhaps, a few other matters of less concern requiring his personal attention and which can be better and more expeditiously attended to by the Secretary at Washington.

The State Department received a cablegram from Minister Leishman, in which he stated that advices from the American Consuls at Harpoot and Beirut were to the effect that while the Americans in those places are in danger of suffering from an uprising at any time, the situation was not at the time of sending the dispatches as grave as earlier reports would indicate. Mr. Leishman has been instructed to notify the Turkish Government that it must keep the peace, and that it will be held to a strict accountability for any lawless acts toward American citizens.

Secretary Hay, while declining to talk about the affairs in Turkey, admitted that advices received led to the belief that the insurrection was of greater magnitude and more threatening in its possible consequences to foreign residents and sojourners than previous outbreaks in Turkey. He would not disclose the dispatch received last night from Minister Leishman, but gave for publication the text of the dispatches sent by Leishman which reported the assassination of Vice Consul Magelssen and his explanation of how the erroneous report originated.

Secretary Hay was advised this afternoon by Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy of the movements of Admiral Cotton's vessels. Dispatches from the Admiral state that the Brooklyn and San Francisco arrived to-day at Genoa, and after coaling would proceed to Beirut, and a dispatch from Capt. McCrea of the Machias stated that he had taken on coal and would sail from Genoa to-day for Beirut, where he will arrive early next week. It is confidently believed the presence of Admiral Cotton's squadron in Turkish waters will have a good effect, and will be the means of insuring protection to Americans and other foreigners.

It is not likely that anything will come from the Magelssen incident. The Turkish Government probably will make full explanation and apology, assurances will be given that no efforts will be spared to apprehend and punish the assailant of the Vice Consul, and with these exchanges of diplomatic notes the incident is likely to close.

In the disturbed conditions that prevail at Beirut and other points, however, it is feared outrages may be perpetrated on foreigners, and therefore it is proposed to keep the vessels of Admiral Cotton's squadron in Turkish waters within call of our Minister, for the protection of Americans.

Acting Secretary Darling to-day sent a cablegram to Rear Admiral Cotton, informing him that Vice Consul Magelssen had not been killed, but had been fired upon. This was done to apprise the commanding officer of the squadron of the true situation at Beirut. The collier Alexander to-day was reported at Malta, on her way to Manila with coal for the Asiatic station. She will report next at Port Said, and if the exigency is then necessary she will be held to supply the cruisers of the European Squadron with coal.

The full text of the dispatches of Minister Leishman bearing on the Magelssen affair, with the exception of the one received last night saying that the Vice Consul had not been killed, is as follows:

Therapia, Aug. 27, 1903.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Just received telegram from Consul of the United States at Beirut advising me that our Vice Consul was assassinated in broad daylight while driving in carriage. Murderer unseen and unknown. No explanation is given for delay in reporting the case, but Consul adds that reply of Governor is unsatisfactory. Have asked for further particulars, and will at once make vigorous representations at the Sublime Porte.

LEISHMAN.

Therapia, Aug. 27, 1903.

Secretary of State, Washington:

I have made proper representations to the Sublime Porte with reference to the assassination of Vice Consul, but pending receipt of fuller details and also your instructions I have made no demands other than asking for investigation and explanations, which the Minister for Foreign Affairs assured me will be given immediate attention.

The troubles in Macedonia become worse and more extended each day, and outside of the necessity which may present itself of sending a ship to Beirut to forward my dispatches, it seems to me advisable to keep a ship within easy range of Turkish waters in order to be in position to more fully protect American citizens should the revolution assume more serious proportions.

The insurgents have become more aggressive in Eastern Roumelia since visit of Russian war vessels, and the passenger train from Europe was blown up with dynamite this morning about fifty miles from Constantinople, killing or wounding most of the passengers.

LEISHMAN.

Therapia, Aug. 27, 1903.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Minister for Foreign Affairs has just sent me word stating that reported assassination of American Vice Consul entirely false, adding that security in this district is perfect. Am without further advices from Consul Ravndal and unable to account for such conflicting statements. Will report further as soon as I can obtain necessary information.

LEISHMAN.

With the view to furnishing Secretary Hay with the fullest facts concerning the reports which have come from the missionaries in Turkey a committee representing the Board of American Missions will call upon him to-morrow morning, it having indicated a desire to meet such a committee and obtain from them all information in their possession.

FIRED ON CONSULATE.

Turkish Troops at Uskub Offer an Indignity to Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Very little news was received to-day from the foreign Consulates in Macedonia. The Austrian Consul at Uskub reports that a detachment of troops passing the Austrian Consulate, discharged their rifles at the Consulate. No one was hurt.

The persons sent to reopen the lighthouse at Kuru-Burun, Iniada Bay, report that it has been completely destroyed.

The War Minister has been authoritatively informed that a revolution will break out in a few days in the districts of Seres, Strumitsa, and Raslog. He is taking the necessary military measures. Bulgarians are very numerous in that part of Eastern Macedonia, and their operations are facilitated by the mountainous country and its proximity to Bulgaria.

TURKS RECAPTURE NEVESKA.

Whole Population of Albania Eager to Enlist—Imperial Irade.

SALONIKA, Aug. 28.—It is officially announced that the seven battalions of Turkish troops which have been investing Neveska, captured Aug. 25 by the insurgents, who killed 200 of the 240 men composing the garrison, have recaptured that place.

An imperial irade has been issued ordering the mobilization of 40,000 troops at Kossovo, Roumelia, about fifty miles from Uskub.

Great excitement prevails in Albania, where the whole population is eager to enlist. A telegram to-day announces the impending arrival of a shipload of rifles for the Albanian volunteers. It is understood that the revolutionists are making a strong bid for the support of the Turkish population against the Turkish Government.

CITY OF ADRIANOPLE SAID TO BE IN FLAMES

Wholesale Massacres by the Turks Are Reported.

Turks and Bulgarians Combine to Repel Insurgents on Frontier—Fighting at Rila—Lighthouse Blown Up.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 29.—The Dnevnik publishes a report that one section of the City of Adrianople is in ashes and that three other sections are burning. The inhabitants are panic-stricken, and the authorities have lost all control. The Turks are committing wholesale massacres. An unsuccessful attempt was made, the Dnevnik's advices add, to blow up the westbound Orient express between Usunkistri and Tchernkeskia. Only the locomotive, however, was derailed.

A telegram from Leren says the railway station at Ekshi was blown up, a number of officials being killed, and the rails torn up for a distance of 150 metres.

An unconfirmed report is in circulation here that the insurgents have blown up the barracks of the Turkish troops at Adrianople.

A private telegram from Rila, forty miles from this city, says the Bulgarian troops on the frontier have been ordered to combine with the Turkish frontier forces in order to prevent insurgenut bands from entering Macedonia. Despite this combination of forces, however, 100 revolutionaries succeeded in crossing the frontier, and fighting is proceeding in the direction of Roslog. The sound of cannon, the dispatch says, can be distinctly heard in Rila.

A number of villages in the frontier district of Dubnitsa have been burned.

The insurgents have blown up the lighthouse at Vasiliko and now occupy all the principal points along the Black Sea coast. The barracks at Demotika, near Adrianople, have been blown up and the garrison killed. Four thousand Albanians are pillaging the village in the districts of Okrida and Krushevo. The latter district has been deserted by the population, who have joined the insurgents in the mountains. The Turkish forces in the frontier districts have been largely increased.

Reports from Constantinople say that 700 medical and veterinary students and army cadets have been given their diplomas and commissions without having passed the usual examinations, and have been drafted into the Third Army Corps.

The Bulgarian population on the frontier greatly resents the Government's severe measures to prevent the crossing of insurgent bands. The Government is receiving many complaints characterizing its attitude as unfair and unpatriotic.

Considerable indignation has been aroused by the arrests of Bulgarians who have arrived at Constantinople. It is said that all Bulgarians are arrested, irrespective of class or business, immediately after they arrive at the Turkish capital, and that they are only released after a searching inquiry, coupled with the personal assurances of the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent.

RAILROAD MOVES IN TEXAS.

Rock Island Secures Entrance to Galveston and Another to Washburn.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—It is reported that the trackage contract recently entered into between the Rock Island and the Santa Fé Companies extended to the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé, which is a part of the Santa Fé system.

The Rock Island will, it is stated, use the tracks of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé to secure an entrance into Galveston in lieu of that of the Galveston, Houston and Northern, as originally proposed.

The Railroad Commission refused to sanction the trackage agreement entered into between the North and South lines of the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island, but the latter is able to accomplish to a large extent the same end by its new alliance with the Santa Fé's lines in this State.

By its Choctaw Line the Rock Island will also obtain a direct connection from the North with Washburn, Texas, via the Southern Kansas Road, which is a Santa Fé property; and a connection with the Texas and Pacific by the use of the Pecos Valley system, also owned by the Santa Fé.

STREET RAILWAYS ARE SUED.

Actions Begun Against Two Companies in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—Eight claims, aggregating $100,000, were filed here to-day against the Worcester and Southbridge and the Worcester, Rochdale and Charlton Depot Street Railway Companies. Five of the claims are liens filed by Willis E. Putnam on the Worcester and Southbridge Road, amounting to $15,000. These are for work done at Hotel Overlook and on property belonging to the company in Charlton. Mr. Putnam is a contractor.

Oliver W. Rugg attached the Worcester, Rochdale and Charlton Depot Company in a $20,000 action on contract. A similar attachment was recorded against the Worcester and Southbridge line.

The third attachment was that of the Trust Company of the Republic of New York City in a suit of $40,000 against Wilford A. Barber, the General Superintendent of the two railways.

TEXAS RAILROAD REPORT.

Commission's Report Shows a General Increase in the Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—The Railroad Commission to-day finished compiling the annual reports of all the Texas railroads for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The total gross earnings of all the roads was $65,061,640, an increase of $3,978,014 as compared with the preceding year; freight earnings, $47,547,464, an increase of $2,815,398; operating expenses, $38,534,411, an increase of $5,556,681; income from operation, $13,447,228, a decrease of $1,583,816.

Railroad Increases Capital Stock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The North River Railway Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State the consent of the State Railroad Commission to an increase of its capital stock from $180,000 to $200,000.

Michigan Road Licensed in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29.—The Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Michigan was to-day licensed to incorporate in Illinois by the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $28,000,000.

CARTER'S LIBERTY IS NEAR.

Ex-Captain of Engineers to be Released from Federal Prison Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 29.—On Nov. 28 of this year Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers, will be released from the Federal penitentiary. Carter was under a five-year sentence, but gained time by good conduct. He is now a hospital clerk and gardener.

As his liberty draws near Carter is manifesting high spirits. He seems undecided what he will do when he is discharged. One of the first matters to receive his attention will be the suit pending in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, wherein $720,000 is at stake. He is very bitter against Greene and Gaynor, and would willingly appear in court and testify against them.

Carter is now a trusty, but does not desire the privileges. He would run a risk of meeting military officers whom he knew when he was in the service if he went outside the walls.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Fall Millinery.

Saks & Company have organized an exhibit of such things as pertain to its elaboration. Included are the newest importations of Birds, Wings and Fancy Feathers, Velvet, Plush and Fancy Hats. Also effective

TAILORED HATS.

Authoritative models, which were designed for early Fall wear.

Tailor-Made Suits for Misses.

For Autumn wear their designers have created several new models, which in design and effect are radically different from those of last season. The fabrics include Mannish Mixtures and French Zibelines in various weaves.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits of Mannish Mixtures, in Gray, Blue or Tan, and of Cheviot in Blue or Black; long coat, walking length skirt. Value $20.00. At $15.00

Window Hangings and Upholstery.

Saks & Company have made extensive preparations to provide these things in all manner of styles and designs, from the severely plain to the most elaborate, and are prepared to submit plans and schemes for interior decoration and draping, for which they will be pleased to furnish estimates.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Lace Curtains, Irish Point, Swiss Tambour and Brussels, in two to six pair lots, 3½ yards long; patterns are standard allover designs, also novelty effects, with detached figure in centre of curtain. Value $6.00 to $9.00. At $5.00

Opaque Window Shades, size 3x6 feet, trimmed with heavy lace edging, spring roller, four colors from which to select. Value 50c. each. At 29c

Screens, three fold, five feet high, filled with silkoline in dainty patterns, frames of oak, imitation mahogany or white enamel. Value $1.00. At 75c

Oriental Rugs.

Saks & Company invite your critical attention to their collection. Imported direct from the Orient, it includes such rare pieces as are usually selected by foreign connoisseurs when secured by way of London. To mark the Fall opening of this department they

Will place on sale for Monday the following Special Values

ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS.

Value $25.00	Value $30.00	Value $50.00
At $16.50	At $19.75	At $33.00

GUENDJE AND KAZAKS.

Value $12.50	Value $20.00	Value $28.50
At $8.50	At $13.75	At $16.00

RARE KAZAKS.

Value $57.50	Carpet size
At $39.50	At $70.00 to $125.00

In conjunction with the above, they will present Rugs and Carpets of various grades and sizes, Oriental Furniture, Brasses, Draperies and kindred things, which are not at all commonplace in design.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW CASES

Supreme Court Passes Sentence on Bangor Dealers.

So-Called "Bangor Plan" Denounced from the Bench—Has Caused Defiance of the Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Hugh Jameson, William A. Withee, and Charles H. Reid, liquor dealers, were sentenced to six months each in jail on liquor indictments to which they demurred in February. On an indictment found since they were fined $200 and costs and sentenced to six months in jail. On a later search and seizure they were fined $1,000 and costs, with sixty days in jail. The jail sentences are to be suspended on payment of fines and on condition that they keep out of the liquor business.

Lawyer John F. Robinson made an appeal in behalf of the respondents, saying that when they demurred in February they supposed that they would be allowed to settle by payment of fines in August. He called the attention of the court to the "Bangor Plan," which has been in vogue here for so many years, and said that if the court could understand the situation as it had existed here he would look at the matter differently.

Mr. Robinson's remarks did not seem to have much effect on the court in the way of getting a light sentence for Withee. Before passing sentence, however, the court, in reply partially to the remark of Mr. Robinson, and to make clear, as was stated, what is the position and the feelings of the members of the bench of the Supreme Court of Maine, said that he had never understood that any law of the State had a different application or meaning in one county from what it had in another county. He had never been a party to any such understanding, and knew of no member of the court who was a party to it. He had no doubt that the so-called "Bangor plan" had led to open and reckless defiance of the law.

Microbe Emits Strawberry Flavor.

Bacillus fragi is the name given to a new and quite amiable sort of microbe discovered by a Parisian chemist, M. Eichholtz. It possesses a very peculiar property, that of imparting to the medium in which it thrives and multiplies a strong flavor of strawberries. M. Eichholtz first isolated and developed his bacillus in milk. The microbe was found to "peptonise" and render soluble the albuminoids contained in the milk. At the same time the liquid, which the chemist was courageous enough to taste, had acquired a pronounced strawberry flavor. The bacillus fragi conveys, it was ascertained, its peculiar property to several other liquids and some solids, beef tea being among the former. On mashed potatoes, however, it refused to produce any effect, although the vegetable is known to be as a rule a very favorable medium for the development of bacilli. M. Eichholtz hopes for great practical results from his discovery. It is true that the demand for concombre à la fraise is never likely to be very considerable. But confectioners may find the new microbe only too useful for making alleged strawberry jam and ices. It is peculiarly alarming to think that a fair imitation of strawberries and cream can now be manufactured by dropping into a bowl of cream some coloring matter and a spoonful of bacilli fragi. The test to be applied to doubtful strawberry ices, &c., is indicated by the chemist. It damages the good, especially the ices, but it is infallible. It consists in boiling. The bacillus fragi expires if the temperature of its surroundings is raised above 167 degrees Fahrenheit. Its favorite temperature, at which it emits the strongest flavor of strawberries, is between 57 and 64 degrees.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

FATAL COLLISION OF TRAINS.

Several Citizens of This City Among Injured—Rev. F. S. Flath Wounded.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Two trains on the Erie Road came into collision near Turner's to-day, and Conrad Soelb, a stationary engineer from Paterson, N. J., was killed and thirty persons were hurt.

Fog delayed the first section of one of the trains. Two coaches of this section were thrown from the track and broken into splinters. The engine was badly damaged. Wrecking crews were summoned from Port Jervis, Grey Court, and Jersey City, and physicians were called from half a dozen places.

The injured were removed to Silver Fox Inn, at Turner's, but most of them left for their homes after their wounds had been dressed. The last coach of the first section was filled, mostly with employes of the road on the way to work. Both tracks were blocked for several hours.

Among the injured were:

HALLFIELD, E. F., 133 Ninth Avenue, New York; arm cut off; taken to hospital at Suffern.

TYSON, J. R., 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York; had scalp wound and badly bruised.

GUNTHER, RICHARD, 402 Broome Street, New York; scalp wound.

FLATH, the Rev. F. S., 238 Wyona Street, Brooklyn; head, right arm, and leg bruised.

NUSSBAUM, D. F., 184 Water Street, New York; left leg cut and left side bruised.

VOGT, A. W., 1,118 Empire Building, New York; right arm and face cut.

The Rev. Frederick S. Flath is the assistant to his father, the Rev. J. S. Flath, who is the pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Brooklyn. He lives with his parents at 238 Wyona Street, Brooklyn.

Two weeks ago the Rev. J. S. Flath and his wife went to Pine Brush, in Orange County, N. Y., for a vacation. Friday the son received a telegram that his father had sustained a paralytic stroke. He was on his way to Pine Brush to bring his father back to the city when the accident to the train on which he was occurred.

Last evening members of the Flath family at the residence, 238 Wyona Street, said that they had received a telegram from Pine Brush informing them that both the Flaths, father and son, would arrive on a train coming over the Erie. The telegram did not state how serious the injuries of the younger Flath were or what was the condition of the elder.

A carriage was sent to the depot to meet them, but up to a late hour it had not returned to the Brooklyn residence.

LARD GOES UP IN CHICAGO.

Swift & Co. Credited with Being Behind the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Lard for next month's delivery was in great demand in the Chicago Board of Trade provision pit to-day, and the price took a jump of 30 cents per hundred pounds. The great packing firm conducted by Swift & Co. was given credit for having bought several hundred thousand tierces of lard for September delivery, and all the actual lard in Chicago besides.

Packers in other cities, foreigners who need lard in their business, and others, who were tempted by what they considered the high and artificially inflated price of the hog fat and cotton-seed oil that goes by the name of refined lard, sold it; Swift & Co. bought what they would sell, if the guess concerning the principals of the deal is correct, and now the sellers are sorry they did. An advance of 1 cent a pound means about $3,500 a tierce, and at the close of the market to-day a net gain of 17½ cents per 300 pounds was established.

The short sellers for delivery in September have to the end of that month to find the lard with which to make good their sales, so the acute time in the deal has not yet been reached.

Painter Accused of Jewel Theft.

In Harlem Court yesterday morning Magistrate Zeller held Albert Stanberg of 224 East Seventy-fifth Street in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of larceny. The complainant, Mrs. L. J. Hero of 58 West Ninety-eighth Street, alleged that the prisoner stole a sapphire, a diamond, and a ruby ring from her home while he was employed there to paint the kitchen. She says she left the rings hanging on a nail while she was in another part of the house.

DROVE HORSE WITH GLANDERS.

Peddler, After Arrest, Taken Suddenly Ill and Believed to Have the Disease.

The Board of Health Physician, Dr. Bradstead, caused the arrest of Carl Iahr, thirty years old, of 204 East Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the Health Code in working a horse in the streets while the animal was afflicted with glanders.

Dr. Bradstead noticed the condition of the animal while passing Ninetieth Street and First Avenue, where Iahr, who is a peddler, had halted his cart to sell in the Saturday afternoon market.

The driver was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and the affected horse was destroyed.

After remaining all afternoon in a cell at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, Iahr complained of feeling ill. An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, and he was removed, suffering, he said, from cramps, to Bellevue Hospital.

On arriving at Bellevue Hospital the man gave every indication of suffering from intestinal colic. After treatment he showed so little improvement that the physicians were inclined to believe that Iahr had contracted internal glanders from his horse. They placed a watch upon him and waited for the symptoms of glanders to appear.

MOTHER SIGNS AWAY BABY.

Anderson, Ind., Woman Gives a Twenty-Year Lease on Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 29.—With Justice of the Peace W. O. Lee and Constable Bravy attesting the transaction, Mrs. Hattie Rummell, thirty-four years old, last evening signed papers equivalent to a lease for twenty years by which she surrendered her nine months' old son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt of North Anderson.

Following the signatures, Mrs. Rummell, with the tears streaming down her cheeks, tenderly handed her baby boy, Clyde Rockman, to Mrs. Hunt, who will be a foster mother to the child.

Around the World in an Auto.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Verne Churchill, an artist, left here in an automobile to-day for a trip around the world. He intends to visit cities all over this country, winding up at San Francisco. From the Pacific city he will go to China. He expects to make the trip in a year. Churchill expects to earn enough to pay his way by painting in the cities on his route.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:10 A. M.—100 Franklin Street; Christian Hall; damage trifling.

8:15 A. M.—411 Manhattan Avenue; Joseph Stehmann; damage, $500.

11:40 A. M.—50 Grand Street; owner's name not given; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—722 Lexington Avenue; W. C. Dilger; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—91 Franklin Street; Chase, Chisam & Vogel; damages, $1,500.

9:10 P. M.—617 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

11:15 P. M.—81 Avenue A; John Knapp; damage, $10.

If Dyspeptic take TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Sold by American Druggists generally.

Corrects heartburn, acidity; regulates the bowels, removes fermenting matter and prepares the stomach to digest proper food. 25c. and $1, at druggists or by mail from THE TARRANT CO., 32 Jay Street, New York.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Conditions in the Balkans Similar to Those Before the Russo-Turkish War, and It Is Feared a Calamity Is Impending—Bad Outlook for Chamberlain's Policy—The Boer War Commission's Revelations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.—War on a large scale appears inevitable in Southeastern Europe, every piece of intelligence which comes to hand tending to confirm the opinion that it is only a question of time when it shall break out in all its ruthlessness. That it cannot be long postponed is the conviction of all who are best acquainted with the condition of affairs in the Balkan provinces.

The attempted murder of United States Vice Consul Magelssen at Beirut is regarded as symptomatic of an impending calamity, indications of which have been lately so numerous that it would be folly to underrate their gravity and significance. If history teaches anything concerning the Eastern question it is that such events as have lately occurred are but premonitory rumblings of the volcano before an eruption which is destined to overwhelm the Turkish provinces in Europe. The recent assassinations and outrages read like the chapter of history of 1876, when the German and French Consuls at Salonika were attacked and murdered, when a wave of religious and patriotic agitation, of political disquiet, of barbaric fury, passed over the Turkish Empire, and when the Bulgarian massacres sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

No one would be the least surprised at a repetition of these appalling atrocities, yet no one, least of all the powers most nearly concerned, seems prepared to take any active measures to prevent its occurrence.

SULTAN'S ENERGY ADMIRED.

Contrasted with the supineness of the European Governments, the Sultan's energetic mobilization of his army compels admiration, however detestable may be the fruits of his "barbarous, anarchic despotism," as Burke called Ottoman tyranny in his day.

Paper reforms, diplomatic remonstrances, European notes—all the futile absurdities of thirty years ago are being trotted out again, while fire and sword are at this very moment devastating this sorely tried corner of Europe. It only remains for the Balkan provinces to be deluged with blood for the parallel to be exact between the present state of things and that which preceded the Russo-Turkish war.

In the Berlin Congress which followed that war England, under Beaconsfield and Salisbury, adopted a policy which many consider largely responsible for the existing complications. The attempt to reserve for the Sultan a military existence in countries which had passed from under his general control was futile, and it is now recognized that the best barrier against Russian influence consisted not in the division, but in the consolidation of the States rescued from Ottoman dominion. Lord Salisbury himself was forced to admit toward the end of his life that the British in backing Turkey had, as he expressed it, "put their money on the wrong horse."

What part Great Britain will take in future developments it is premature to surmise, since all that Premier Balfour has told the Commons is that the Government will support Russia and Austria in their endeavor to improve Turkish administration, but it seems pretty clear that Turkish interests will not be regarded in future with so sympathetic an eye as they were in the days of the Berlin Congress.

THE DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY.

Now that Lord Salisbury has passed away it is recognized on all hands that he acted for the best at that critical time, even though experience may have proved that his policy was mistaken. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable than the universal tributes of admiration for him which his death has evoked.

It was Burke who said "our manners, our civilization, all good things connected with manners, with civilization, have in this European world of ours depended for ages upon two principles, were indeed the result of both combined, I mean the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion."

These two principles actuated Lord Salisbury throughout his life, were, indeed, the mainspring of his character, and hence the veneration in which his name is held. Writing of him some years ago, the late H. D. Traill said: "One can well understand the impatience with which his attitude must often inspire the party politician, that is to say, the man whose vision is bounded by a next election, to be won at any cost." Now that he is gone and party politicians are rampant, people begin to realize what a steadying influence passed away when he retired from political life.

England is now contemplating a "next election," which, from present indications, seems likely to result in a manner not entirely acceptable to the champion party politician. For some time past attention has been concentrated on Argyllshire, where a by-election has been fought on the issue of protection versus free trade. J. S. Ainsworth, the free trade Liberal candidate, has converted his minority of 600 at the last election to a majority of over 1,500, the total poll being within two votes of that on the former occasion.

Naturally there are paeans of rejoicing from Mr. Chamberlain's opponents, who see in this triumphant vindication of their principles an omen of victory throughout all the Scottish constituencies.

Opinion in Scotland, indeed, is adverse to the Colonial Secretary's proposals, which of late have been viewed with less acceptance generally, for the more they are examined the more they appear impracticable. It was once believed that a grain tax would be welcomed by agriculturists as tending to revive their almost ruined industry, but it is now perceived that it would not do more than give it a temporary fillip, for the very purpose of the tax is to encourage Canadian wheat growing with a view to its importation into England. The British farmer is likely to show some exasperation when, in the sacred name of Imperialism, he is invited to accept ruin at the hands of his Canadian fellow-citizens rather than at those of the farmers of the United States and Argentina.

The proposed food taxes, indeed, are so unpopular that many good judges believe that if persisted in they will result in Mr. Chamberlain's certain defeat. Even he seems to realize that the prospect of dear food is less inviting than he once imagined it to be, for his latest utterances justify the title of "Hedging," which Punch gives to its cartoon this week.

The Opposition has received fresh ammunition for its attacks on the Government in the publication of the report of and evidence given before the Royal Commission on the South African War. Anything more humiliating than the utter unpreparedness for the campaign which these documents reveal it would be impossible to conceive.

WAR OFFICE MUDDLING.

We hear of expanding bullets which could not be used, not so much because they were forbidden by The Hague Tribunal as because they were liable to injure those who ventured to fire them, and of ammunition wallets whose chief defect the Commissioners gravely find to have been that the ammunition was easily lost out of them. Sir John French testifies that the cavalry swords were the very worst that could possibly be used. Sir Frederick Treves observes that the hospitals were carrying about instruments which he would have thought could only have been found in museums.

From practically every department comes the same tale of hopeless inefficiency. The pontoons of the engineers sank, the hospital apparatus was bad in quality and deficient in quantity, rifles shot eighteen inches to the right at a distance of 500 yards, so badly were they sighted. The Government, on account of the shortage of ammunition, was driven to borrow artillery ammunition from the navy, from India, and from Germany. As for a plan of campaign, there was none.

These are only a few of the points upon which evidence was given concerning War Office inefficiency. The country, although prepared for the disclosure of a lamentable condition of neglect and maladministration, is shocked beyond measure at what it now learns on indisputable testimony to have been a scandalous betrayal of public interests.

The Government will doubtless have to expiate all these shortcomings at the polls, but when one asks whether there will be sweeping and effectual reform in consequence of this humiliating exposure, men of experience shake their heads skeptically. "The English," said Napier in his history of the Peninsular War, "are a warlike but not a military nation." When the excitement occasioned by the scandals has blown over, when the immediate necessity for efficiency has passed away, things will drift back into their old rut, and all the abuses be as rank as ever.

THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

However, for the time being the British public, the great "B. P.," as it is sometimes ironically called, is feeling unusually subdued, a frame of mind which the results of the races for the America's Cup have tended to accentuate.

The English were sure of "lifting" the coveted trophy this time, and had made all preparations for proclaiming the fact of Shamrock's victory far and wide. Flashlight signals were to announce the joyful tidings to millions of expectant watchers in the capital, miniature yachts were cunningly arranged on ornamental waters to represent the rival vessels as they sped on their exciting contest, the newspapers issued flaming placards with large green letters to indicate their faith in Shamrock's prowess. In the clubs and hotels it was impossible to approach the tickers, so eagerly did the public gather round them to receive the earliest intelligence of the progress of the first race.

Great has been the disappointment at Sir Thomas Lipton's failure, great the despondency into which Shamrock's backers have been cast. As the newsboys hurried through the streets with papers announcing the results there was no need to purchase their sheets, for the comparative silence and genuine dejection with which they proffered them told their own tale.

"Will that cup ever come this side again?" is the question which those who were once so confident now doubtfully ask, and few there are who venture to give a cheery affirmative answer.

One good point in this season of baffled ambition, however, should not be passed over unremarked. I have heard nothing of ill-natured observation concerning the success of Reliance. Every one admits that she has deserved her good fortune, and the good feeling and sportsmanlike qualities exhibited by all connected with her are frankly acknowledged. These are facts which augur well for future international rivalries in the domain of sport, and since it is said that an Englishman never knows when he is beaten there is every probability that the present attempt will not be the last to "lift" the America's Cup.

TROUBLE IN GERMAN SAMOA.

Special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Herr von Burt, the German Consul General at Sydney, is on his way to Samoa to investigate complaints made against the Governor of German Samoa, Dr. Solf, who is in serious conflict with leading planters of the island.

BAVARIAN PRINCE IN DISGRACE.

The Regent Refuses to Receive Rupprecht and His Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—It is reported from Munich that, although Prince and Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria have been home for two weeks after their journey in the Far East, the Prince Regent, who bitterly opposed their marriage, refuses to receive them.

Prof. Hirth was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by Prince Rupprecht.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BURDEN.

Talks at Cassel About Weight He Carries in Being Responsible for 58,000,000 Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William, in a speech at the great banquet given at Cassel yesterday, attributed his restless activity and zeal for the country to the discipline of his tutors. His Majesty attended the gymnasium at Cassel and received instruction at the same time from a number of private teachers, chief of whom was Prof. Hinspeter, now retired.

"The very earnest and constant preparation that I received," said the Emperor, "made me capable of putting on my shoulders the burden of work which is becoming heavier from day to day. Although my teachers were aware of the responsibilities they had undertaken and utilized every hour and minute to prepare me for my high calling, none of them had a clear provision of what an immense burden of labor and what a depressing weight he has to carry who is responsible for 58,000,000 Germans. Not for a moment do I regret the studies I at that time thought severe, and I may truly say that work, and the life of work has become my second nature."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William's speech at Cassel, in which he said he was responsible for 58,000,000 Germans, is much discussed in the press. It is stated that the Emperor did not desire to express any idea of absolutism, but merely his feeling of high responsibility.

In his speech the Kaiser made an interesting reference to "the right man in the right place." By it he meant Count von Zedlitz, the new President of Silesia. At the same time the Emperor wished to give expression to the seriousness with which he regards the Polish question.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS RENT.

Two Factions at Loggerheads as to Position Party Should Take.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, called the "Uncrowned King" by the Social Democrats, was hissed at the Social Democratic Convention held in Berlin this week, during a controversy over the Reichtag Vice Presidency question. This indicates the intensity of the factional struggle which is going on in the party during the period of its greatest triumph, and which will be fought out in the Party's National Convention at Dresden in September. It is a renewal of the Bebel-Bernstein dispute in 1901. Herren Bebel and Singer and the old-time party chiefs which follow doctrinaire aims are rigid in their determination not to participate in the ideas on which the party has grown powerful, while Herr Bernstein, who is an opportunist and moderate, favors a revision of the Socialist programme, especially so that the party, recognizing the existing conditions, may combine with and utilize the political elements so as to seize a partial realization of its aims.

Herr Bernstein has announced that it would be a good party stroke to demand the office of First Vice President of the Reichstag, instead of accepting a lower Vice Presidency, the Socialists being the next most numerous body to the Centre Party, but Herren Bebel and Singer said no, as a Vice Presidency of the Reichstag would involve a compromise with the monarchs and it would be necessary for a Socialist holding office to wait on the sovereign and congratulate him on the New Year and other occasions—"to crawl on his stomach before the representative of unjust institutions."

They added that the Vice Presidency would also involve compromises with other parties, entail responsibilities outside the Socialist sphere, and limit the weapons and resources of the Opposition.

Herr Bernstein is joined in his stand by the aristocrat Von Vollmar and the able writer Davif, who affirm it is time the party grasped some of the agencies of government and prepared for the day it will take over the whole of them, adding that responsibilities should be sought for, not evaded. They claim that a Socialist in the presence of the sovereign need only act as a gentleman, without modifying his opinions.

Behind the Vice Presidency question are two tendencies, to be either a great Liberal Party, postponing insistence on its theoretical views of government until conditions ripen, or stand steadfastly by Socialist principles, without yielding a tittle to conventional practices and compromises.

Herren Bebel, Bernstein, Singer, and von Vollmar affirm that they will strive to preserve party unity, and say that the glee of the Ministerial Conservatives and members of the Centre Party over the divisions of the Socialists are untimely and exaggerated.

KAISER'S SON COMING HERE.

Prince Adalbert Will Travel to China by Way of New York and San Francisco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Prince Adalbert, Emperor William's third son, accompanied by his adjutant, Capt. Schimmelmann, will pass through America on his way to assume his duties on the cruiser Hertha, in Chinese waters.

The Prince will travel by way of New York and San Francisco.

Help to Kishineff Refugees.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Neuste Nachrichten says the Grman Relief Committee organized to help the sufferers from the Kishineff massacre has sent to the United States a number of refugees who came to Berlin before the committee decided to aid the unfortunate ones on the spot. No more refugees will be assisted to leave Kishineff, and if any of them reach Berlin they will not be sent to the United States.

May Build a Theatre in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Björnstjerne Björnson's son Björne, and his brother-in-law Herr Langen, publisher of Simplicissimus, contemplate the erection of a new theatre in Berlin.

New Work by Richard Strauss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Richard Strauss has just completed a new composition which he calls a "Symphonica Domestica."

German Soldiers Charged with Treason.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A Sergeant and six privates employed in a German army magazine near Metz have been arrested on the charge of selling to agents of a foreign power the secret of manufacturing a new bomb fuse.

Worm Disease Spreads in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The worm disease has now broken out among the miners on the left bank of the Rhine.

GERMAN MIDDLE CLASS

Divided Into Two Factions, an Upper and a Lower.

Figures That Would Go to Show That These Divisions in Empire Are on the Increase.

A writer in the Berliner Tageblatt takes for his theme a question which the recent German elections have caused to be pointedly discussed: "Is the German Middle Class Disappearing"? He writes that politicians have so long declared that the middle class was degenerating that even thoughtful persons felt inclined to pass over the charge without criticism. At election time the poor middle class receives the worst abuse. The gloomy colors in which it is depicted are made to portend a fatal denouement of the whole fabric of the German body politic. In short, says the writer, both aristocrats and democrats denounce and decry, for opposite reasons, what they do not understand simply because it does not ally itself with them. Degeneration is merely a relative term; as applied to the German middle class it simply signifies lack of sympathy. The Tageblatt's writer continues:

"An unprejudiced knowledge of the middle class will show that it is by no means made up of shopkeepers. This fact should be emphasized because so many politicians seem to be ignorant of it. The middle class is actually divided into two factions—an upper and a lower. The upper faction comprises high officials, judges, physicians, lawyers, artists and those belonging to these professions who live on their incomes. The lower faction includes tradesmen, lower officials, retail dealers, small farmers, and the like.

"Surely, when the detractors of the middle class say it is 'degenerating' or 'declining' they have reference to the lower factions. Let us see how far their charges are borne out by statistics:

"According to the latest figures, middle-class farmers were increased by 74,000, from 1882 to 1895; 38,000 cultivated land of from two to five hectares in area, while 40,000 cultivated from five to fifty hectares—and this while the entire area under cultivation was growing smaller and the workers diminishing in numbers. In the villages, the middle-class has not decreased, although the tendency has been to reduce the number of workers in certain branches. Small industrials increased 60 per cent. from 1861 to 1895, while the population in industrial centres increased 38 per cent. This disparity may be accounted for by the fact that certain kinds of mechanics have entirely disappeared—machinery has taken the place of the old-time independent spinners, weavers, dyers, etc.—but they have found employment in other fields. Things have shifted. Recent figures show 78,441 large industries, but 638,980 middle and 1,558,332 small and domestic industries. Add to the last total the number of working people who were formerly independent, and it will be seen how much stronger the middle-class is than the vanished one-hand mechanical industries would seem to reveal. The high officials, large tradesmen, etc., are counted in the large industries. Socially, they belong to the middle-class; it is well known that their incomes and living cause them more vexation and come higher than those of mechanics and farmers. This faction of the middle-class has doubled itself in thirteen years."

A German statistician shows that in the Empire there are 250,000 aristocratic and very wealthy families against 2,750,000 upper and 8,750,000 lower middle-class families. This proves, concludes the writer, that the middle-class in Germany is not disappearing; rather, it is growing.

'ROUND ABOUT EUROPE

WHILE the French Government is forwarding very precise instructions to the Moorish authorities at Cape Juby, on the West coast of Africa, in regard to securing the five French sailors deserted by Jacques Lebaudy, "the Emperor of the Sahara," himself has by no means abandoned his enterprise. He has ordered portable houses from an English firm, and requested several firms of engineers both in England and on the Continent to submit to him specifications for a railway from his projected capital Troia to Timbuctu.

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That valuable archæological monument, the clock tower of Chartres Cathedral, has just been successfully restored. For many years it had been crumbling to pieces, and the fall of the Venice Campanile intensified the fear that it would soon share the fate of St. Mark's tower. The work of restoration was confided to M. Sellmersheim, architect of the Diocese of Chartres, and M. Mouton, Government Inspector of Historical Monuments. The crumbling spire springs from a square tower, familiarly known as the "clocher vieux," dates from the end of the twelfth century, and is 345 feet in height. When the cathedral was destroyed by fire in the year 1194, the northern tower and façade and the crypt were the only portions of the building that escaped. The other tower was rebuilt by Jean de Beauce in the sixteenth century.

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The Duc de Lazelle has given to the French press the results of his recent review with Pope Pius X., apropos of the relations between France and the Vatican. His Holiness appeared to be singularly "well informed on State affairs in France." He considered that the Concordat was a wise arrangement, not without defects, like every work of man, but which after all was an arrangement that worked best even now, "not only in the interests of the Church, but also in those of the French Government."

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The glovemakers of Niort, France, have presented a memorial against Gen. André's recent order as to the optional wearing of kid gloves in the army. The document states that several thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment "by a mere Ministerial whim." In commenting on the attitude of the Niort manufacturers the Paris Presse says: "One sympathizes with the workmen, but if the desire to 'make work' is to stand in the way of government and personal economies the country would soon be bankrupt."

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Fifty Polish girls of Gnesen, East Prussia, ranging from fourteen to twenty years of age, are reported from Berlin to have been arrested on a charge of conspiring against the well-being of the Prussian State. Three of the older prisoners are teachers of foreign languages at the Gnesen High School, the remainder being pupils. It seems that they were in the habit of reading Polish books and studying Polish history and discussing them among themselves, often giving expression of hopes as to the re-establishment of the ancient kingdom of Poland. The Public Prosecutor had them arrested and has announced that he will proceed against them on a charge of high treason.

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Brigandage in the Caucasus is said to be developing into a veritable reign of terror. The Russian papers contain a long list of ambuscades and counter ambuscades by banditti and gendarmes, in several cases accompanied by serious loss of life. Nomad families encamped in the steppes with their cattle have lost their stock or their lives in defending their property. Paymasters taking wages to men on the Caucasian Railway have been attacked, and in one case a populous village, that of Eslykbly, was openly attacked, four persons being killed and about a dozen injured. At Tiflis and at Baku the forcible abduction of young girls even in the streets has become so common that wealthy families never allow their daughters to go out without the protection of an armed male attendant.

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During his Scandinavian tour, Kaiser Wilhelm proved himself a good samaritan. At Stahlheim, Norway, two women were pitched out of a carriage and seriously hurt. The German Emperor had them brought to his yacht, the Hohenzollern, and sent his own physician to attend them. When he learned that the women were in a serious condition he brought them back to Germany on the yacht, afterward transferring them to his special train, which took a circuitous route to Potsdam in order to leave the two patients at Babelsberg, where one of them resides. The women, it is said, would have died for lack of immediate medical aid and proper attendance had the Emperor not helped them.

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Abel Chevalley, the French lecturer, shows that no less than 200 boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, all of them pupils of the Parisian State "lycées," are now spending their holidays in English schools or boarding houses for the purpose of practicing the English language. "I should not be surprised," he says in a communication to The London Times, "if all the secondary State schools of France had sent this year 1,000 boys to England for August and September. Twenty years ago they did not send 100 in all." He intends next Winter to organize in Paris a series of public lectures in French and English literature in the nineteenth century.

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According to La Revue de Statistique of Paris, "a small island in the North Sea, not even as large as New Guinea, Borneo, Madagascar, or Sumatra, has been discovered by a French statistical authority to possess more vessels than any other country in the world." The island and its colonies, most of them much bigger than itself, is proved to possess as many steamers and sailing vessels as the United States, Germany, Norway, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Spain combined—indeed, the writer adds, when they were massed in one vast fleet that little island and its possessions would have 300,000 tons of shipping to spare! This fact is not explained; attention is merely fixed on what a poor showing France makes compared with that little island, not half the size of the republic.

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The Governor of the Island of St. Helena shows in his annual report, just issued in London, that while the presence of the Boer prisoners improved the financial status of the island, it increased the cost of living and the rate of wages. The island, too, was deforested, owing to the heavy call made for wood fuel for the prisoners and troops. Large numbers of the laboring class, the report continues, have emigrated to South Africa; "should considerable emigration take place, it would quite paralyze any progress in public works being made" in the island.

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M. Maurice Binder, one of the members representing Paris in the French Chamber of Deputies, has written to inform the Minister of Public Works, M. Maruéjouls, that he will interpellate him at the reassembling of Parliament with regard to the inquiry instituted into the Metropolitan disaster and the measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar catastrophes.

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A recent number of the Bond newspaper, Ons Land, contains an article describing the experiences of a Boer who went to German Southwest Africa in 1901 to settle there. The moral condition of the country, he writes, is serious. Most of the Germans have colored wives. To find a German in the country districts, he says, with a white wife is a rarity. At a baptism of the child of a German father and colored mother, which he attended at Rehoboth, two German officers were present with their colored wives. Compulsory service is equally applicable to whites and blacks, and both serve in the ranks together. He concludes: "For my part, eighteen months' experience has brought me to the conclusion that it is better to be a slave under the English Government than a free man in German Southwest Africa."

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The returns for London for the week ended Aug. 17 show that 2,563 births and 1,255 deaths were registered, being respectively 129 above and 523 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. Fifty-five deaths occurred from violence—10 suicides, 4 homicides, 1 execution, while the remaining 40 were attributed to accident or negligence. In Greater London, 3,856 births and 1,682 deaths were registered.

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According to recent figures, in the countries where the Postal Union exists, 50,000,000 letters were undelivered in 1901, and of 28,000,000 of these even the senders could not be traced.

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During the past year, 25,000 firms in London employed young persons under the age of eighteen. Inspectors appointed under the Shop Hours acts found over 9,000 irregularities in the hours, but the number of serious cases have been steadily decreasing since the matter has been looked into.

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At Liége, Belgium, on Aug. 15, a balloon fete was held in the courtyard of the palace of the Prince-Bishops. Five balloons were used. The second, the Eole, contained Dr. Delcominette and M. Thibert, a student of medicine, while the aeronaut was suspended in a trapeze below the basket. On the ascent the Eole was borne against the palace, where it smashed several windows. When it reached the roof Dr. Delcominette managed to jump off, while the propulsion given by the loss of weight threw the aeronaut through a window on the opposite side of the street. Several hours later the balloon with M. Thibert effected a safe landing near Aix-la-Chapelle.

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L. L. Macassey, secretary of the London Traffic Commission, sailed for this city last Friday to make arrangements for the Commission, who will leave England Sept. 18, to investigate the systems of traction and transport in the United States.

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The Government of Greece has approved the decision of Congress fixing the amount of dried currants to be retained from consignments for export at 20 per cent.

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Monastir has been the scene of more takings-off than one. The Albanian Beys were massacred there after the revolt of 1843. Janina, too, has its associations with assassination. Ali Pasha and his two sons surrendered there in 1822, under the most solemn promises of safety that ever constituted the prelude of a firing party.

DE WITTE HEADS RUSSIAN MINISTRY

Said to Have Been Promoted From His Post of Finance Minister—His Appointment May Indicate the Defeat of M. de Plehve's Reactionary Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, has been promoted to President of the Committee of Ministers and that M. Pleske, Director of the Imperial State Bank, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The promotion of M. Witte and the appointment of M. Pleske as Minister of Finance have not yet been announced here.

The announcement that M. de Witte has been appointed President of the Committee of Ministers may indicate that the long conflict between him and M. de Plehve has resulted in the defeat of the reactionary Minister of the Interior.

According to dispatches from Russia, the two Ministers have been almost continually opposed on many important questions. Generally, it may be said, that while de Witte has been on the side of progress and reform, de Plehve has worked for oppression and the maintenance in all its strength of the present bureaucratic system.

But it is not only the party lead by de Plehve that has opposed the man who, as Minister of Finance, has done so much to improve Russia's position. M. Pobiedonostseff, the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod; Prince Imeritinsky, and Gen. Vannofsky have taken a leading part in trying to defeat his projects, and it has been reported that scenes of extraordinary bitterness have occurred in the Council Chamber itself. The reactionaries denounced de Witte as a Socialist, a Communist, a revolutionary because he insisted that Russia must cease lagging behind in the race of civilization and progress.

The "War Party" was perhaps more bitterly antagonistic to him than any other faction, for he on more than one occasion convinced the Czar that Russia was absolutely forced to live at peace with her neighbors, since she had not the means to carry on a war. It has even been said that had it not been for de Witte's counsels Russia and Japan would have been at war to-day.

The career of M. de Witte has been a most remarkable one for a Russian. Unlike so many of the Czar's other advisers, he was not reared in the atmosphere of officialdom, the position in the Government service which his father held being so unimportant that the intrigues of the bureaus did not affect him or his family. Sergius de Witte was born in 1849, and is of German descent. He spent some years at the University of Odessa. When he left Odessa he obtained a post in the State Railway Department, becoming an employe at an insignificant railway station—an assistant station master and bookkeeper.

It is said that it was the war with Turkey which gave him his chance. His chiefs in the railway department lost their heads completely under the strain of transporting troops to the front. De Witte quietly did what his superiors ought to have done, working out various schemes for the transportation of troops into Turkey. This came of itself to the notice of official circles, where people were not used to seeing subordinates doing anything on their own initiative. When the war was at an end his reputation had been made.

Since 1878 de Witte's promotion has been rapid. In 1879 he was summoned to St. Petersburg to take part in the work of the great Railway Commission, and it was he who drew up for the Commissioners their report. He was then appointed Director of the Southwestern Railway and later Chief of the State Railway Department. In 1892 he became Minister of Communications, and in the following year he took M. Wyschnegradsky's place as Finance Minister.

Immediately after he became head of the finances of the empire M. de Witte began the work of completely reorganizing them. He declared that the ever-recurring deficit was "intolerable," and he proceeded first to reform the monetary system, then to reorganize the system of taxation, and then to negotiate commercial treaties by which Russia's foreign trade was greatly increased. He encouraged the introduction of capital from France, did everything possible to establish new enterprises, and imported machinery where the Russians were not able to make it.

De Witte is not afraid of criticism. M. de Cyon, who was Katkoff's great friend and ally, wrote a book called "M. Witte et les Finances Russes," in which the Finance Minister's policy was attacked with the most extreme virulence. What gave importance to the work was that it contained a direct appeal to France to cease lending money to Russia until another Finance Minister was appointed. M. de Cyon told the French that de Witte had deceived them over and over again, that while he had been playing on their love of Russia to get money from them he had been favoring Germany at their expense.

Just when the book was on the point of appearing a Presidential crisis occurred in France, and M. de Cyon gave orders that the publication should be stopped, not wishing, as he said, to add to the French Government's embarrassments by bringing the alliance with Russia into discredit. At the same time he sent confidentially copies of the book to four members of the Russian State Council, in the hope that one of them might fall into the hands of the Czar.

Whether or not the Czar ever saw the book M. de Witte did. He sent word to M. de Cyon that, if the book were not immediately produced in France, he would produce it in Russia, and would distribute copies of it gratis.

At the same time de Witte sent a copy of this letter to the Paris Figaro. The result, of course, was that the book was discredited before it was published.

TIN PLATE STRIKE IN WALES.

All Mills Controlled by the Employers' Association Close, Over 20,000 Men Being Affected.

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 29.—All the South Wales tinplate works controlled by the Employers' Association closed to-day for an indefinite period, in consequence of a wages dispute. From 20,000 to 30,000 workmen are affected.

The dispute is of long standing, and is based on the method of payment for certain classes of plates. The employers insisted that their demands be accepted unconditionally and the workmen refused to agree to this.

The lockout affects four-fifths of all the mills. About a dozen non-associated works continue in operation. The locked out men will be supported by the unions.

It is anticipated that the steel workers of the district will strike in sympathy with the tin workers.

DR. KRAUSE RELEASED.

Ex-Johannesburg Governor, Convicted of Inciting to Murder, Leaves Prison in Style.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Krause, former Governor of Johannesburg, who was sentenced in London Jan. 18, 1902, to two years' imprisonment after having been convicted on the charge of inciting Cornelius Broockman, former Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, executed by the British in South Africa, to murder John Douglas Foster, an English lawyer who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, was released from Pentonville Prison this morning.

He left the place of his confinement in a smart brougham drawn by a pair of horses and appeared to be in robust health. Dr. Krause expects to return to South Africa, practice law, and eschew politics.

French Captain and Crew Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advices received here to-day from Santos say the French bark Amiral de Cornulier, Capt. Rio, from Penarth, May 5, for San Francisco, has arrived there, and reports Captain and crew were injured, sails were carried away, and that other sundry losses and damages were sustained during heavy weather.

Prince of Thurn Coming.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis and Kyrie Bellew will be passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria, which sails from this port to-day for New York.

Duellist Dies of Blood Poisoning.

MUHLHAUSEN, Aug. 29.—It has been officially announced that Dr. Schloss, who was the leader of a strike movement on the part of outdoor relief physicians here, and who was reported to have been killed in a duel by Dr. Schwartz, manager of the State Sick Insurance Hospital at this place, about five days ago, died of blood poisoning, following an operation, thus exonerating Dr. Schwartz, who had been arrested in connection with the death of Dr. Schloss.

Neckar Puts Back for Repairs.

BREMEN, Aug. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, which on Thursday burst her main steam supply pipes while off Terschelling, on her way to Baltimore, Md., resulting in the fatal scalding of the third and fourth engineers and five stokers and the severe injuring of two other stokers, returned to this port to-day for repairs. The cause of the explosion is still unexplained. The repairs to the steamer will probably be completed Tuesday, when she is expected to sail for the United States.

Ibsen's Condition Unchanged.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—The condition of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, who has been ill for some time, and who was reported by a Berlin paper to-day to be near death, has undergone no recent change, and it is announced here that the patient is in no immediate danger. Lately Dr. Ibsen has been able to take a short walk or drive daily.

VATICAN EXHIBIT AT FAIR.

Substitute for Pope Leo's Jubilee Gifts Being Discussed.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The negotiations regarding the Vatican's participation in the St. Louis Exposition, interrupted by the illness and death of Pope Leo XIII., have been resumed. Although the personal opinion of Pope Pius on the subject is not known, the Vatican officials think it will be favorable to the project of having the Holy See represented, if officially invited by the United States Government by means of an invitation similar to those sent to the European powers.

Before Pope Leo died the wish was expressed to have the late Pope's jubilee presents exhibited at the Exposition, like those of the late Queen Victoria, and it was proposed to send the same ship for both exhibits. King Edward himself is said to have proposed sending his mother's presents, but Pope Leo's health being at that time precarious, the Vatican authorities feared that if he died while the jubilee gifts were away it might create an awkward situation.

Now the questions arise whether with the death of Pope Leo these presents have not lost their interest and whether something else would not be better. Many suggestions on the subject are made, and it is remarked that the Vatican library alone has precious works, unique in the world, besides documents of special interest to the United States, as being connected with its history.

ABBOT KRUG IN ROME.

Enthusiastic Over Kindness of German Emperor and Imperial Family.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Father Boniface Krug, formerly of St. Vincent's Arch-Abbey, Beatty, Penn., and now Abbot of the famous Benedictine Abbey, of Monte Cassino, Province of Caserta, has arrived here from Germany, where he has been the guest of Emperor William. The Abbot was entertained at dinner here to-day by Father Whitmer of the English Church. Bishop Hendrick and Mgr. Hendrick of Rochester were among the guests. Father Krug is enthusiastic over the kindness of the German imperial family.

When Emperor William visited Monte Cassino May 8 of the present year he was received by the Rev. Father Krug, the first American to hold the position of Abbot of that monastery. It was also the first time a German Emperor had been received at the abbey. The German Emperor on this occasion was accompanied by the King of Italy.

UDINE ACCIDENT VICTIMS.

They Are Brought to Rome—Fifteen Army Officers Among Injured.

ROME, Aug. 29.—All the persons injured in the railway accident near Udine, sixty miles from Venice, Thursday night, when a train crowded with soldiers collided with a freight train, have been brought here and placed in hospitals.

They number fifty-seven, and include two Captains and thirteen Lieutenants. The condition of twelve of the injured is serious. Twenty persons were killed in the disaster.

Panama Ship Tax Approved.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 29.—The National Government has approved the recent decree of the Governor of Panama, placing a tax of $100 on all steamers and sailing vessels entering the ports of Panama or Colon while the danger of introducing bubonic plague lasts. These taxes will be devoted to defraying the expenses of the quarantine stations.

Three New Fissures in Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Aug. 29.—Vesuvius is still in eruption to-day, but no damage is being done. Three new horizontal fissures, about 500 feet long, seeming to be giant steps, can be seen in the volcano. The stream of lava going toward Pompeii is flowing much slower and is now insignificant.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE

W. K. Vanderbilt Will, It Is Expected, Visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Mount Dore—Prof. and Mrs. B. D. Woodward Sail for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Paris shows as yet no signs of filling up. Distinguished Americans whose arrival here is announced are mostly passing through.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are at Mont Doré, where it is likely that they will be joined by the Duchess's father, W. K. Vanderbilt, for a brief visit.

Mrs. Walter Andrews and Miss Andrews of New Haven, Conn., are here. They will meet friends in Berlin early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., have left for London, and Mrs. Frank Mackey for Carlsbad.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper have returned from St. Moritz on their way back to the United States.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned from London, whither she went for the wedding of her son Honoré.

Mr. and Mrs. Honoré Palmer will stop in Europe until Sept. 23, when they sail for New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, and Mrs. Newman sail on Sept. 9 for New York.

Mrs. William H. Falconer, Miss Louise Falconer, and Bruce McLean Falconer have left Trouville, where they spent last month. They sail for New York on Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erben of New York are making an extensive tour of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Marc A. Blumenberg of New York have left here for Gibraltar.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, wife of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, is returning home after about two months passed in traveling on the Continent. Mrs. Shaw is accompanid by her daughters.

Mrs. J. H. Davis, Miss E. Davis, and Miss Rittenhouse of New York, who have been in Yorkshire, are here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Tripp have left here for a tour of Germany. They sail for America in September, returning at the end of October.

M. and Mme. Kinen (née Eustis) have left to make a visit to Baron and Baronne de Bethman at the Château des Pins.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McKinley of New York, who have been making an extensive trip through Europe, are here.

Mrs. Carman Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot of New York have left for Switzerland.

Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, the genial Special Commissioner for winding up American affairs connected with the Exposition of 1900, sails to-day for America with his newly married wife, who was Miss Van Buren Piver of California.

Aix is still quite gay. At the battle of flowers there this week Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, who is with Russell Colt, made a brave show with a carriage decorated with crysanthemums and American flags. Arthur S. Hardy, United States Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Hardy are among the visitors.

Mr. Torrey, the American painter, who is at Aix, has just painted a portrait of King George of Greece, who sat specially for the picture, which is destined for the Queen of Greece after exhibition, at the King's request, at St. Louis.

DULL DAYS IN PARIS

Saint-Saens Scores Success with "Le Roi Apepi."

The Recent Celebration of the Centenary of the Birth of Hector Berlioz.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Paris is a picture of dullness such as is rare even at this season of the year. The streets are more deserted than I have ever known them. Everybody is out of town, and this in spite of the almost universal bad weather. We have practically had no Summer—nothing but boisterous alternations of freezing and thawing throughout the entire year.

The authorities of the Metropolitan Railroad appear to be slowly waking up to their responsibilities. After ten days of profound reflection, they have introduced one oil lamp into each station, placing it just by the gangway, so that in the event of the electric light being extinguished the public will be able to find its way out. There is also talk of substituting glass for wooden sleepers, but there is little or no probability of iron carriages being substituted for the present wooden ones, although the latter are, in point of fact, so light as to be liable at any moment to jump off the line. When the whole of the Metropolitan scheme is complete the cost of construction will have been so great that the shares of the company cannot possibly pay more than 5 per cent. This fact makes the company very chary of increasing its expenditure. The compensation which will have to be paid to the families of the victims in the recent disaster is estimated at about 2,000,000f.

M. Camille Saint-Saëns has scored another success with his new four-act play, "Le Roi Apépi," which has just been produced on the open-air stage of Béziers. Since 1898 the old Roman amphitheatres of Béziers, Nîmes, and Orange have been restored by the people of the South to their original use, and the success that has attended the movement has far surpassed the expectations of its promoters. Although the old-world setting of these wonderful arenas lends itself more to tragedy than to comedy, M. Saint-Saëns's play has proved quite as successful as the classical répertoire which formed the basis of the original scheme. Since the opening of the present season, "Edipe Roi" has been given at Nimes, with Mounet Sully; the "Orphée" of Glück at Orange, with the company of the Opéra Comique; "Parysatis" and "Déjanire" at Béziers, and all these different representations have drawn thousands of spectators to these places. It is a curious fact, moreover, that while the cheaper seats of the Comédie Française, the Paris home of classical drama, are filled by students of the colleges and popular universities of the capital, out of an audience of 7,000 persons in such a place as Orange one-half belong to the working classes.

It was with the "Déjanire" of the late M. Gallet and Monsieur Camille Saint-Saëns that these open-air theatres were inaugurated, and the success of M. Saint-Saëns in this new department of art was at once assured. Now, seven years later, his comedy, "Le Roi Apépi" has proved equally successful and while the author's fame will still, probably, rest on his musical compositions, this play certainly places him in the front rank of dramatic authors. It is founded on Cherbuliez's novel "Les Amours Fragiles," and is full of delicate wit and humor; the slight thread of intrigue that runs through it provides highly amusing situations of which the powerful company of the Odéon takes the utmost advantage. At the conclusion of the admirable performance, both author and actors received a splendid ovation.

The centenary of the birth of Hector Berlioz is now being celebrated at his birthplace, Grenoble, by an International Musical Festival and Competition, in which no fewer than one hundred and fifty-seven choirs and Philharmonic Societies of France, Italy and Monaco, are taking part. Unfortunately, as on many other occasions in the course of the present Summer, the unparalleled recurrence of wet days has somewhat marred the success of the open-air part of the programme. On Sunday, the 16th, however, the weather made it possible to hold the banquet under the pine trees, and the Prefect, M. Boncourt, presided. Delegates of the United States, Russia, and Switzerland, and the Consuls of England and Italy were among those present. In the theatre, the "Damnation de Faust" was given with Madame Pacary, and in the Opéra Comique, fragments of "Roméo et Juliette," "Harold en Italie," the "Carnaval Romain," and other of the best known and most popular works of the composer, were played by the assembled orchestra under the leadership of M. Weingartner of Munich.

Judging from the enthusiasm with which Berlioz's works are to-day received at Grenoble, Berlioz has entirely attained that popularity of which, in life, he so long despaired. In one of the many letters which the composer left behind him, there is one addressed to the poet Heinrich Heine in which he laments that only if he "lives 150 years, does he see any prospect of achieving success."

The relations between Berlioz and his greater contemporary Wagner were always somewhat strained, but the Library of Grenoble has preserved what is probably the only amicable correspondence that ever passed between the two men. In a letter written in 1860, Wagner offered to Berlioz a copy of his "Tristan," begging him to accept and keep it as a "souvenir of friendship." At the same time, a copy of the score of "Tristan and Ysolde" was sent to the French composer with a dedication "To the dear and great composer of Roméo and Juliette from the grateful author of Tristan and Ysault." This was the year before the production of "Tannhauser" in Paris, when Wagner probably wished to propitiate the musical critic of the "Débats," but he did not achieve his end, for the Paris public, with Berlioz at its head, gave the great opera a very cold reception. R. S.

THE WORLD'S OCCUPATIONS.

German Publication Gives the Percentage of Persons Engaged in Various Pursuits.

The Statistical Register for the German Empire of 1903, which has just been issued in Berlin, gives some interesting figures as to the various occupations of the people of civilized nations. In Germany 8,300,000 persons, or 37.5 per cent. of the total population of the empire, come under the head of agriculture and forestry. However, many persons are included in this total who only cultivate a small plot of ground. Under industry and mining come 8,300,000 persons, or 37.5 per cent.; under trade and commerce, 2,300,000, or 10.6 per cent.; under army and navy, 631,000, or 2.8 per cent.; 800,000 persons, or 3.6 per cent., under other public callings, and 1,400,000 persons, or 6.1 per cent., under domestic servants. The following table shows the percentage of the whole population of the other countries under the headings agriculture, industry, and trade:

	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.
United States	36	24	16
Great Britain	15	54	10
England and Wales	10	57	11
Scotland	14	58	10
Ireland	44	31	6
France	44	34	9
Austria	58	37	11
Hungary	64	22	6
Italy	57	28	4
Switzerland	37	41	11

As regards the active callings of the female part of the population in the different civilized nations, only 14.3 per cent. of the females in the United States follow any calling. Next to the United States come Holland and Sweden. The German Empire has 25 per cent. of its female population with a calling. This percentage compares favorably with others, and Germany stands on about the same level as England, where 27 per cent. of the women are actively engaged in a calling. In other countries women are compelled, through economical conditions, to take part in much larger numbers in caring for the maintenance of their families. In Italy, for example, 40 per cent., and in Austria 47 per cent. of the entire female population are actively engaged in earning their living.

SIBERIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

Since Sept. 14, 1902, six trains have been running weekly in either direction between Moscow and the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. In addition to these, since July 14 last, express trains to the number of five per week have been added. It is now stated from St. Petersburg that by a special arrangement between the Russian Government and the International Sleeping Car Company the regular service will be augmented or replaced—as may be required—by daily departures of express trains having the new cars de luxe of the company. This change will take place July 14, 1904.

Of the seven express trains that will be running in a year's time four will be supplied by the Russian railway authorities and three by the sleeping car company. These trains will consist of a baggage car, one saloon and restaurant car, and two first-class and two second-class cars. In case the Russian Government desires it, the company alone must run trains de luxe on and after July 14, 1905. Such trains will consist only of four first-class cars, and their speed will exceed that of the express trains by twelve hours on the journey between Moscow and Irkutsk. But the company is bound to run only seven pair of trains de luxe every week; as soon as that number is reached the Russian railway authorities will have to furnish other trains de luxe as they are found to be needed. If the Russian Government sends its express trains east of Irkutsk, then the company must do the same, even if the trains have to be sent to Vladivostok or to the eventual terminus of the Eastern China Railway, but in no case is a greater distance than 4,000 miles to be traversed by one train.

The agreement, which is for twelve years, provides for the construction of the company's cars from Russian material. Only when certain parts cannot be produced in Russia are such parts to be imported from abroad, and in every case with the permission of the Government. The Eastern China Railway has been open to general traffic since July 14 last.

Humberts Change Prisons.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Frederic Humbert and Emile and Romain Daurignac, who were sentenced respectively to five years, two years, and three years' imprisonment, Aug. 22, were removed early this morning in a prison van to the Prison of Fresnes.

Mme. Humbert, who was also sentenced to five years' imprisonment, remains at the Conciergerie Prison. All the condemned members of the Humbert family are undergoing the régime of convicts, but the penal work of M. and Mme. Humbert will not begin until a decision has been rendered in their appeal against their sentences.

TURBINE BOAT A SUCCESS

The Queen Cuts Time from Dover to Calais Nearly One-half.

Sensation Totally Unlike That of Sailing on Other Steamships—How Machinery Works.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Details showing the success of the experiment with the turbine boat Queen, in the cross channel service between Calais and Dover, are contained in a report just received from J. B. Milner, United States Consul at Calais, France.

He states that whereas the large steamboats had reduced the time of passage to an hour and a half, the Queen has made the voyage from pierhead to pierhead in fifty minutes. Because of the results attained, other turbine boats are in contemplation for the Dover-Ostend and Dieppe-Newhaven routes.

"In the Queen the turbine engines are placed well astern and take up but little space as compared with the ordinary engine," says Mr. Milner. "The noise made by these turbine engines is unlike the common engine. They make a rumbling noise like rapid-running dynamos. Even in their immediate vicinity there is little or no vibration, but one is conscious of being in close proximity to great power.

"From amidships forward on the promenade decks there is no noise or vibration whatever, and when the vessel is making twenty-three knots per hour in good weather passengers are reminded of being on shipboard only by noting that they are gliding over the sea.

"Any one embarking upon the Queen without knowing the ship or ever having heard of her will be conscious of the fact, as soon as she is under way, that he is sailing on a steamship unlike any upon which he has never sailed. In heavy weather, however, the experience must be that of other twin-screw boats."

Mr. Milner gives this description of the new craft:

"The vessel is 310 feet long, with a molded breadth of 40 feet and a depth of 25 feet, and has a complete awning deck.

"The machinery consists of Parson's turbines, three being fitted having three lines of shafting. In manoeuvring, the centre shaft runs free; the two side shafts then take the place of ordinary twin screws, and, as has been demonstrated in the Queen Alexandra, the manoeuvring power is in every respect as good as in ordinary twin screws, while in the going astern there is none of that objectionable vibration which is to be felt in the most modern twin-screw balanced arrangement.

"The main engine of the Queen consists of three separate turbines, each driving its own line of shafting, the centre turbine being high pressure and the two side ones being low pressure. When going ahead in ordinary work the steam is admitted to the high-pressure turbine, and after expansion there passes to the low-pressure and then to the condensers, the total ratio of expansion being about one hundred and twenty-five fold, as compared with eight to sixteen fold in triple-expansion reciprocating engines.

"At the ordinary steaming speed of the Queen the revolutions of the centre shaft are about 700 and of the two side shafts about 500 per minute. This high rotative velocity implies the adoption of propellers of small diameter, and the utmost care is exercised in balancing them so as to obtain the full advantage of the absence of vibration obtained by the adoption of the turbine principle.

"When going full speed ahead all the lines of shafting, central as well as side, are in action; but when coming alongside a quay or manoeuvring in or out of harbor, the outer shafts only are used, thus giving the vessel all the turning and manoeuvring efficiency of a twin-screw steamer.

"The means for obtaining this manoeuvring power demands a word or two of explanation. Inside the exhaust end of each low-pressure turbine cylinder is placed an astern turbine, controlled by slide valves operated by combined steam and hydraulic reversing engines. These valves admit steam directly into the low-pressure turbines, or into the reversing turbines within the same, for going ahead or astern. The centre turbine under these circumstances revolves idly in a vacuum, its steam-admission valve being closed and its connection with the low-pressure turbines being closed by non-return valves.

"The centrifugal circulating pumps and the air pumps, all of which are in duplicate—one set for each of the two condensers—are driven by independent double-cylinder steam engines, and the feed water is supplied to the boilers by two feed pumps, controlled by a float tank into which the air pumps discharge the condensed water. There are also special pumps for wash deck and fire service, as also the various pumps for oil and water circulation, as required by Parson's system. Steam is supplied to the turbines by two double and two single ended boilers, Scotch cylindrical type.

"On her trial trip on the Clyde, on the 12th of June, when steaming continuously astern, she attained a speed of about 13 knots. Starting and stopping trials were also carried out, and the vessel, when going over 19 knots per hour, was brought to a dead stop in 1 minute 7 seconds after the telegraph order was given to the engine room, and the distance she traveled in this time was equal to only two and a half times her own length.

"One noteworthy feature on board the Queen will be the absence of the hot cinders and dust, which are—and more especially to ladies—such a nuisance on board most steamers fitted with forced draft."

SHOULD NOT CHALLENGE AGAIN

Says London Globe to Lipton—Proposition to Race with Crews Exchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In approving of Sir Thomas's reported determination not to challenge again for the America's Cup, The Globe this afternoon voices the despair which marks all the comment on the cup racing, saying:

"There comes a time when constant and inevitable defeat wearies even the most enthusiastic, and Sir Thomas is well advised to relinquish the struggle while his pluck is so generally recognized, and before his failures have become a jest. While the American yacht builders are so superior to their English rivals, we are not likely to regain the cup."

A cable dispatch was sent to Sir Thomas Lipton to-day offering to guarantee the expenses if he will arrange for a series of five races between the Reliance and the Shamrock III. with their crews exchanged.

A similar report, which later proved to have no foundation, in fact, was sent out in 1901 when Columbia raced Shamrock II. As much of a skipper's ability depends upon knowledge of his own boat, the proposition seems almost absurd.

BIG BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

Imperial Force Surprised and 1,000 Men Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A dispatch received by the Foreign Office from Morocco says that a large imperial force, which was going to the relief of the troops commanded by the Sultan, has been surprised and almost annihilated by insurgents.

The Temps publishes details of the engagement in Morocco, showing that the imperial troops numbered 8,000 men. They were ambushed, with the result that over 1,000 of them, including 7 native Governors, were killed or wounded.

SAVING CARGO FROM WRECK.

Goods Shipped on the Unfortunate Monterey Are Recovered.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 29.—The steamer Algerine has arrived here from the island of Miquelon with a full cargo salved from the wreck of the steamship Monterey, which went ashore west of Point Plate last July while on a voyage from Montreal for Bristol.

The Algerine reports that the wreck is breaking apart, and that it is not likely that much more of her cargo will be recovered.

The steamer Indrani, from Newport News, sailed hence for Liverpool to-day with 450 head of cattle from the Monterey. Four hundred more of the Monterey's cattle, which are ashore on Miquelon, have become so wild that it will be impossible to get them on shipboard.

IN THE ETERNAL CITY

IT HAS been authoritatively announced that a Papal Secretary of State in full standing will not be appointed until late in the Autumn. This office, which is really that of the Minister who forms the medium of communication between the Pope and foreign Courts, had, under the declining days of the late Pontiff, come to mean much more. Cardinal Rampolla was not only the mouthpiece of the Curia, but the personal adviser of Leo XIII. as well, while only formally did he exercise his functions as Foreign Minister. Since Pius X. has ascended to the Seat of St. Peter every little act of his has been studied by the popular press, in hopes that some sign or token may be given which may at least suggest that an understanding between Vatican and Quirinal may come in the near future. But nothing has happened. All the same the general feeling is growing that, in so far as is consistent with law and custom, Giuseppe Sarto will be Pope in fact as well as in name. For this reason the Papal Secretary of State will be selected with the utmost care. In the meantime Mgr. Merry del Val will continue to act in that capacity. He had been slated for the Vienna Embassy, but his well-known Christian democratic sentiments, it is thought, would not make him persona grata at the Court of Francis Joseph.

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It may be recalled that the troops who were sent to maintain order in the vicinity of St. Peter's at the time of the conclave presented arms when Cardinal Macchi proclaimed the election of the new Pope. This fact has given rise to a heated duel in words between the clerical and non-clerical press. A small paper printed in the interests of the military clubs called the act an "egregious mistake," and added that both men and officers lost their heads in the heat, and, on seeing the Papal cross emerge from the loggia, imagined that the Pope himself was about to appear. While the Avanti and other Socialist papers have called for the punishment of the officers and men concerned, or for an investigation to see whether the former gave orders or the latter acted without them, both La Voce della Verità and the Osservatore Romano viewed the affair with the utmost gratification as betraying the actual sentiment of the army toward the Vatican. The controversy might have continued for some time with augmenting acrimony, but the other day La Tribuna presented an inspired note from the Government in which it was stated that "the military exercises of the troops performed at the public appearance of Cardinal-Deacon Macchi were due to the orders of the Minister of War decided upon in Cabinet Council in strict accordance with the provisions of guarantees and military regulations at present in force."

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News from Venice takes note of the fact that work on the new Campanile of San Marco has come to a standstill—even before the excavation has been completed. Like Commendatore Boni, his able and illustrious colleague, Signor Beltrami has retired, elbowed out, as it were, by the pseudo experts of the municipality. Venetian architects who remonstrated against the removal of the old foundation held up their hands in horror when Beltrami not only demanded that a new foundation should be built, but that the construction of the tower should be according to the most approved modern methods, and that an elevator should be provided to take passengers to the summit. As with Boni, however, the direct cause of Beltrami's withdrawal was the refusal of the city fathers to allow him to remove the old foundation. They pointed out to him that the ancient base was perfectly intact, that the ancient builders of Venice knew their business, and that if he would not reconstruct the tower on the old foundation they would find somebody who would. It was in vain that he protested that the natural, rounded stones, devoid of all cement and merely kept together by their own weight, could not form the proper base for a modern structure. "But we don't want 'a modern structure,'" they replied in disgust. "We wish the old simply rebuilt." And so the Commendatore got out and has gone to Rome to perform more congenial work in the Forum.

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The project of connecting Venice with the mainland by a substantial causeway is again being revived. Three years ago the Sindaco appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and this commission has just handed in its report, or rather, five reports, for each of the five Commissioners had a special duty to perform—Prof. Alessandro Betocchi was to inquire into the possible effect on the lagune; Prof. Nassani, hygienic results; Prof. Coen, effect on commerce; Prof. Boubee, cost of construction, and Prof. Luigi Rossi, artistic results. With the exception of the last, the Commissioners rather beg the questions assigned to them, although Profs. Betocchi, Nassani, and Coen suggest a rebuilding of the old bridges so as to permit a freer flow of water than is now possible, the "laguna morta" would then cease to be stagnant, "malaria" would disappear, while if the bridges were to be broadened freer access could be had with the mainland. As to Signor Rossi, with fine old Venetian cynicism, he neither deplores nor yet advocates the proposed innovation. "So much of beauty has disappeared from the city," he says, "that the most monstrous modern thing might even be harmonized with the uncouth remnants of the shattered glory that remain. Between the ugly structures of mere utility and the discarded and shunned or pillaged splendor there is little to choose."

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The Bufalini prize—worth $1,200—will be awarded at the end of October, 1904, by the University of Florence. It is given every twenty years for the best essay on the value of the experimental method of scientific inquiry as opposed to the speculative. Like many other prizes offered by Italian seats of learning, the Bufalini prize has outlived its usefulness, and its guardians are at their wit's ends to surround it with sufficient barriers which shall keep it from the mere scientific hack, who can obtain plenty of specious material for his essay by reading the scientific papers.

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A great harvest is expected all over Italy this Autumn. In spite of the many vine pests, grapes, the agricultural journals report, are both numerous in quantity and excellent in quality. Olive trees are also bearing heavily, except in Calabria, where the early buds have been destroyed by the hot winds from Africa. Grain, flax, rice, and maize are also said to be better in quantity and condition than for many years past.

TALK OF ANNEXING PANAMA.

It Was That Which Led to Defeat of Treaty—Gen. Cobos's Resignation.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 29.—Newspapers at hand from the interior state that a rumor was current in Bogota just previous to the rejection by the Senate of the Panama Canal Treaty that Isthmian Commissioners had already arrived in the United States for the purpose of forwarding a scheme for the annexation of the Isthmus in case the treaty was rejected. Doubtless, the papers say, this report was believed by many, and was the cause of much ill feeling.

It is rumored that owing to the recent affair in Panama the contingent of the army on the Isthmus is soon to be replaced by another.

BOGOTA, Aug. 27.—Gen. Alfredo Vasquez Cobos, Colombian Minister of War, has tendered his resignation as a result of the occurrences of July 25 last. President Marroquin, however, has refused to accept Gen. Cobos's resignation.

The affair referred to in the above dispatch is doubtless that of July 25 last, when the national forces at Panama surrounded the Governor's palace because the troops had not been paid, attempted to arrest the Governor, and did arrest a number of officials.

AID REFUSED TO JAMAICA.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Declines to Sanction Loan.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Consternation was caused here this afternoon by the receipt of information that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had refused to sanction the proposal of Gov. Hemming to raise a loan of $2,500,000 to assist the ruined planters and provide relief work for persons who are destitute and without employment. Mr. Chamberlain says he fails to appreciate the necessity for such a step.

This decision of the Colonial Secretary is a bitter disappointment to the planters and merchants of the colony. The outlook is the reverse of reassuring, as without financial assistance many estates will remain uncultivated, and the withdrawal of money from circulation will paralyze trade.

It is announced that the United Fruit Company will immediately replant the estates devastated by the recent hurricane, thus giving employment to thousands of people.

Gov. Hemming contradicts the report that there has been an outbreak of bubonic plague in Jamaica, and says the health of the inhabitants of the island is excellent.

To Take No Action on Canal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It may be stated authoritatively that for the present this Government will take no action regarding an Isthmian Canal. The Spooner law prescribes a course for the President to pursue, which is to construct the canal by the Nicaragua route in case satisfactory terms cannot be made with the Colombian Government. But as the law did not specify a time when the alternative route should be selected the President will not be hurried in deciding when negotiations shall be opened for that route.

MGR. GIBBONS POPULAR IN ROME

Member of the Catholic Club Tells of the Impressions Made on Him by a Visit to the Vatican.

"When you've seen Pope Pius X. you cannot help but conclude that he was created for the high office. He is a Pope whom Catholics will be devoted to, and whom Protestants will be drawn to as much as they were to his predecessor, Leo XIII.," said William J. Onahan, a prominent American Catholic of Chicago, and a member of the New York Catholic Club, who arrived yesterday from Italy on the Arabic of the White Star Line. Mr. Onahan had been abroad for several months, and by chance reached Rome when the late Pontiff began to decline.

"I've never seen such marvelous devotion to any man as that which the Roman people showed for Pope Leo. One would imagine that not a soul slept through the ten days of Leo's sufferings. If you looked out from your hotel window as early as 5 o'clock in the morning you were certain to see crowds leaving and crowds going to the Vatican Square. The same people yelled themselves hoarse when the new Pontiff was proclaimed. I believe it makes one a better Catholic, in a sense, to have seen Rome."

Asked what he thought Pius's attitude to this country would be, Mr. Onahan said:

"If there be such a thing as a Pope's caring for one country more than another, I should say that Pius X. is already fond of America. Through the kindness of Cardinal Gibbons, I was presented to the Holy Father before leaving, and he gave me his blessing. He showed a marked interest in American affairs.

"I could not but observe the warm attachment that sprung up between the Pope and Cardinal Gibbons. In fact, the American Cardinal was welcomed everywhere. On the streets, a few days before the conclave, one could hear the Roman people remarking as the Cardinal's carriage passed: 'My Lord Gibbons is a saint.' There are quite a number of American clergymen in Rome at present, among them the newly consecrated Bishops of the Philippines, and Archbishop Harty."

SPANIARDS BEHIND THE TIMES.

Dr. H. A. Kelly, Returned from Medical Congress in Madrid, Speaks of Spanish Conservatism.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, who in the absence of Dr. Jacoby of New York, officially represented the American Medical Society at the recent International Medical Congress in Madrid, returned on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke yesterday afternoon.

Speaking of his trip, Dr. Kelly said:

"We were treated with the greatest possible consideration and courtesy by the people of Madrid. On the other hand, however, there is a different story to tell. I refer to the management of the congress as a whole. The Spaniards seemed to be at a loss to understand how to go about the matter in the right way, and the result was the non-success of the congress. For instance, we were all situated a long distance from the meeting hall, so far away, in fact, that very few of us had any desire to make the journey, and on one occasion, when Prof. Waldeyer, one of Germany's most distinguished surgeons, spoke, I learned that the professor's audience numbered exactly twenty-one persons.

"I was scheduled to deliver an address on the subject of gynecology in the same hall, but when I learned of Dr. Waldeyer's experience I decided that the journey was too long and the prospective audience too meagre to justify me in living up to the programme, and I acted accordingly. Personally the Spaniards are all right, but otherwise they are far behind the times, and it is about time for them to hustle and catch up. Why, even the hotels were bought up by speculators, and one had to pay for ten days' lodging in advance as a result, and if he failed to stay the time limit he had all kinds of trouble in getting back the money due him.

"In Paris, where I spent some time, I was received officially and was invited to deliver lectures at the Cochin, Broca, Neckar, and Boucicault Hospitals, a very unusual honor, and one that I naturally greatly appreciated. After Paris I went to Glasgow and Edinburgh and performed operations in the Royal Infirmaries of both cities."

Dr. Kelly said that surgery in France, Germany, and Great Britain ranked as high as any in the world. Mrs. Kelly accompanied the doctor on his tour.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Meaning of the "Unrest" in Russia—What M. de Plehve Would Do for the Jews—Qualifying Austria's "Veto" at the Conclave—The New Prussian Minister of War.

The State of Russia. There is no longer any doubt that the strikes in Russia, which have been followed by drastic measures of suppression by the Government at Odessa, Tiflis, Baku, Kieff, and other places have as their basis of inspiration an aim other than that of securing higher wages or less hours of work. It is also evident from information derived from trustworthy sources that the revolutionary movement in the Russian Army is causing much fear in official circles. That the Russian Institution, which has always been able to curb and annihilate sedition among student bodies, is now undecided what measures to pursue, shows that the Institution has been taken by surprise. According to the able and well-informed Russian correspondent of l'Européen, who signs himself "Nesvoy": "The death struggle is now being waged between the past and the future of the empire of the Czars, and is daily becoming more fierce and sanguinary. The whole of South and Southwest Russia is disorganized, and the Government is uncertain what measures to adopt or what influences to exert lest it shall strike down its friends or unveil a new conspiracy."

M. Ernest Tarbourîech, professor at the College Libre des Sciences Sociales, has just completed a scientific mission through Russia and Asia. In the introduction to his report, which is about to be handed to the French Minister of Public Instruction, is to be found this significant passage: "I made a flying visit to Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Niji Novgorod, and consequently could not conduct my inquiries there beyond certain conversations with Frenchmen and Russians as to the very serious condition of this country from a social and economic point of view. Persons whose impartiality and loyalty are above suspicion have avowed to me their constant apprehension of the gravest events."

The details upon which this generalization of M. Tabourîech is based will be made public in due time through the Minister of Public Instruction.

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Real Meaning of the Russian Strikes. THE TIMES special published Aug. 27, to the effect that M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, having encouraged the strikers at Odessa to better their position so long as their methods were peaceful and then turned the military upon them, requires explanation. On Aug. 1 the new Russian code of military procedure went into effect. According to a clause in this code, the military shall not be used against any assembly of subjects unless it be evident that the aim of such an assembly is to destroy life or property or promote sedition against the State. M. de Plehve had long been anxious to discover the real inspiration of the strikes, and for that reason, while ordering the various Governors to treat strike leaders leniently, he kept his spies at work. Some four weeks ago Gov. Gen. Arsenieff of Odessa communicated to the Minister of the Interior the fact that "the claims put forward by the strikers and demonstrators are sufficiently flimsy in themselves to prove that there is some other motive-power behind, apart from certain palpable grievances." A revolutionary circular, which had been widely circulated among the strikers, was at length seized by the police and transmitted to M. de Plehve, who, losing his head, at once ordered Gen. Arsenieff to employ the military against the workingmen.

The circular opens with an appeal "to all working men and women of Odessa." In the introduction it mildly sets forth grievances and declares that the strikers will not resume work until shorter hours and higher wages have been granted. Then comes a statement which fully shows that the strikers had not been deceived by M. de Plehve's seemingly pacific attitude:

"We do not require police protection. Down with Zubatoff, (Chief of the secret police)! Down with the spies! They would befool us with honeyed words and try to persuade us that the Government is our friend and that we ought to address humble petitions to it. They ask us to confine ourselves to the economic struggle, (as apart from the political,) but when we seriously attempt to settle matters with our employers they immediately intervene. It was they who stopped the strike of the railway men, persuading them to return to work though not a tithe of their demands was conceded. They spoke to the sailors (of the merchant marine) about the good-will of the Czar, yet the men of the imperial navy were sent to assist the steamship companies against whom they struck.

"No, comrades! The Government of the Czar will not help us! It rewards us for joining in the economic struggle with the knout, with bullets, and with imprisonment. 'Sweating' is rife in Government establishments, and (by taxation) the whole peasantry is sweated, even though starving. This is the reason the interests of the employers are dear to the Government and the labor movement hateful. * * * The whole of South Russia is agitated with strikes, and neither the shootings, as at Zlatoust, nor the whippings, as at Wilna, nor the promises of Zubatoff's agents can stop the revolutionary movement.

"We will strike the evil at its root. We demand the abolition of autocratic government and the substitution of a popularly elected Government. Our elected delegates alone must legislate for us and rule the country. Only in that way can our struggle against the capitalists be successful. Only in that way can we be guaranteed against being shot down when demonstrating against exile and penal servitude for possessing a printing press! Only in that way can we obtain the freedom possessed by our fellow-workmen in countries which already enjoy representative government, such as France, Germany, England, and America."

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New Measures for the Jews in Russia. According to a communication from M. de Plehve read out at the Zionist Congress, in Basel, Switzerland, the Russian Government, while opposed to any attempted concentration of Jews in Russia, practically consents to support the movement for the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Palestine. In connection with this communication, it is worth while to examine a series of articles on the subject which have recently made their appearance in the Kievlanin, a paper published at Kieff, which has very often served as the mouthpiece of the Ministry of the Interior. The articles discuss the question whether it be not possible to improve the condition of the Russian Jews by an amelioration of the existing laws and regulations within the so-called Jewish Pale of Settlement in Southern and Southwestern Russia—a point actually touched upon by M. de Plehve in his communication to the Zionists.

It has already been practically demonstrated, says the Kieff journal, that the legal limitations within which Jewish colonization is hemmed have not only proved utterly barren of any material benefit to the State, but they are a source of endless difficulties and vexations to the local administrations; they have strangled the natural development of trade and industry within a area as large as that of France, and they have demoralized the police.

The Jews could not, if they would, according to the Kievlanin, injure the interests of Russian trade and commerce by an extended liberty of action and domicile. The Russians possess sufficient capital of their own for the protection and furtherance of their separate enterprise. If, then, the Jews are powerless to exercise a baneful commercial influence on the orthodox Russians within the pale, there could be no danger in allowing them an enlarged freedom of domicile and trading facilities outside the pale, and one must not forget that the Hebrew element will always be in a minority.

After many more arguments to the same effect, the Russian journal says that the time has now arrived for quietly abrogating the May laws of 1882, confining the Jews to the towns, townships, and a certain number of small settlements within the pale. It adds that it does not see why, by degrees, the educational disabilities which now limit Jewish students in the higher class gymnasia, the technical colleges, and the universities to a very small percentage should not be removed, nor why Jews possessing the necessary qualifications should not be taken into the service of the State.

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Austria's "Veto" at the Conclave. The entire truth concerning the "veto" alleged to have been exercised by Austria-Hungary against Cardinal Rampolla has gradually asserted itself through a discussion of the subject by the lay and clerical press of Austria. The Neue Freie Presse declares that the Austrian and Hungarian Cardinals were not received by the Government before their departure for Rome. That paper also denies categorically that there was any understanding between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy to defeat the candidate who was deemed most favored by France. But, continues the Presse: "On Sunday, Aug. 2, Cardinal Rampolla had got together so many votes that only a slight effort on the part of his friends seemed necessary to insure his elevation to the Papacy. Then Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, as senior Austro-Hungarian Cardinal, rose and protested in the name of Austria against an election which Austria would not be able to welcome. Cardinal Gruscha thus executed what had been decided upon in the presence of Count Szecsen, (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Holy See.) Cardinal Pyzyna, as the more eloquent speaker, may have seconded the Archbishop of Vienna, who only read a few words from a paper. The veto is rather a custom than a right. For this very reason the Austrian Cardinals made use of it with considerable modesty without boasting of a literal right, but their action was, nevertheless, impressive and successful. Austria only decided at the twelfth hour what steps to take in the Conclave in order to safeguard good relationship between our monarchy and the Holy See."

The Clerical Vaterland, in reprinting the story in the Neue Freie Presse, added that, if it were true, "why is the Government silent? Can it have anything to hide?" Later the Government spoke through the Fremdenblatt by simply asserting that Austria-Hungary "made use of her right of veto." This expression brought forth intense hostile criticism on the part of the Vaterland, in which it was declared that the Austro-Hungarian Government now stood revealed as the only power which restricted ecclesiastical freedom, and it added: "Certainly the election of Pius X. has everywhere been greeted with applause, but the mad action committed by the Austrian Government in connection with his election will make it almost impossible for him ever to show Austria any particular favor. That is the success of which our Government can boast."

The form of this criticism caused the Government, in the person of Count Goluchowski, to speak again by issuing a communiqué to the press stating in the most categorical manner possible that "a formal veto was not exercised by Cardinal Gruscha or Cardinal Pyzyna, who merely expressed their individual conviction that the election of Cardinal Rampolla would be regarded by Austria as an unfriendly act."

It is evident, therefore, that a protest at least was made in the Conclave against the election of Cardinal Rampolla. That this protest was considered by the assembled Cardinals in the light of the traditional "veto" is borne out by Benoît, Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Reims, who has stated over his own signature in the Vaterland of Lucerne: "The 'veto' of Austria was formal and effective, although the Conclave indeed tried to protest against its validity."

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Changes in the German Government. Although the appointment of Baron von Stengel to the post of Imperial Secretary of Finance is at present of more importance to economic Germany than the appointment of Lieut. Gen. von Einem to be Prussian Minister of War, still the latter through his striking personality and many gifts is sure to be more in the public eye. Gen. von Einem is said to be the ablest speaker and the keenest humorist in the German Army—qualities which will be sure to strengthen his department when he comes to occupy the Ministerial bench in the Reichstag. Moreover, he is the youngest Minister in the Government, which shows that the Kaiser is making a new departure in selection, as in Prussia the tradition is that men of sixty and seventy are prime for public activity.

The new Minister of War is a Hanoverian, his father being a Captain of cavalry in the Hanoverian Army. He was sent as a boy first to a gymnasium, and at Easter, 1867, to the Cadet Institute at Bensberg, which he subsequently changed for the Central Cadet Academy at Berlin, (now the Lichterfelde Chief Cadet Academy.) Here he made excellent progress, and on the outbreak of war with France in 1870 he was taken, although not yet qualified according to age, to be an officer. He became at once an ensign in the Second Hanoverian Uhlans and distinguished himself to such a degree, despite his youth, that he gained the Iron Cross, and his military career ever since has been exceptionally brilliant. He married at the age of twenty-five (very young for a German officer) a daughter of the late Gen. von Rothmaler, from whom he takes his second name.

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France in the Act of Disarming. According to M. Lockroy, former French Minister of Marine, it is useless to talk about France taking the initiative in the disarmament movement, since she has already done so. In a long article in Le Temps he asks what M. Pelletan has done with the navy; he points out where work on ships has been suspended, manoeuvres abandoned, and officers withdrawn from active service. The Mediterranean Squadron, the Northern Squadron, are weakened through inactivity and reduction, while the Far Eastern Squadron is "absolutely impotent." And he concludes: "As is perceived, we are disarmed everywhere. Squadrons without cohesion, coal, or commanders, there is nothing else anywhere. Yet the French are so absorbed by what is going on at home that they will not look beyond their frontiers. From Dunkirk to Saigon the national defense is broken, foreigners are laughing at us, and France continues to pay her 300,000,000f."

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"RELIEF" FROM THE TREASURY.

The policy reported to be in process of application by the Secretary of the Treasury for possible relief to the money market in case it shall be required is probably as sensible and adequate as could be devised under existing conditions. But it is a striking instance of the undesirable and risky nature of the conditions as they exist.

What the Secretary appears to be doing is in itself simple enough. He is setting aside as they come in the receipts from internal revenue and some slight amounts from other sources in a separate fund of about $40,000,000, which he will be free to deposit in the National banks according to his discretion. This fund he is represented as regarding not "turned into" the Treasury, and therefore available not only for deposit, but for disbursement through drafts on the depositary banks. That is not an altogether novel view of the authority of the Secretary, and it is said in the department to be fully sustained by decisions of the courts. But it is a view that has not been acted on, and, if it is to be carried to its logical conclusion, may work something like a revolution in the relations of the Treasury to the money market. For, so carried out, it might practically do away with the Sub-Treasury system except as to customs revenues, and enable the Government to erect the banks into a holding and disbursing machinery for the greater part of the funds of the Treasury. That would undoubtedly be a great improvement upon the present methods, and it would tend in a marked degree to prevent the disturbance that now arises from the drain of money into the Treasury and from the uncertainty as to how and when it will get out. It is, however, improbable that any Secretary of the Treasury would carry this change to considerable length without direct and unmistakable authority from Congress.

Meanwhile, the "available cash balance" of the Treasury is in round numbers $230,000,000, of which $144,000,000 is deposited in the banks to the credit of the Treasurer, and some $10,000,000 consists of silver bullion and small coin, leaving $76,000,000 which may actually be used. As the average working balance supposed to be convenient for the Treasury is $50,000,000, it will be seen that the $40,000,000 "relief" fund would probably be used, if at all, only for a short time and in a manner to leave it at the immediate disposal of the Secretary. Still, with the present overflowing condition of the Treasury, he could undoubtedly carry out any plan that he might consider requisite for the prevention of acute disturbance. That, according to precedent, and according to the advice of the most conservative bankers in the past, he would be quite justified in doing. Happily, as pointed out in our financial columns yesterday morning, the indications are that he will not need to do much, if anything. It is reported from Washington that the Secretary is preparing to submit to Congress a plan by which the pressure upon his office for action of this sort can be greatly reduced or entirely removed. We hope that he will do so, and though there is little reason to expect that Congress, absorbed, as both parties among its members will be, in the manoeuvring for position in the approaching Presidential canvass, will give any serious heed to his suggestions, they may stir the sluggish minds of business men to a clearer understanding of the awkwardness, or worse, of the present situation, and so prepare the way for a sorely needed reform.

JAPAN, RUSSIA, AND KOREA.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times is always interesting and generally credible. What he has to say about the impending crisis in the Far East is borne out by the intrinsic probabilities of the situation. Under whatever name we choose to give it, it is plain that the Russian control of Manchuria is an accomplished fact. Nothing could shake it but some such revival of patriotism and enterprise in China as secular experience forbids us to expect. The opening of two new ports in Manchuria to trade by China, with the assent of Russia, which has been obtained by our State Department, is a sufficient safeguard of our interests, which are purely commercial, unless Russia finds some means of breaking to the hope the promise she has made to the ear.

But the situation of Japan is entirely different. She is threatened, directly and formidably, by the preponderance of Russia in Manchuria, reaching to the very shore of the Pacific, or she thinks she is, which for the purposes of practical politics comes to the same thing. And yet Russia's position in Manchuria is impregnable by Japanese arms. We cannot imagine a successful Japanese invasion, in the face of the forces which Russia can bring to bear to repel it. Russia is perfectly aware of this, and her consciousness of it is reflected in the defiant attitude of the Russian press, which doubtless in turn reflects the Russian official feeling. The appointment of Admiral ALEXIEFF as "Viceroy" over territories in which Japan admits no Russian claim, is a proof of this feeling of insolent security.

What, then, is Japan to do? She must, it appears, seek "compensations elsewhere," and Korea is the natural scene of her aspirations. Already we have heard, from Russian sources, that Korea was becoming thoroughly Japanized, more thoroughly than Manchuria was becoming Russianized. The Japanese declaration of a protectorate over Korea would be a natural reply to the Russian appointment of a "Viceroy of the Far East." Moreover, it would secure for Japan in Korea all the advantages of position which Russia now enjoys in Manchuria. She might with perfect confidence defy Russia either to keep her out of Korea or to put her out. She would be as impregnable to any Russian force that could be brought against her as is Russia against a Japanese invasion of Manchuria. For the contest for Korea would necessarily be an exclusively naval contest. All the costly preparations for rushing troops across the continent of Asia which Russia has made would be almost useless in case of a war with Japan for the control of Korea. The range of mountains which bounds Korea on the west and converts it into "the Hermit Kingdom" is almost impassable even for unopposed troops. Such a force as Japan could easily spare to guard the passes would render it quite impassable. Russian troops could be got into Korea only by sea, in ships vulnerable to the Japanese Navy, and to land an invading army capable of coping with that of Japan would be almost as risky as the invasion of the island empire itself. No prudent commander would think of running such a risk.

The contest for Korea, then, would be purely naval, with the Japanese Navy at home and the Russian Navy thousands of miles abroad. Moreover, Japan, operating from her home base, against Russia operating from the two bases of Vladivostock and Port Arthur, would have the advantage of "the interior lines." There could be no reasonable doubt of the issue of such a contest, without reckoning at all upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which nevertheless would have to be reckoned with. In fact, a survey of the political situation indicates that the most obvious means of self-protection against Russian aggression that Japan possesses is the establishment of such a control over Korea as Russia has already obtained over Manchuria. The only question would seem to be whether she should obtain that control with the assent of Russia or in spite of Russia. A survey of the military situation indicates that it would be the part of prudence for the Russian statesmen to acquiesce in the Japanese claim for "compensations elsewhere."

HORSES VS. MACHINES.

Gen. MILES is the latest accession to the ranks of those who maintain that the "horse must go" in a different sense from that in which the injunction is applied to him with whip or spur. He considers that our army has an excess of cavalry, and that five regiments of it should be dismounted, to be remounted upon bicycles, motor cycles, and automobiles. The corps, or the "arm," thus constituted, should also have charge of the military roadmaking which is now devolved upon the engineers.

This is a revolutionary proposition, which is not supported by sufficient evidence that the author has thought it out. It is an interesting suggestion, but it can hardly be said to have been reduced to practical form. We may say of the horse something like what HELMHOLTZ said of the human eye. That organ, according to the physicist, is so inaccurate and untrustworthy that if it were proposed as a scientific optical instrument it would deserve to be rejected. But yet it is so convenient, so versatile, and so readily applied to a great variety of uses that it could not be dispensed with in favor of a much more accurate instrument. The horse is a great feeder. He is liable to go lame—although, by the way, less liable than any type of automobile yet put upon the market. He is not nearly so fast as the automobile, and he cannot carry even double. Granted. But imagine a squadron of automobiles on plowed ground or in the woods, where cavalry can go without trouble and at a much faster rate than infantry. Roadmaking is all very well. But it is not commonly practicable, to lay out roads on a battlefield in advance of the actual conflict, and one cannot imagine any of the machines enumerated by Gen. MILES taking a glorious part in a conflict.

It is true, also, that modern firearms have made the old employment of heavy cavalry quite impracticable, whereby it was sent to crush the opposing infantry by the mere momentum and impact of its charge. The latest and probably the last attempt at this employment was made in the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and resulted in the annihilation of the charging horsemen. The modern cavalry is really mounted infantry, which can fight either on foot or on horseback, and which is far more mobile than foot soldiery. As has recently been recognised by high French authority, it is to our own service, and to the civil war, that belongs the honor of introducing such a force and of developing tactics suitable to it. In the fighting at Santiago our dismounted cavalry showed itself a very efficient infantry. And the chief lesson of the South African war is the necessity, with modern weapons, of having the largest possible number of men "who can shoot and ride," as well mounted as possible, and the great advantage such troops have over less mobile enemies in any country that can be marched over. It is not likely that Gen. MILES's proposition will be taken very seriously, either by the General Staff, to which it will doubtless be referred, or by the army in general. Not, of course, that the modern machines of locomotion might not advantageously be utilized for military purposes to a much greater extent than they have been, but that there is no reason to expect that they will to any great extent supersede the horse in war.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRST SKIRMISH.

The bye-elections in England are like what the September and October elections used to be in this country, and the English politicians pay a great deal of attention to them. A change of some two thousand votes in Argyleshire—that is, a gain of 1,000 for the Radical Party, and a loss of 1,000 for the Unionists—in the first important election since Mr. CHAMBERLAIN formulated his "plan" has naturally given the opponents of the Ministry great comfort.

It is true that there were other issues involved, and that the personality of the candidate had much to do with the result; but the significant feature of the election seems to be that both the workingmen and the farmers—the two classes to whom Mr. CHAMBERLAIN claimed that he could appeal with the greatest confidence—have shown no inclination to follow his lead. Possibly he may gain when he comes to enter the lists for himself in the Autumn, but he has been sending out his campaign literature by the carload for more than a month, and his opponents, within as well as without his own party, have been very active. There will be no general election before next year, and Mr. BALFOUR will stick to his idea that all that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's coup calls for is an investigation as to the popular wish. A few elections in single constituencies, with the same result as in Argyleshire, may well give him all the information he needs, and it may be possible to remand Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to a less conspicuous position. Should things work out in this way, the tactics of the Premier, which have been so sharply criticised, would be justified.

OYSTERS AND TYPHOID.

With the 1st of September the modest oyster will emerge from temporary retirement and again take his place on the menu, displacing the more strenuous clam. That he is any better food on Sept. 1 than on Aug. 31 has not been established to the satisfaction of those who like oysters and do not like clams, but the tradition of the "r" in the spelling of the oyster's months is firmly implanted in the public mind, and is commonly respected like any other arbitrary rule of conduct which has grown up into a convention. Consequently we may expect that with their first dinner of September those who can get oysters will have them, and as this date is near at hand it is of interest to inquire seriously and critically whether there is any good basis for the persistent rumor that oysters are responsible for a great deal of typhoid fever, at least to the extent of being the passive vehicle for the diffusion of the microbe of the disease, to which he is himself presumably immune. It will be understood, of course, that if the oyster is ever dangerous as a typhoid carrier, he is so only when raw. Stewed, fried, broiled or in any other way cooked, he is effectively sterilised. The bacillus typhosus is able to resist relatively low temperatures for a long time, but it is understood that at 160 degrees F. he is destroyed.

A recent issue of The British Medical Journal contains an official report by Dr. H. T. BULSTRODE on the outbreaks of typhoid fever attributed to raw oysters, which followed two of the municipal banquets of last year. It displays a characteristic professional conservatism in announcing conclusions when the evidence, however convincing, does not quite amount to proof, but this is prudent. Medicine must of necessity deal largely with hypotheses, and can seldom find other proof than that which results from numerous and continued observations of imperfectly understood phenomena. The facts as gathered by Dr. BULSTRODE are, briefly, as follows: On the 10th of November last Mayoral banquets were given at Winchester and Southampton, towns a considerable distance apart. Each banquet was followed by an outbreak of illness among the guests, as nearly identical in diagnosis and clinical history as possible. In both cases the percentage of guests attacked was about the same, and included only those who had partaken of raw oysters. None of those who did not eat oysters became sick. A close inquiry established the fact that the only dish of which all the guests attacked partook was the oyster course. The oysters served at both banquets came from the same source, Emsworth, on the same day and, presumably, from the same bed. At Winchester 62 out of 134 guests were attacked, of whom 10 developed typical cases of typhoid fever, the remainder escaping with what might be called abortive attacks. At Southampton 55 out of 132 guests were attacked, and 11 developed typhoid fever. Meanwhile the Emsworth oysters were displaying in other localities their efficiency as carriers of this infection, and while the circumstantial evidence against them is not quite so strong as at Winchester and Southampton, it is still strong enough to warrant the epidemiological study of these outbreaks, and to discourage dependence upon bacteriological evidence alone.

Considered by themselves the Winchester and Southampton incidents would not be convincing. They must be regarded, however, in the light of the great mass of testimony carefully gathered and compiled as to the function of the oyster bleached and fattened in sewage-polluted brackish waters as a vehicle of infectious diseases. This subject has a voluminous and valuable literature, accessible to those for whom it has interest. Among other competent observers, Dr. BULSTRODE has been studying this subject since 1890, and his observations, as well as those of French, German, and American specialists in bacteriological research, all point in one direction. Whether the raw oyster is safe or dangerous depends upon where he is taken from.

The marked increase in typhoid fever in most cities during September, largely among those who have returned from the country, and are supposed to have brought the infection with them, suggests the inquiry whether indulgence in sea food as a welcome change from the boarding house alimentary staples, to which one who has summered inland is tempted, may not account for this rise in the enteric curve every Autumn.

New York is probably as safe against invasion by polluted oysters as any city of which we have knowledge, but there are some sources which are certainly open to suspicion, and our oyster dealers owe it to the public, and to the protection of their own interests, to guard against any grounds for distrust of their offerings.

"EXTRA" WORK IN EDUCATION.

It has been recently stated that the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been at work with the Board of Education for some time of late, will in their report advise against the payment to teachers of more than one salary. As matters now stand, not a few teachers, besides their "regular" work, teach in evening or vacation schools or have something to do with the free lecture system, and it is in regard to them that the above statement is made. The reasons for the view are said to be legal and to depend upon the terms of the city charter. But there has been other notice taken of this form of pluralism on educational grounds. It has been thought by people of authority that teachers who teach in night schools are apt to be not up to their work in the day; that those who work in the Summer are not in good form in the Winter.

Teachers in school or college are usually engaged for work during school or college sessions. For this work they receive salaries which they consider as a rule small. Whether they are really small is a matter that no one can decide, for accurate comparison is difficult. We cannot say what a person who becomes a teacher has a right to expect. But as a rule the teaching profession is not held to be especially well paid; certainly its members are rarely distinguished for extravagance or luxury of life. The National Education Association is going to investigate the matter, and we shall be surprised if it does not appear that the ordinary salary for a teacher is relatively small.

One reason for this fact is that teachers in school and college are called upon for work only for about two-thirds of their time, indeed for rather less. This is the case, in one way or another, in all countries. The cases where teachers work regularly as much as other professional or business people are rare. Business men always say with a bantering air to teachers, "Ah, lucky dogs—three months' vacation—no work Saturdays—free afternoons—snap!" Teachers endeavor to show that their work is so engrossing and exhausting that it is quite equal to the business man's, and this is sometimes the case. Yet where teacher or professor is going over familiar ground it is usually not, commonly in such the teacher's work leaves a certain amount of leisure and a certain residue of energy.

In the higher ranges of teaching it is very common for this extra time and energy to be used for scholarly purposes. Every one knows the proverbial diligence of the German professor, giving to science some ten or twelve hours a day. Our own professors have as a rule too much administrative work to be able to do the same thing, yet they often consider it only right to devote some of their leisure to studies not immediately connected with their academic duties.

Such, however, is apt enough not to be the school teacher, and he, if he feel inclined, often has some spare time. If he be strong enough, it is but fair that he should be able to devote his time and energy to whatever seems best to forward his interests. His school calls for a certain amount of work—an amount often far less than his working capacity—and pays him a comparatively small salary therefor. It is but proper, if he like, that he should make up an ordinary salary by working an ordinary time.

It is true that one may be tempted to venture upon such work to the neglect of regular occupations. This is the case in all ranks, from the university professor with so much publishing or analysing that he makes but a hasty dash at his classes to the girl who is forced beyond her strength by day school and night school and vacation school in trying to support an invalid mother and two little sisters. There are such cases, and it is a fault in our system that it does not easily detect them. Such professors and teachers may give second-rate work to regular classes, and the thing go on for years. That is wrong, undoubtedly, but it hardly seems necessary to stop a plan which has obvious excellencies because it is open to abuse. If extra work make poor regular work, there should be a way to find it out and stop it. But it does not always do so. We need some means by which a strong and active teacher may be able to make as comfortable a livelihood, all things considered, as any other strong and active person of equal parts, or the personnel in our schools will fall off. Teaching has other rewards than the salary. But the salaries could readily be more nearly commensurate with the common return for brains invested than it is now. It is one of the excellencies of our flexible American system that it provides after a fashion for such possibilities.

AN ENGLISH JUDGMENT OF OUR SUBWAYS.

Mr. MAURICE FITZMAURICE, who built the Assouan Dam and the Blackwall Tunnel under the Thames, who has had prominent identification with other important works, and is now the Chief Engineer of the London County Council, on the last day of his brief stay in New York to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter said some things of great interest to our citizens. It is the custom of travelers from this country to tell us how much better they do things abroad than at home. This is true of some things, but not by any means of all things. In the judgment of Mr. FITZMAURICE it is not true of underground rapid transit. Of the New York subway he said:

> When this is finished I think you will have the finest subway that has ever been built. It is not to be compared at all with the London undergrounds, for they are all about 60 feet below the surface. You have to go down to them by hydraulic lifts—elevators. Of course it is much more convenient to go down only a few steps, as the people will do here. * * * When this subway is completed I think New York will be very well off as regards locomotion—better than any city that I know of. All the work upon it is absolutely first-class, the actual construction, materials—everything. As soon as the people have forgotten the inconvenience they have suffered, and that will not be very long, they will be very proud of it.

Mr. FITZMAURICE said other things both interesting and instructive for the people of this city. What surprised him most was not the necessary obstruction of our streets incident to the prosecution of a great engineering work like the subway, but the wholly unnecessary street obstructions which are tolerated here. For example, he was in a surface car on his way to keep an appointment and failed to reach his destination on time by reason of a detention. A teamster with a load of bricks to deliver backed his wagon to the curb and swung his horses across the track. To the remonstrances of the motorman and conductor he paid no attention—and scarcely more to the argument of a policeman who was called upon for assistance. He wanted to deliver his load in his own way, and did so. He held the car in which Mr. FITZMAURICE was riding eleven minutes by a stop watch, and behind it a line of other cars stretching as far as eye could see. The visitor's comment was that in a city where such needless street obstructions were permitted there existed very little ground for complaint of the inconvenience due to the prosecution of a public improvement so vast and so beneficial as the subway. In London the obstinate teamster would have had the handling of his horses taken away from him and found himself in Bow Street Police Court with instructive suddenness. This suggestion will bear thinking of.

A TEUTONIC FOIBLE.

The Hanover Courier, The Hamburg News, and other papers in Germany are greatly exercised because the German Emperor continues to offer special honors to Americans. They are bitter over the scraping and bowing before American millionaires to which burgomasters and officials are compelled at a hint from above; and as usual they maintain that if WILHELM I. and BISMARCK were alive no such degrading money worship would occur.

National pride is a good thing, and nowhere more than in Germany do we see excellent results therefrom. But are not these indignant editors and the writers of "shame!" letters to the press in danger of straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel? What honors were not heaped on Herr KRUPP, who inherited the huge fortune that made him important! The late Mr. KRUPP, as the owner of the greatest steel works on the European Continent and as a man singularly favored with his friendship by Emperor WILLIAM, was liable to just as exceptional treatment wherever he was expected. When he went to the old nest of the Teutonic Order, at Marienburg, now the Provincial Museum, the custodian would have shown him just as much affability as Mr. VANDERBILT, and would have needed no hint from the Wilhelm Strasse to put wings to his heels in the doing.

Should not the German journals applaud when a merely private citizen of a friendly country is received on the plane of a prince? Just as a change, for instance? It must be terribly wearing, the constant Absperrungen by the police when royalties and other pompous individuals arrive, the driving of the citizens off the street, and the Chinese fashions of address and greeting! When all these things have to be repeated for the sake of private citizens it introduces an element of lightness and even perchance hilarity into humdrum lives, and it gives a chance to many a high official to be condescending—a feeling that adds to happiness not a little. Who knows? Perhaps these uncommon occurrences are oases in the otherwise arid lives of officials.

What Americans enjoy more than a little is a breeze of this sort which for a moment blows away the fog round the Continental mind. Looking about him through a suddenly cleared atmosphere, the German must realize that he is tremendously interested in the almighty dollar himself and that a good deal of his strength has been wasted trying to make himself and others believe that he nourishes higher ideals. In truth it looks very much as if the constant clatter we hear from Germany about the sinfulness of Americans in their race for the dollar were nothing more than noise to conceal a yet greater yearning for the thaler on the part of our critics. Like the British, the Germans do love a lord, but that is naught compared with their craze for riches; they simply worship wealth.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Beckham will open the Democratic campaign in Kentucky and incidentally the contest for his own re-election by a speech in Winchester early in September.

* * *

It is intimated that the next Maryland Democratic State Convention will be held in Baltimore in the evening on or about Sept. 16. The party has never held a night convention in the State.

* * *

A bolt of lightning tore off the shoes of a Pennsylvania farmer near Altoona on Tuesday afternoon last and killed the two horses he was hurriedly driving from a field to the barn. The farmer survived.

* * *

Three sons were born to a Kentucky farmer a few days ago, and he has named them, his wife acquiescing, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, in honor of the three States in which his wife has lived.

* * *

Former Democratic Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick of the Tenth District of Kentucky is quoted as saying a few days ago that if the Governor of the State would quit issuing pardons his district, which includes Breathitt County, could be built up and rendered of commercial importance. The district, he says, is rich in minerals, especially coal, and lumber, but Northern and other capitalists have been frightened away by the apparent state of lawlessness (of which the reports are exaggerated) existing there.

* * *

In his Labor Day proclamation Gov. Durbin of Indiana says: "With us labor is not merely dignified and attended with opportunity, but takes on the nobility of patriotic service, and there is dishonor in voluntary idleness, either of rich or poor."

* * *

The State officers to be elected in Pennsylvania this Fall are minor ones, and it is not likely that a very vigorous campaign will be carried on. But the Republicans will propably open their headquarters in Philadelphia on Monday of next week, and will hold the first important meeting in Wilkesbarre during the time of the annual convention there of the State League of Republican Clubs, beginning Sept. 21.

* * *

Steam whistles have fallen under the displeasure of the physicians of Salem, Mass., and twenty-four of the doctors have petitioned the City Council to adopt strict regulations concerning their use within the city limits. They declare that the noise made by them is often "a matter of life and death to persons seriously ill," and a nerve-racking and discomforting thing to most people at all times.

* * *

Gen. U. S. Grant's old farm, four miles from St. Louis, has recently been sold, a street railway is to be built running to it, and a part of it is to be made into a pleasure resort, which is expected to be especially attractive because of its association with Grant's life before the war.

* * *

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., who was the first Socialist Mayor of a city to be elected in this country, is to deliver the Labor Day address in Rochester. He is a shoemaker, and served as Mayor of Haverhill two terms, in 1898 and 1899. And he was the Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1902, polling about 34,000 votes.

* * *

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants will hold its third general congress in Plymouth, Mass., next Saturday, Sept. 5. The congress is composed of delegates from the various State societies of those descended from the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth from the Mayflower in 1620.

* * *

Dr. Frederick P. Henry, Honorary Librarian of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, says that corporation owns the second largest medical library in the world. The largest is the Surgeon General's collection in Washington. The Philadelphia library was begun in 1788 by a gift of twenty-four volumes from Dr. John Morgan, the founder of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. It now contains 67,243 volumes.

* * *

The Kentucky survivors of the veteran soldiers of the Mexican war, of whom there are now only about 100, are to hold their annual reunion in Richmond, that State, on Tuesday, Sept. 15. At the reunion last year there were sixty present; it is hoped to gather all the survivors together this year.

* * *

Dr. Richard A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia has lately sold a house in Cambridge, Mass., which he has held for twenty years as a home for his sons while students at Harvard University. One of the sons is United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg has accepted an invitation to deliver the address on Farmers' Day at the Texas State Fair in Dallas. "Everybody else," he says, "has organised, and the farmers are the prey of all." He continues: "When they organise for social, moral, intellectual, financial, and political purposes a general howl will be heard from the wolves in the brush. I want them in Texas especially to organise politically to suppress the free pass system; to expose and punish the corrupt lobby practices at Austin; to prevent the further consolidation of railroads; to define and check insolvent corporations, and to see to it that the voters keep posted as to the secret and public records of our Senators and Representatives to the end that the faithful class of our public servants may receive due honor and the treacherous ones may have the stamp of infamy placed on them."

DEFENSE OF RACE SUICIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Topics of the Times" are sometimes interesting and sometimes amusing; the remarks in your edition of the 26th inst. being the latter for the reason that one would naturally expect that the "powers that be" in your organization were well-informed on the customs and everyday happenings of this community.

Miss Julia Reis, on whom you lavish so much sympathy, (I am sure a cash donation would be much more welcome,) is merely a misguided young female, evidently a foreigner, who, like yourself, seems unaware of the happenings immediately surrounding her.

Had she known, she wouldn't have held her $700 out as a bait, but would have bought clothes, gone to some Summer resort, and hooked some unsuspecting "paragon in trousers." I believe that is the usual method pursued in this progressive country in these enlightened days, and it would have been quite on the level with the "sentiment" involved in the average marital union.

A girl is launched at the early age of eighteen and she makes the best deal she can, the main requirement of the "paragon in trousers" being a real or supposed good position or good bank account.

The "paragon," on the other hand, dazzled by the clothes and, possibly, other luxuries displayed by the parents of his darling, who may be living beyond their means, thinks he has struck it, and the "marriage solely from the point of view of sentiment" is consummated.

The awakening is more or less sudden, according to the perspicacity of the participants, and I believe it is then that the race suicide (as our highly respected but not infallible Chief Executive has chosen to call it) comes into play.

What with the water up to his neck and hardly able to make ends meet, the poor fool is criticised because he does not add to his misery by begetting children, who eat him out of house and home and whom he is unable to bring up properly; or, in other words, he is maligned by President, press, and everybody because he has sense enough to recognize his position and avert utter ruin.

The foreign methods you condemn may hurt the tender susceptibilities of an idealist evidently not in touch with the realities of life, but there can be no question as to their usefulness for all that, for the question whether mutual fraud or open discussion before an almost irrevocable step is taken is the better way is certainly easily answered.

Of course, if you intend such articles to assist in obtaining an ideal condition, it is another matter, but such refreshing naiveté is probably wasted on even the most unsophisticated.

E. J. H.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

THE OLD MAIDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although "a slave to ignorance and superstition" and boasting of none of the "refined enlightenment" which the "paragon in trousers" writing in your "Topics of the Times" column deems necessary to one disagreeing with him, I beg to say a word of defense of the indefensible position of an old maid.

Shakespeare's kindly advice to womankind was to go "down on their knees and thank Heaven, fasting, for a good man's love." It remained for your writer to "see Mr. Shakespeare and go him one better," by rebuking us with the observation that although a good man is desirable a bad man is better than none at all, and wholly worth receiving with fasting and prayer.

Naturally the masculine mind finds it hard to grasp the point of view of a woman who hesitates to leave the luxurious home of her parents, say good-bye to the pleasurable admiration and attentions of other swains, and take permanent farewell of cultivated leasure, for the inestimable plivilege of managing his domestic economics in a small flat, polishing the silver and wearing cleaned gloves.

Should she indulge in moments of reflection she must remember that "there is no bad matrimony" and that she is fulfilling the "noblest destiny of woman in sharing the life of a man for better or worse." That he appreciates the permanance of her happy state is shown by the oft quoted explanation of the man who unceasingly berated his wife, "I can't talk that way to the cook, she'd leave."

We join in condolence to Miss Julia Reis, realizing that $700 is a big price to pay for experience, though an absurdly small estate to exchange for the holy estate of matrimony. Woman's love of a bargain has ever been her destruction.

However, your article will doubtless be convincing to most single minds and such will speedily lay aside the "pretended usefulness" of directing the household affairs of their parents' home, managing public charities, manufacturing clothes for small nieces and nephews, and employing the cultivation of travel and books, for the "real" usefulness of humbly striving to make one man comfortable, and so happy.

"POOR MISS PRIM."

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

GEN. MILES'S CONSOLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent distribution of "even-handed justice," let us remember that "speech is silver; silence is golden." Who better than Gen. Miles is entitled to say: "When I'm not thank'd at all, I'm thank'd enough. I've done my duty, and I've done no more"?

HARRY HALE.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Rare Specimen.

"Did you see anything remarkable while you were away?"

"Yes," answered the sardonic citizen, "I saw a rural citizen who was willing to admit that this wasn't the first Summer there had ever been mosquitos in his part of the country."—Washington Star.

No Great Loss.

"This drama," said the young author, "is taken from the French."

"Well, replied the manager to whom it had been submitted, "I don't believe the French will ever miss it."—Chicago News.

Factional Animosity.

Ward Heeler—Do you hate the opposite party?

Zealous Voter—Hate it! I hate it almost as badly as I do the other faction of my own party.—Baltimore American.

Doing His Best.

"That Indian agent has a poetical soul."

"The one who robbed the savages so unmercifully?"

"Yes, he wanted to make 'Lo, the poor Indian,' a truthful statement."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Strictly Nautical.

"What will the cup seekers be that follow Shamrock III.?"

"They'll be IV.-and-afters, of course."—Cleveland Plan Dealer.

THE JOYS OF JOYVILLE'S COUNTY FAIR.

From The Newark News.

Through the days o' parchin' sunshine, through the days o' drenchin' rain
We have wrastled with the meadowgrass, the garden-truck an' grain,
An' at last we're on the journey for to claim our rightful share
O' the glory for the farmer at the Joyville county fair.

You that come from out the city for to see the hosses race
Needn't think you know the pleasures of our county meetin' place,
For it's no one but us farmers has the kind of eyes to see
What's the real inside good time o' the Joyville jubilee.

Mother brings some canned tomatoes an' they stand upon a shelf
With her name in printed letters; an' the County Judge hisself
Tries a spoonful, tries another, smiles an' says he'd like to state
Them's the tastin'est tomattusses he ever ate.

In the Art Hall, where the ladies go to learn the latest stitch,
Sister's fancy work exhibit, 'broidered tablecloths an' sich,
Draws a monstrous crowd o' people, an' they praise it loud an' free
Till it's all in all the greatest day in sister's history.

Down among the pens an' stables an' the heaps o' fodder corn,
Daddy's got a speckled heifer with a ribbon on her horn,
Bud has took the silver medal in the watermelon line,
An' the loudest rooster crowin' in the poultry house is mine.

You may shout about St. Louis an' your Pan-Americans,
With their lakes an' lordly buildin's an' their camel caravans,
But I'll bet my crowin' rooster 'gainst your shoelace, if you dare,
That they ain't a little circumstance to Joyville's county fair.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN TYPICAL AMERICAN CITIES

X.—WHAT TWO MEN HAVE DONE TO REDEEM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The story of St. Louis's misgovernment has been blazoned to the world, but the world knows little of the efforts of the municipality to shrive herself. That corruption prevailed is known; that it is prevalent to-day to a lesser degree than in any large city of the country few voices have been raised to tell.

That such a statement honestly may be made is due almost entirely to the efforts of two men—both city officers, both elected on reform tickets, both young and incorruptible, and both, by the way, Democrats. It is unnecessary to state that Joseph W. Folk, Circuit Attorney of St. Louis, is one of these two men to whom the city owes its redemption; it should be as unnecessary to add that Rolla Wells, Mayor, is the other.

If Mr. Wells's part in the work of reform has not been so widely advertised, it is because simply and naturally his work was less spectacular, less calculated to arouse the interest and attract the attention of the press and the people.

It has been the duty of the Circuit Attorney to expose venality in public office and to punish it. It has been the province of the reform Mayor to put an end to it.

Comparisons of the degrees of service rendered by the two reformers would be odious. Without Circuit Attorney Folk Mayor Wells would have found it almost impossible to carry out his reform plans. Without Mayor Wells, Circuit Attorney Folk's work would have been largely nullified.

In reformation, such as has been wrought and still is being wrought in St. Louis, three battles must be fought; the first at the polls, the second in the courts, the third in the legislative halls and the private offices of public officials.

Circuit Attorney Folk, in leading the march of reformation, has been compelled to ignore requests, entreaties, demands—aye, the threats—of politicians, who assisted in putting him in office. Mayor Wells, not once, but a hundred times, has been forced to tell these same politicians who induced him to run for Mayor on a "reform ticket," and who undoubtedly elected him Mayor, that, if they seek to retard the wheels of the car of progress, it will be driven ruthlessly over them.

Both Mr. Folk and Mr. Wells would have spared these practical politicians, no doubt, if they could. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Folk would rather have had the political support and the personal friendship of Col. Ed Butler and Harry B. Hawes, could he have kept it without stultifying his record. Mr. Wells is too good a politician himself to have enjoyed antagonizing the men who for years have been recognized as the "bosses" of the Democratic Party in St. Louis. But it was impossible for them—as honest men and true reformers—to work reform and play politics as well. To their undying credit—and this is the secret of the esteem in which both officials are held by the citizens of St. Louis—be it said that neither hesitated when the test came. Each sacrificed his personal and political interests and ambitions at the altar of duty. How extensive and ultimate that sacrifice will prove time alone can tell.

In a city misgoverned for a decade beyond the belief of even the best informed, it was to be expected that the men who had during that time held the political reins and controlled the political affairs of the city were inextricably implicated in that same misgovernment. Mr. Folk soon made this discovery. Mr. Wells was not far behind him.

When men of vast wealth and powerful influence approached Mr. Folk in the name of the party and advised him to "let up" on certain men whom the party holds dear, Mr. Folk's answer was as prompt and determined as his whole character has proved to be. If the party leaders had been concerned in the corruption of city officials and city legislators, they must be punished; the law could not punish the small sinners and grant immunity to the big ones; no more could he. Mr. Folk was unbending and unbendable. Entreaties did no good, and threats were tried without avail. He had become a candidate for the office of Circuit Attorney, he told them, reluctantly and because they had represented to him that his candidacy would strengthen the party's reform ticket. He had sacrificed his personal interests, as he saw them, for the party; he could not sacrifice his personal integrity for it also.

Moreover, the suave and determined Circuit Attorney told the men who sought to turn him aside from his self-chosen straight and narrow path of duty, when he had finally consented to accept the Democratic nomination for Circuit Attorney: "Now, gentlemen, remember, if I am elected I will be the Circuit Attorney," and they had replied lightly and without understanding, "Oh, certainly, you will be the Circuit Attorney." The time came when they had reason to remember his warning.

Once or twice after he had marked out his course Mr. Folk was approached tentatively and timorously to ascertain if he had "learned political wisdom" or "seen a light." His tempters found him immovable. As the magnitude of the task he had set for himself and the vastness of his duty and responsibility to the people became clearer to him the Circuit Attorney developed a natural antipathy toward and intolerance for corruption that made him a dangerous man to approach on any save a legitimate proposition.

Harry B. Hawes was not the first of the politicians to try to control Mr. Folk, but he was the last. Mr. Hawes is President of the Jefferson Club, the Democratic Tammany of St. Louis, a powerful organization, whose tentacles reach out over the State and control Democratic affairs throughout Missouri. Mr. Hawes is also President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and the two Presidencies have made him supreme in local Democratic machine politics, have enabled him to make advantageous terms even with the "Old Man" himself, Col. Ed. Butler, the uncrowned boss of the city.

Mr. Hawes thought Mr. Folk's methods too independent, too radical, and too severe. He made some suggestions; they were ignored. One day Mr. Folk irritated Mr. Hawes to the limit of his patience. Mr. Folk telephoned to the Police Board that he wanted a certain man arrested; Mr. Hawes replied: "Hereafter all communications from the office of the Circuit Attorney to the office of the Board of Police Commissioners must be in the form of writing."

Straight and true flew the Circuit Attorney's return bolt: "Henceforth all communications from the office of the Circuit Attorney to the Police Board will be in the form of indictments."

And the indictment of a Police Captain of St. Louis dear to Hawes and the Jefferson Club because of his fealty and services to that same Jefferson Club for accepting bribes to countenance the worst kind of vice in his district quickly followed. Mr. Hawes made no more overtures to Mr. Folk—and no more threats. The Police Captain committed suicide rather than face a jury of his peers.

Resolutely, tirelessly, and with face always to the front, Mr. Folk has pursued his enormous self-allotted task, with what brilliant and far reaching results the world knows or should know. Let me summarize his work—for a summary of such a subject is all that were possible in a newspaper article—in general terms:

When Mr. Folk became Circuit Attorney the Ziegenhein administration and the Ziegenhein system had been deposed by the awakened consciences of the people of St. Louis, who saw a great world's fair staring them in the face and a ragged, unkempt, and unkept city before them. The misgovernment of the city could be attributed chiefly to two centres—the Mayor's office and the halls of the Municipal Assembly. The bad Mayor was gone—gone in disgrace to the oblivion whence he came, but the Municipal Assembly still existed, in part at least, as it had existed for years. Some of the worst of the lawmakers had been defeated at the polls, but many of them remained. The work of reform could not be consummated in one battle at the polls. The reformers were compelled to concentrate their efforts on the general ticket; it was impossible for them to go into the wards and defeat all of the bad Delegates and Councilmen who stood for re-election and who got out and fought for their seats as they had never needed to fight at all.

So Mr. Folk—even as Mr. Wells—found a Municipal Assembly of only slightly better character than those that had preceded it. It was to be expected that the misgovernment of the city would be continued unless prompt measures were taken to teach corrupt men in the Assembly that corruption would be speedily and adequately punished. There was but one way to teach this lesson—punish corruption which already had been recorded. Circuit Attorneys and Grand Juries in the past had heard of corruption and had made futile efforts to run it to earth. Mr. Folk set out to succeed where others had failed.

FOLK'S FIRST CLUE.

His resolution was opportune, just as was his election. There be those—detractors of Mr. Folk and his work—who declare he has been "lucky." It is an axiom that fortune favors the brave. In any event, Mr. Folk had not been long in office when a [illegible]ar, even amusing, incident occurred which gave him the key by which he unlocked the door of the chamber which held the secrets of boodlers for ten years past and the evidence by which they have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

A report reached the ears of the Circuit Attorney that a large sum of money was locked up in safe deposit boxes of local trust companies, and that certain ex-Delegates and ex-Councilmen were foaming at the mouth with futile rage because of their inability to get at it. Mr. Folk was immediately interested, and he began a quiet investigation. In a few weeks a wonderful story was on every man's tongue. The "combine" in the House of Delegates and the "combine" in the City Council had agreed to pass a certain franchise bill for the St. Louis and Suburban Street Railway for $135,000, to be divided as follows: $75,000 to the combine members in the House, and $60,000 to the boodlers in the Council. The bill had been passed and the combine wanted its money. But, unfortunately for them, the Mayor had vetoed the bill, and the Suburban refused to pay. The money had been deposited when the "deal" was made in safe deposit boxes in two trust companies; Philip Stock, agent for the Suburban, held one key to each box. The second key to the box holding the House combine's money, was held by John K. Murrell, Speaker of the House, and leader of the "combine" in that branch. The second key to the Council "combine's" money was held by Charles Kratz, leader of the corrupt ring in the Council. Two keys were necessary to unlock either box. The Suburban's agent refused to unlock the box and let the boodlers have the money; the boodlers refused to unlock the box and let the Suburban's agent take the money back. The hubbub of the controversy was heard all over the city; small wonder that the alert and astute Circuit Attorney was aroused to action by it.

A Grand Jury was subpoenaed and an order secured from the court compelling the trust companies to turn over to the inquisitors the safe deposit boxes in question and their contents. The money was exposed and counted, and the story verified. Philip Stock, the Suburban Company's agent, testified before the Grand Jury, as did also Charles H. Turner, the millionaire President of the company. The history of the franchise bill was given to the world, and the first positive evidence of boodling in the Municipal Assembly was secured. Mr. Folk had obtained the entering wedge.

But it was not to be all smooth sailing. Mr. Turner and Mr. Stock were able to give incriminating evidence against only two members of the "combine"—the two men with whom they had dealt, John K. Murrell and Councilman Charles Kratz. Before sufficient evidence could be obtained to warrant indictments and bench warrants, both these men had fled the country, gone to Mexico, whence, under the extradition laws then in effect, they could not be extradited for the offense of bribery. Mr. Folk seemed to be confronted with an insurmountable obstacle at the very beginning of his boodle crusade. But he was not to be discouraged or discomfited. With infinite patience and persistence he worked out in his office a plan to get John K. Murrell back to Missouri. Newspapers sent reporters to interview Murrell. Detectives were sent to see him. The Government at Washington was appealed to to do something to bring the man back. But Mr. Folk was working along the only possible solution of the problem. He knew that Murrell was a man of strong domestic tastes; that he had a family and relatives in the city to whom he was devoted; he knew, also, that Murrell was indignant over the treatment he had received since he went into exile at the hands of the men to protect whom he had fled. He knew that Murrell was not a rich man, and that his life at Guadalajara, Mexico, was anything but an idyl. So Mr. Folk laid his plans and perfected them. Then one day, when the Circuit Attorney was questioning John F. Robertson, an ex-Delegate, in the Grand Jury room, he said:

"Robertson, would you still deny all knowledge of boodling in the House of Delegates if Murrell were to return from Mexico?"

Robertson laughed and replied: "No fear of that, Mr. Folk."

The door opened and Murrell walked in. Robertson turned livid and would have swooned in his chair had Murrell not spoken. Robertson thought he had beheld an apparition; he had already become convinced that Folk was possessed of supernatural powers.

The same day Robertson confessed, and Murrell's complete confession and exposé of the entire story of boodling in the House of Delegates was given to the Grand Jury. The indictment of every member of the combine in the House of Delegates followed. True bills were found against all of them for bribery, and several were indicted on a second count of perjury for denying before the Grand Jury that they knew aught of boodling. A few members of the Assembly there were who, were indicted for perjury alone, but these were not members of the "combine" proper.

Murrell was granted immunity, as was also his brother, E. E. Murrell, who also was a member of the House of Delegates and a member of the combine.

Turner and Stock already had been granted immunity. Ellis Wainwright, millionaire, President of the Wainwright Brewery, and Director of the Suburban Street Railway Company, and Henry Nicolaus, another rich brewer and street railway Director, already had been indicted. Nicolaus was under bond; Wainwright was a fugitive from justice in Europe, from where he has not yet returned.

From the indicted delegates, all eager and nervous to confess, now that Murrell had let the cat out of the bag, Mr. Folk secured valuable pointers concerning other boodle deals in the Municipal Assembly. He continued his investigations, with the result that Robert M. Snyder, a millionaire promoter of Kansas City and New York, who had effected the passage of the ordinances permitting the St. Louis Transit Company to consolidate all the street railway companies of St. Louis save one, was indicted for bribery. Damning evidence was secured against the members of the Municipal Assembly who had accepted bribes for their votes on this transaction, but they were exempt from prosecution by the Statute of Limitations, which barred prosecution after three years. In Snyder's case the statute did not exempt him because he had not lived in New York part of the three years.

INDICTED BOSS BUTLER.

Always tireless, always trying, Mr. Folk finally brought about the indictment of the man whom he believed, and whom the people of St. Louis were convinced, was the "king boodler of them all"—Col. Edward Butler, the millionaire blacksmith and political boss. For years Butler had controlled legislation in the Municipal Assembly; for years the "combine" in the two houses of that body had been formed and maintained by him; for years the business men and corporations of St. Louis who had desired franchises, permits, or favors of the city had secured them through the intermediation of Col. Butler. Butler himself had admitted in a public interview, given but a few days before he was indicted, that he had always secured whatever he had gone after in the way of legislation. Contemptuously he had referred to the work of Stock and Snyder as amateurish and bungling. He had stated that the suburban people wanted him to get their franchise bill passed, but he had asked such a high fee for the service that they had refused to pay it and had engaged Stock to engineer the bill instead of Butler.

"Had I taken charge of this matter," boasted Butler, "this row would never have come up, and there would have been no trouble over it. When I get my fee I deliver the goods always—and there are no questions asked and no row raised."

Such defiant braggadocio amazed the city and it did more. It aroused all the fighting blood of the Circuit Attorney. Within a few weeks Butler was indicted for attempting to bribe the Assistant Health Commissioner to approve a contract let to him (Butler) by the Municipal Assembly for the reduction of garbage, a contract which Butler had held for years, and which he had just succeeded in renewing for a period of two years at a cost more than double what it had been to the city for the preceding period. The Assistant Health Commissioner told the Grand Jury that Butler had thrust a roll of bills amounting to $2,500 in his breast pocket, requesting him to consider it as a present.

The first part of Mr. Folk's work was now virtually accomplished. He had brought about the indictment of every man who had boodled in St. Louis during the period not covered by the Statute of Limitations. He had exposed municipal rottenness and official venality as it had not been exposed in any city since the Tweed days in New York. The public conscience was awakened; the boodlers were routed and terrorized, and the city was assured of receiving in the future something like proper compensation for valuable privileges which heretofore had been sold by corrupt legislators to the highest and best bidder for cash, which they pocketed.

Now began the second battle, as Mr. Bryan would have styled it—the battle to convict. With what apprehension and misgivings of spirit the young Circuit Attorney entered upon this task may be conjectured. He presented the same dauntless front, the same unruffled confidence in the triumph of justice and the righteousness of his work—and he worked with unceasing zeal and tremendous energy.

One by one the boodle cases, as they were familiarly known, came to trial. Commanding legal talent were arrayed by the frightened defendants against the Circuit Attorney. Every resource they commanded, every trick and turn of the law, every technicality and every possible line of defense were resorted to. Mr. Folk met the combined attack of the foe, backed by unlimited capital, single-handed and with rare resourcefulness. One by one the boodlers were convicted and sentenced. One defeat, and one only, did Mr. Folk meet with—the court instructed the jury to acquit Nicolaus. Mr. Folk admitted that the case against the brewer-street railway Director was the weakest of them all.

Convictions were secured in all the other cases that have been tried to date—thirteen in all. Councilman Meysenburg was first to be tried. He was accused of bribery by forcing the Suburban Company to buy a lot of worthless stock from him for $9,000 before he would vote for the Suburban's franchise bill. It was a difficult case for Mr. Folk, but the jury was not long in reaching a verdict of conviction. The Supreme Court reversed the case, as it has reversed practically all the boodle cases, but fresh convictions have been secured. In the case of Delegate Faulkner, a new trial was granted after he had been sentenced to two years for perjury, and at the second trial the jury was unable to agree. In a week Mr. Folk began the third trial, and twenty minutes after the jury began deliberations it returned a verdict of guilty and a sentence of three years was pronounced.

Even Butler was convicted under most adverse circumstances to the State. Butler secured a change of venue to Boone County, a Democratic stronghold, where Butler has innumerable friends. For days before his trial Butler and his son and other relatives spent money freely in the city, buying drinks for every one who would drink and endeavoring to make themselves "good fellows" with the saloon loafers of the little city. Mr. Folk's argument in this case stamped him as a remarkably capable orator as well as prosecutor and won him new laurels.

Kelley, after a sensational flight to Europe, was brought back and convicted. Millionaire Snyder was convicted. Delegates Robertson, Lehmann, Gutke, Sheridan, Tamblyn, and Hartmann were convicted, some of them two times.

Mr. Folk has done his work thoroughly and well. He has weeded out the criminals from among the vampires that prey upon the city. And to the extent of the power vested in him by his office he has done his part in the great work of reforming St. Louis.

WHAT MAYOR WELLS HAS DONE.

Mayor Rolla Wells has not had to do with criminals, but with grafters, incompetents, and men who have been reared in the school that teaches that "public office is a private snap." His work has been laborious, exacting, and oftimes unpleasant in the extreme, but Mr. Wells has been as tireless, as patient, and as firm in knowledge of the virtue of his cause as Mr. Folk has been in the performance of his work.

The "World's Fair Mayor" took the reins of the worst misgoverned city of the United States. Corruption, nepotism, incompetency, extravagance, and neglect permeated every department of the municipal Government. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of collectable taxes were in arrears, the license ordinances were almost ignored, the streets were in a terrible condition, the sewer system run down, the city hospital a veritable fire trap, the City Hall still uncompleted, the poorhouse, the School for the Blind, insane asylum, and other institutions sadly in need of repairs; the treasury depleted and the bonded indebtedness of the city already up to the limit allowed by the city charter.

The task of restoring order from chaos, of putting clean, honest, and capable men in the offices filled for years by political tools without ability and without conscience, of cleaning the city and repairing it for the World's Fair, and, above all, of providing means to take care of the city's unfortunate, was a colossal one—and the length of one administration was all too short to accomplish it. But Mr. Wells has gone an incredible march on the road. Ignoring political exigencies and necessities, with an eye single and steadfast to the good of the municipality, he has wiped out the last vestige of the corrupt and incapable Ziegenhein administration; has put every department in shipshape; forced the execution of the duties of each office by the incumbent thereof; has increased the revenues of the city by 10 to 25 per cent.; secured the adoption of charter amendments permitting the issuance of $20,000,000 city bonds for public improvements, and enabling the city to tax property for street improvements without the consent of property owners; has pushed a magnificent new city hospital half way to completion; made a contract for the completion of the new City Hall before the World's Fair; secured great and imperatively needed improvements to the sewer system, brought about the making of half a hundred miles of streets, and, in a word, wrought such wonders of reform that the awakened city, recovering from the daze of stupefaction brought about by the exposures of the Grand Juries and the Circuit Attorney's office, has taken heart again and looks forward to the day when the city will undertake to entertain the world with more of pride than dismay.

Infinite need of reform was there in St. Louis, and with wonderful vigor and ability has it been prosecuted. The boodlers have been routed and the incompetents discharged, the city cleaned up and the people aroused. St. Louis to-day may present a fairly good example for some other cities of the country to emulate.

BEN. S. LEMMON.

TOURISTS FLOCKING HOMEWARD

Five Big Liners Bring Nearly 2,500 First Cabin Passengers—Some Distinguished Visitors.

Nearly twenty-five hundred cabin passengers were landed at the Port of New York yesterday by a quintet of transatlantic liners, the vessels being the American liner Philadelphia, the Hamburg-American steamship Moltke, the Cunarder Lucania, the French liner La Lorraine, and the White Star liner Arabic.

The result of this great influx of homecomers and visitors was probably the hardest day's work the customs inspection staff has been called upon to perform since the rush days of the latter part of last season. The staff was divided as evenly as possible between the various ships, and although the inspectors and appraisers worked with all their might it was many hours after each vessel had docked before the last of her passengers had been able to secure an Inspector and have the Customs O. K. pasted on their luggage.

On the five vessels many well-known people came over, on the Moltke being President George F. Baer of the Reading System, with his family; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs, and Henry S. Sherman.

In the Lorraine there came over the Count Gerard de Lancry Pevbroy, Countess de Giverville, Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss, Dr. R. W. Wilcox, while on the Arabic, among others, were John B. Stanchfield and the Rev. C. W. E. Dody, D. D.

John Castree Williams, Deputy Collector of Customs at this port, with Mrs. Williams were among the arrivals by the Philadelphia, as were also Paul Arthur, the actor, who is to be Mrs. Langtry's leading man; Capt. James B. Butt, United States Navy, and the Countess d'Aurencon, and Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Ward of Newark.

Dr. Ward, it was said, purchased many valuable paintings while abroad for his collection. Judge William J. Gaynor, who was about the first man passenger to get away from the pier, also came over in the Philadelphia.

On the Lucania, among many others, there was an interesting party of Scotchmen headed by Carlow Martin, editor of The Dundee Advertiser. They expect to tour Texas and the West, studying the wheat, cattle, jute, and linen interests of this country, and will prepare a report on the subject as a refutation of Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff policy.

In Memory of Frederick Law Olmsted.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society of Landscape Architects will be held at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, next Thursday evening, to take action in recognition of the lifelong and distinguished services to the profession of the late Frederick Law Olmsted.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The Cup race season, so far as fashionable society is concerned, is virtually ended, and the greater number of those in society have returned to Newport and other resorts, to remain away from town until later Autumn. The races were the means of stimulating a very dull season in Newport, and now with the coming week, with its Labor Day holiday, there is a promise of much gayety. The principal events will be the Thayer-Brooks wedding and the début reception for Miss Constance Livermore at Inchequin. There are also many dinners and luncheons and smaller dances on the cards. The tennis tournament, although seriously handicapped by the Cup races, was a success, and there was the usual dress parade, which is characteristic of this annual function. A ball is promised at Ochre Court later, with perhaps an interesting announcement. After this comes the horse show and then the Newport Summer is over.

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The Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, despite the bad weather, drew quite a crowd, in which were some notable personages. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury were among the spectators. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont came on from Newport for the Futurity race and entertained a party of friends in their box. The party included: Admiral Rodgers, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rodgers, and Major General M. C. Butler of South Carolina. Mr. Belmont was Inspector General on Gen. Butler's staff during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Belmont's horse Midshipman was one of the entries in the Futurity. W. C. Whitney, Sidney Paget, August Belmont, and Foxhall Keene also had entries in this race.

The Saratoga season ends with the departure of Mr. Whitney and the horses. Those who remain, however, at the celebrated spa have yet to enjoy the very best time of the year there. The Adirondacks are still the rendezvous of many of the members of society. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to go there directly after the Newport Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were in town for the Cup races this week, have returned, and are to entertain during September, and house parties are arranged for the camps of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

And yet a few will remain in town off and on, until the Cup races are over. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay live so near that they can easily steam down to the Hook and return the same afternoon, stopping sometimes for lunches or dinner, as the case may be and circumstances permit, at one of the Fifth Avenue restaurants. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are to have a family house party and a christening within the fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are using their yacht, the Surf, for trips to the races and entertaining, remaining at their New Rochelle residence. William Iselin has gone to Newfoundland with the schooner yacht Emerald, and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has taken a cruise to the same locality on his turbine yacht the Tarantula.

At Douglaston Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Guinness have been entertaining large house parties, and among their guests are Lady Charles Beresford and a number of English people. They have also a yacht, which they use to come to town and to go down the bay.

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Among the incidents of the week will be the horse show at Cedarhurst. This will be a small one-day affair, but there will be a number of exhibits from all parts of Long Island. The show at the Mineola Fair will follow closely. The Essex Hounds began their tri-weekly runs on Saturday. Meadow Brook will fall into line very shortly, and so will Westchester, while September also brings some good cross-country riding at Seabright and the coast country of New Jersey.

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The arrival of the Countess Waldersee and the Baroness von Waechter, after an absence of many years, at their native city, is, as has already been explained during the week, attended with sad circumstances. Perhaps one of the incidents of their coming is quite indicative of the great change in society in this city within the last half century. The late Mr. Lee could think of no one he knew who would go down to the pier and meet them, except a comparative stranger. It is true that the David Lees were more or less strangers themselves when they began to entertain in New York. Added to this, an absence of fifty years marks an absolute revolution in society. The uptown locality where the Lees last had their residence has not to-day a single private house; the last being torn down only a few weeks ago. This was the court end of town, and people regarded Fifth Avenue above Fourteenth Street in those days as now they look upon the neighborhood around the Carnegie mansion and the Mount Sinai Hospital. The late Bradley Lee was almost a recluse. He, like several other members of the Union Club living abroad, kept his rooms in this city, but passed most of his time in Paris. He was not the oldest member of the club, as there are some ten or fifteen whose membership dates back to the fifties. One of these, Peter Marie, died last year. Richard Williamson and several others still survive.

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Among those arriving this week from abroad will be Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park. Mrs. Harriman has been abroad since early in the Spring. She was one of the party entertained by James Henry Smith in a yachting trip. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is also expected. She was with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the North Star. Mr. Smith will soon finish his visit to Scotland, where he is stopping with his sister, Mrs. George Cooper. He will keep open house at Tuxedo this Autumn as usual, and later hopes to move into his new residence on Fifth Avenue, and give there a notable house warming.

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Miss Chandos Poole will sail this week for England after several weeks' stay at Newport, where she has made many friends. The Marquis of Graham, who has been in Canada, will spend a few days in New York before sailing for England. The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury also intend to sail at an early date. The trip to this country is now considered one of the incidents of the regular London season. This week from London comes the news of the engagement of Miss Grace, one of the daughters of Michael P. Grace, to John Phipps, a relative of the Mr. Phipps who married Miss Jessie Duncan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan of this city.

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On Saturday begin the hunts at Southampton. There will also be wild fox chases in the mornings. The animals have become quite a pest in the lower end of Long Island. There are no more large entertainments scheduled for Southampton, and the season is virtually at an end there.

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The first of September always sees a rush to town. The early opening of the schools cuts short the Summer vacation, and the scenes at the Grand Central and other stations and ferry landings give promise of renewed activity in town. The last few days have been very cold in the country, and many are glad to get back to the comforts of their city homes. The suburban season begins about the second week in September, but the town will not awaken from its lethargy as far as society is concerned until October. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and a few other women who have places upon the Hudson have plans for making this one of the jolliest Autumns in social history—to offset possibly the quiet and dullness of the Summer. Mrs. Fish is to go quite early to Garrisons-on-Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to return to their home at Staatsburg just after the Newport Horse Show.

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A personal letter from Aix-les-Bains dated Aug. 20, contains the following news of American society there:

Aix-les-Bains has had no break in the fine weather for more than a week, and everybody is delighted with the present state of things. Aix is one of the gayest and most amusing of places imaginable, and one rarely sees such a cluster of beauties from every known part of the world. But one can easily distinguish the Americans, who are always the centre of attraction. New York has been widely represented by Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hartnell, Mrs. Perry Belmont, who has just sailed for America and was much feted while here. Then the Quaker City has sent Mrs. Dudley, who is one of the most beautifully-dressed women wherever she goes, and the pink and white beauty of Miss Pussy Malcolm, always in immaculate white.

The Princess Strozzi and Mrs. George Cornwallis West, with the lovely Miss Warrender and Mrs. Almeric Paget, make a group of most charming women.

King George of Greece, who is looking extremely well, and his devoted old friend, Mr. Peter Moeller of New York, are much in evidence, and can be seen almost any hour of the day at the Casino or the Villa des Fleurs, but never at the gambling tables.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT NEWPORT

Larger Number of Luncheons and Dinners Yesterday Than Any Other Day This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—To-day was notable for the large number of social entertainments. A larger number of luncheons and dinners were given by the Summer residents than on any other day this season.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, and George H. Norman, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond had the largest luncheon of the day, entertaining forty-four guests at the Clambake Club. The decorations were decidedly novel, consisting exclusively of sunflowers. The decorators were forced to scour the gardens of the farmers in the neighboring country and on the islands in Narragansett Bay to secure enough of the brilliant brown and yellow flowers to complete the display. Sunflowers, large and small, many hundreds in all, were used on the ceiling and walls of the club dining room, and on the table, and there were several artificial sunflowers, through the centres of which a number of negro minstrels thrust their heads while singing songs for the entertainment of Mrs. Redmond's guests.

Mrs. Berwind's dinner was her largest entertainment this season. Sixty people were invited to the dinner, and there was informal dancing until midnight.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—Cyril Hatch is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney at the Henry White villa.

James McNaughton of Calumet, Mich., is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz at his cottage on Castle Hill.

At the residence of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore this morning Thomas M. Osborne, President of the George Junior Republic Association, spoke before an audience of Summer residents on the work of the republic, and a member of the republic gave an interesting talk on the work from a boy citizen's point of view.

A. J. A. Devereux of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

Mrs. Fish of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. H. B. Plant, who has been here since early Summer, has completed her Newport visit and returned to New York.

Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Cloisters.

Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. J. Deforest Danielson, Miss Marion Fish, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, P. F. Collier, and S. J. Colford, Jr., won prizes in the Narragansett Pier horse show. Mrs. Burke Roche took prizes in the single and double harness classes and for saddle horses. Mr. Vanderbilt took two prizes in the single harness class. Mrs. Danielson and Mrs. Fish won in the saddle classes, and Mr. Collier in the jumping class.

There was no regular polo game scheduled for to-day, but a "society" match for special cups was arranged to be played by two teams composed of young men among the Summer residents. The cold weather, the northeast wind, the continuous drizzle, and the wet grounds were too much for the would-be players, and although several of them were on hand, it was decided that the conditions were decidedly against playing and the match was abandoned.

A number of spectators were out, clad in storm clothes, to see the games, and they were disappointed when it was announced that there would be no play. The teams were to have been made up as follows:

Reds—Reginald Brooks, Peter D. Martin, Percy Wyndham, and Arthur S. Burden.

Whites—I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Ogden Mills, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Fred C. Havemeyer.

NARRAGANSETT NEWS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 29.—Narragansett has been stormbound to-day by a big southeaster which blew in at the Pier at a rate of fifty miles an hour. The Horse Show, which was to have been continued to-day, was postponed until Monday on account of the storm.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was here for the show, remained over night at the Pier as the guest of Russell Perkins at Seacliff. Mr. Vanderbilt will probably return here for the show next Monday. His ponies came over to-day.

Mrs. Burke Roche, who was a prize winner at the show yesterday, came over with her four-in-hand and a party of friends from Newport to-day. Mrs. Roche has a number of entries in the Narragansett Horse Show. At the Country Club to-night Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Keith will entertain at dinner a party of eight, including Mr. and Mrs. Philip Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Chichester, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner.

Mrs. Charles B. Talbot of New York gave a dinner party to-night. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd entertains at dinner at Sunny Mead this evening.

Lionel Barrymore, the actor, of New York, and Henry Cuskie of Paris are at the Arlington.

Dr. J. Emmet of New York and Dr. U. S. Jarvis have returned from their canoe voyage down Queens River.

Dr. D. Frank Shull of Philadelphia has arrived at the Metatoxet for the remainder of the season.

William J. McConnell of Oxford, N. J., and Miss Sara McConnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Massasoit.

Mrs. F. Connell and Mrs. N. Russell, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. White, Atlantic City; J. Craig, O. W. Clarke, R. R. Rowe, New York; Mrs. Nicholas Van Ness, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. W. H. Ames, Miss H. Holm, North Easton, Mass., and Miss S. R. Staffer, Manchester-by-the-Sea, are at the Mathewson.

C. A. Congdon, Joseph F. Bowen, Miss Helen H. Bowen, and Miss Louise de K. Bowen of Chicago are at Greene's Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sedley of New York, Lawrence Riggs, Dr. and Mrs. J. Hall Pleasants and family of Baltimore, and Mrs. William Douglas and T. Baldwin of Providence are at the Imperial.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—There was a large gathering at the weekly dinner dance of the Kebo Valley Club to-night. About 75 guests sat down to dinner, and a number of others came in later for the dance.

Among those who entertained were Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, J. J. Emery, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold entertained a party of fourteen at Devilstone to-night.

Mrs. Andersen entertained a party of ladies at luncheon in the field this afternoon.

Mrs. R. H. Townsend gave a small dinner party at her cottage this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford also entertained at dinner.

TO BE AN ARMY BRIDE.

Miss Culver of Cincinnati to Marry Capt. Herron.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Capt. Joseph S. Herron of the Second United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to-day secured a license to marry Miss Nellie M. Culver, daughter of Henry Culver of this city.

Capt. Herron has been in the city since the State encampment of the Ohio militia, where he was present as one of the corps of inspectors. Recently Capt. Herron returned from a tour of Alaska, whither he went as a member of the War Department exploring party.

He is a Cincinnati boy, and will be married by his grandfather, the Rev. William H. Sutherland, at the latter's suburban home. The marriage will be early next week. After the wedding Capt. Herron and bride will leave for Fort Ethan Allen.

¶Many men defer from time to time the opening of a bank account because the sum of money they have at hand seems to them too little with which to begin. This procrastination only keeps them from the goal of independence.

THE Equitable Trust Company allows interest on daily balances.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
Capital $3,000,000.00
Surplus 8,500,000.00

COUNTESS VON WALDERSEE RETURNS AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

American Wife of German Field Marshal Tells of Marriage of Her Dead Brother, David B. Lee.

The Countess von Waldersee, wife of the famous Field Marshal Count von Waldersee of the German Army, and her sister, Mrs. Waechter-Lauterbach, arrived in New York yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke.

The Countess and her sister sailed from the other side in the utmost haste, the critical illness of their brother, David Bradley Lee, being the cause of their hurried departure.

When they sailed the sisters had reason to think that their brother would survive a severe operation he had undergone in the sanitarium of Dr. John B. Walker, at 35 West Thirty-third Street, and yesterday when the Moltke arrived in Quarantine, and they were informed of Mr. Lee's death last Tuesday, both were deeply grieved.

When Mr. Lee died it was the general opinion among his intimate friends that he had never been married, and as a result when the news was received from abroad that a woman had turned up in Paris who claimed to be his wife, their astonishment was great, and few of them gave any credence to the story.

Yesterday, however, on her arrival Countess von Waldersee set all such matters straight when she announced that her brother had, in fact, been married nine years ago, and that for a year he and his wife had made their home with the Count and herself on their estate in Germany. The Countess would not consent to be interviewed personally on the subject, but did make a statement through Dr. James Riddle Goffe, who attended Mr. Lee in his last illness.

"In 1895," said Dr. Goffe, "Mr. Lee married a Miss Giles of London. They went to live with the Count and Countess von Waldersee, and remained with the Waldersees for a year. Then Mr. Lee made up his mind to return to America, and acquainted his wife with his intention. To his surprise she refused to accompany him to the United States, and the result was a separation. During all the years that elapsed Mr. Lee did not correspond with his wife, nor did he see her. Naturally, the Countess sympathized with her brother, but now I think that there is a chance for a reconciliation between her and Mrs. Lee.

"As for Mr. Lee's estate, he lived on the income of a trust fund left him by his father. It was the intention of the Countess when she left Germany to remain in America for perhaps two months, she thinking when she sailed that the chances were bright for her brother's restoration to health. However, his death has changed all this, and she will probably return to Germany next week on the Moltke."

When she stepped ashore yesterday afternoon it was nearly fifty years since the Countess von Waldersee, as a girl, had left America, during all the intervening years of which she has never revisited her native land. The Countess was a girl in her teens when she left America, and was only sixteen years old when she became the wife of Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein. The Prince was an old man when he married her, and lived only a few years, and when he died he left her a fortune estimated at several million dollars. In 1874 she married Count von Waldersee, then a young officer in the Prussian Army. Their union has always been spoken of as an ideal one, while the influence of the Countess in the highest circles of German life is a subject that is often made a subject of comment.

Countess von Waldersee was, prior to her first marriage, Miss Mary Esther Lee of this city, her parents being New Englanders. She is now sixty-six years of age, and is a splendidly preserved and a very handsome woman. At the pier yesterday she was met by Charles Lee Rockwell, President of the Meriden National Bank of Meriden, Conn., a cousin, and Miss Samson, who was the late Mr. Lee's secretary. The Countess is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel.

TEMPLE FOR ODD FELLOWS.

Proposed to Erect a Building to Cost $1,000,000 in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—The most important question to come before the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Odd Fellows, at its National session in Baltimore next month, is the proposition to erect a memorial building here as a National temple for the order, to cost more than $1,000,000.

The original temple of the order was in Baltimore. Here it was instituted and prominent members in all parts of the country favor the scheme for a memorial temple. The Baltimore committee in charge of the project has received letters from members of the Sovereign Lodge commending it and expressing their willingness to vote in its favor.

Assistant Grand Secretary Elvin Curry of Maryland says: "When the plan was launched it was our purpose to advocate the expenditure of about $500,000 for the temple to be located here, but we readily accepted the suggestion of a grand representative in this city to change the figure to $1,000,000. I believe, considering the fact that we have 1,300,000 Odd Fellows, it ought not to be difficult to raise $1,000,000 for this purpose. The committee from Washington Lodge will formulate definite plans to bring the matter before the Sovereign Lodge."

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. ALLEN, proprietor of the Mineola Hotel, at Mineola, L. I., died there yesterday, aged fifty-seven years.

Capt. A. J. PEARMAN, "Squatter" Governor of Nebraska under the Territorial agreement, is dead at his home, in Papillion, a suburb of Omaha. He was seventy-four years old.

JOHN C. BROCKENBROUGH, prominent in banking circles of Ohio and Indiana for nearly fifty years, and for ten years cashier of an Indianapolis National bank, is dead in that city, at the age of seventy-three.

J. M. HARRY, prominent in Dallas (Texas) banking and manufacturing circles, died in that city last Thursday night, at the age of fifty-two years. The deceased was a native of Staunton, Va., and went to Dallas in 1872.

Dr. AMANDIN MANLEY PIERSONS, sixty-four years old, one of Harlem's oldest and best-known physicians, died Friday at his residence, 34 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was born at Cassadaga, N. Y., and attended the University of Rochester, graduating from the Homeopathic Medical College in 1868.

STEVEN MARTIN, twice a member of the New Jersey Legislature and from its construction, twelve years ago, Superintendent of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Water Works, is dead at his home, in that town. He was born in South Amboy seventy years ago, and was best known when his Rippowam House was a favorite stopping place for New York people who went to Raritan Bay to fish.

GEORGE MULLER, a well-known engineer of the Long Island Railroad, died at his home, in Patchogue, L. I., yesterday, aged fifty-eight years. He had been a locomotive engineer on the railroad since 1869, but resigned last January on account of ill-health. He was a member of South Side Lodge, No. 493, F. and A. M., of Patchogue, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mrs. IDA G. SIMMONDS, wife of Herman G. Simmonds, a New Orleans coffee broker, died in Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, yesterday afternoon as the result of an operation performed a week ago. A native of Baltimore, her father being a noted Methodist clergyman, she had resided in Plainfield for fifteen years, and was a prominent member of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church.

JOHN C. HOLLISTER, one of the graduates of Yale in the class of 1840, and former Judge of the New Haven City Court, died in that city yesterday of paralysis. He was eighty-five years old. In 1865 he was Adjutant General of Connecticut. He was a lawyer of wide practice and much legal learning. Until two years ago he was at his office every day. Judge Hollister was a leading layman in the Episcopal Diocese of this State.

JOHN DIVINE HEWLETT died Friday at his home, in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., in his seventieth year. He was the representative head of the seventh generation of the Hewletts of Long Island. He leaves a wife, who was a member of the Labagh family of New York. He was for many years connected with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of 51 Wall Street, and was Third Vice President of the company at the time of his retirement, a few years ago. He was a Vestryman in St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor.

Hair Goods for Summer Wear

of my make are light and delicate, and yet I guarantee them to keep their curl and wave in seashore or mountain air.

I can provide you with anything in hair goods, from the most artistic Wigs, Toupees, Pompadours, Wavy Switches, etc., to the simplest curl.

Your inspection of my latest creation, the Lover's Knot, is requested. It makes a most beautiful hair dress for the back hair.

The assortment of Hair Ornaments of varied Amber and Tortoise Shell is so varied that none can fail to find what they want, be it for summer hops or for out-of-doors without a hat.

All mail orders receive my personal supervision. I guarantee satisfaction.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Streets
No Branch Stores No Agents

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALLEGRO, Maria, 157 Chrystie St.	2	28
BOLGER, Catharine, 217 E. 100th St.	1	27
BROWN, Julian, 339 W. 59th St.	1	27
BLISS, Catherine, 2 Perry St.	75	28
BELANGER, Albertine, 1,782 Lexington Av.	24	27
BERARDO, Giovannu, 326 E. 107th.	1	27
BOOTH, Nora, 257 E. 125th St.	38	28
BLACKHALL, Ellen, 67 Morton St.	1	28
BOLIOLI, Giovannina, 17 Roosevelt St	1	29
BOWES, Catherine, 210 E. 41st St.	36	27
COFFEY, John, 156 E. 53d St.	1	28
CASPER, Julius, 100 Bowery	41	28
CRILES, Grace, 559 Greenwich St.	1	29
DOYLE, Elizabeth, 314 E. 40th St.	45	27
DIETRICH, Christian, Jr., 887 9th Av.	1	28
DONNELLY, Ellen, 316 E. 71st St.	52	28
DU BAIS, Isaac M., 76 E. 121st St.	55	28
DONOHUE, Matthew, 185 E. 23d St.	53	28
FLYNN, Ellen, 360 E. 79th St.	77	28
FANNING, Josephine, 2,114 3d Av.	75	28
FOWLER, Alfred, Mills Hotel No. 1	29	28
GAHAN, Marie, 301 W. 137th St.	40	28
GIBBONS, Albert E., 411 E. 60th St.	12	28
GAGAN, Elizabeth, 439 W. 48th St.	46	28
GAVIN, Peter, 504 W. 55th St.	50	28
HARRIS, William, 310 E. Broadway	44	27
HOFFMAN, Joseph, 783 7th Av.	40	29
HORNSTEIN, Fanny, 114 E. 3d St.	1	27
HEGGER, Michael, 357 E. 118th St.	38	27
HENKEL, Adolph, 73 W. 133d St.	33	28
ISOLA, Mary, 122 White St.	52	29
KENNISCH, Henry G., J. Hood Wright Hospital	3	28
KEARNEY, Alfred, 511 E. 70th St.	1	27
KEENAN, W. C., 108 Greenwich Av.	32	28
LAUGHLIN, Cornelius, 41 Bowery	58	27
LAWRENCE, Samuel, 235 W. 62d St.	28	28
LEITON, Rose, 166 2d St.	1	29
MORAN, Annie, 108 W. 17th St.	1	28
MEANY, Jane, 425 E. 85th St.	41	28
MITCHELL, Barbara, City Home for Aged	82	28
MURPHY, Mary, 366 W. 26th St.	73	28
MONTINI, Rose M., 53 Macdougal St.	1	28
McLAUGHLIN, Mary M., 77 Roosevelt	29	29
McMAHAN, John, 6 Chatham Square	30	29
NULTY, Bridget, 9 E. 47th St.	60	29
O'CONNER, Anna, 524 W. 53d St.	1	28
O'BRIEN, Josephine, 324 W. 17th St.	2	28
PATTERSON, Rose, 426 W. 31st St.	2	29
ROONEY, William, 509 W. 47th St.	30	28
REILLY, Mary, 675 8th Av.	32	27
RIBARDO, Joseph, 310 E. 107th St.	17	28
ROSENWALD, George, 2,327 3d Av.	20	28
REILLING, Louisa, 181 E. 83d St.	52	27
STAUSS, Harry, 446 W. 35th St.	1	27
SCHOENLEBER, Catharine, 51 Manhattan St.	31	27
SCULLY, Florence, 169 Perry St.	1	27
SMITH, Arthur, 503 W. 32d St.	1	28
STAFFA, Alfonsino, 327 E. 117th St.	1	28
SCOTT, Henry D., 10 Willow St.	32	26
SCHMIDT, Alexander, 104 Perry St.	31	28
SIMPSON, David, Westchester	1	27
STEWART, George F., Bellevue Hosp	61	29
TEEVAN, Mary L., 26 Leroy St.	21	27
UMBANO, Gracono, 185 Hester St.	30	28
WRIGHT, James, 438 W. 31st St.	46	27
WITTNER, Nicolas, 312 E. 90th St.	70	27
WALTER, Marie, 105 W. 60th St.	72	28

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
MOTT, Stephen, 4,409 3d Av.	49	28
RICH, Mary, St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	28
BALMSEN, Henry, City Island	49	27
BROOKS, Abraham, Riverside Hosp.	1	28
MARTIN, W. J., 689 E. 136th St.	2	28
O'BRIEN, Annie, 710 E. 137th St.	6	27
SCHULER, John J., Home for Incurables	78	28
McBRIDE, St. Joseph's Hospital	28	28
RUCH, VIOLET I., Classon Point	1	28
GUSSINAN, C. H., Westchester	56	28
GREENTHAL, E., 751 St. Ann's Av.	62	28

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BERGAMANI, Lester Y., 71 High St.	1	26
BERGAMANI, Theodore, 71 High St.	1	28
BROGAN, M., N. Y. City Home	78	27
CONHAUSE, George, Kings Co. Hos.	36	28
CRONK, Le Roy E., Seaside Home	1	28
DALBY, Matilda, 43 Jay St.	1	27
DELLOP, Sophia S., 225A 19th St.	46	28
EGAN, John C., St. Cath. Hosp.	37	27
FLEISCH, John, 596 Park Av.	68	27
FRITCH, William, 373 Hudson Av.	1	28
GARCIA, Juan G., 385 Franklin Av.	8	29
KELLEHER, Margaret, 472 60th St.	1	28
KRIESE, Maria E., 90 Scholes St.	52	28
KUSSINA, C., 428 Humboldt St.	31	28
LYONS, John, 65 Cooper St.	44	26
MEYER, Mary, 276 Bergen St.	19	27
MOORE, Benjamin, 249 43d St.	26	27
PROSS, Alger, Malbone St.	1	27
PUFAHL, Emil, St. Mary's Hosp.	45	28
QUIGLEY, Mary, 101 Hamilton Av.	54	27
SCHMITT, Matthew, 263 Central Av.	20	27
SCHNABEL, George, Bethany Hosp.	45	28
SCHUTZ, Carl, 197 King St.	1	28
TERRY, Charles O., 87 Pulaski St.	60	28
VOGT, Caroline, Lutheran Hosp.	65	28
WINCKLER, Mary, 64 Reid Av.	33	28

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Tebo. E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

BURNETT—YOUNG.—On Aug. 29, 1903, by the Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., Douglass Burnett to Jane Elting Young, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARHYDT.—Sophia Hackley, beloved wife of David Parish Barhydt.
Funeral services at her late residence, 26 East 41st St., Sunday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 26, John Halliday, in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 2,316 Cambreling Av., Borough of Bronx, New York City, on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HEWLETT.—On Friday, Aug. 28, at his residence, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., John Divine Hewlett, son of the late Jacob C. and Elizabeth Hewlett, in his 70th year.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, Monday, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Cold Spring Station the train leaving Long Island City at 9:10 A. M.

LEAVITT.—On Friday, Aug. 28, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Anna N. and the late Capt. William H. Merry and widow of William R. Leavitt of this city.
Funeral services at her late residence, 135th St. and Broadway, Monday, Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SIMMS.—At Long Beach, L. I., after a short illness, Charles H. Simms, son of the late Charles and Jane E. Simms.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

OFFICE 20 EAST 23d ST., N. Y. CITY.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

FOR WIDENING WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of residents and property owners in the vicinity of the Grand Circle, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and of the people of the city generally, the question is asked, Why is not Fifty-ninth Street widened from Eighth Avenue to Columbus Avenue or to the North River?

The undersigned has attended meetings of the Board of Estimate, interviewed residents of the neighborhood, and listened for hours to argument on the advisability of widening Fifty-ninth Street from river to river. This subject has been agitated for a very long time, and yet it seems as if we were as far from accomplishment as at the beginning, in fact, further away, for, as the property is improved and increases in value, the cost of widening increases, and in time, unless something is done to relieve the situation, the condition of Fifty-ninth Street will be worse than that of Nassau Street.

The consensus of opinion, expert and otherwise, is that widening is necessary and expedient, for Fifty-ninth Street is the only business street between Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street which extends from the East River to the North River. The section between Fifth and Eighth Avenues has been widened.

The only objections to carrying out the project of widening the remaining sections of the street are brought forth by the nature of the improvements to property east of Fifth Avenue, the desire of the owners on the north side of the street that the land be taken from the south side of the street, or vice versa, and the Board of Estimate's opposition because of the expense.

While any of the objections may be of weight when the widening of Fifty-ninth Street east of Fifth Avenue is considered, none of them are applicable to the widening of the section between Eighth Avenue and Columbus Avenue or the North River.

The values on each side of the street are about the same, the property has remained unimproved, and this section has no valuable structures such as the Savoy Hotel, New Netherland Hotel, Arion Club House, Board of Education Building, Bloomingdale's, and others which would be damaged by the taking of the land necessary for the improvement, and consequently the expense of widening would be nominal and not such as would cause the Board of Estimate to shudder.

The need of the improvement is greater on the west side than on the east, because foot and wagon traffic from Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Columbus Avenues, north and south, meet, and is distributed at the Circle to Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-ninth Street. Broadway and Eighth Avenue are wide thoroughfares, but Fifty-ninth Street west of Eighth Avenue is practically closed to wagons of a width greater than that of a baby carriage. The cars running through this street do not leave sufficient margin for a truck to stand sidewise on to the curb, and when trucks and cars meet it is a common sight to see trucks and horses driven up on the sidewalk to allow the cars to pass by.

Owing to the long-continued and almost hopeless agitation for the widening of Fifty-ninth Street from river to river, the property in the section west of Eighth Avenue has not been improved, in fact, has been neglected, for the owners, not knowing from which side the expected widening would take the necessary land, have refrained from building new and expensive structures, and in some instances doing necessary repairs. For a number of years long leases have been a scarcity and sales have been restricted.

If this section is congested with traffic at present, what will be its condition when Eighth Avenue, Broadway from Forty-second Street to Seventy-second Street, and the Circle are built up with places for business and amusement, the adjacent side streets with hotels and apartments, and the surface and subway has each added its quota?

Relief must be given. Considering the necessity of the improvement requested and the opportunity and present conditions to accomplish this work economically now is the time for the city to act and widen Fifty-ninth Street west of Eighth Avenue.

WASHINGTON BRAUNS.

New York, Aug. 29, 1903.

ADVANCE OF HUMANITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To Be Hanged.—A likely young negro, about 18 yrs. of age. He is hanged for no fault, but for want of employ, and to preserve him from the greater evil of being sold as a slave for life. Humanitas.

This is an advertisement that caught my eye in looking over the volume of the Connecticut Magazine for 1787, in the issue of May 3. I found many curiosities of custom and literature, and this, an example of the latter. I repeat it, as it so clearly emphasizes the extent of our own progress in civilization from 1787 to 1903.

In only 116 years we have advanced from the state of "hanging a likely young negro, owing to lack of employ," to where he may become the honor man of our fair Harvard; to where he may hang a picture on the line in the Paris salon, may dine with our highest Executive, and to where the negro of brains is always listened to with respect for his speech, unmindful of his color.

Does it not speak volumes for the ethical advance of the American people? What does it matter if some of the distance traveled has been through rivers of blood—history has but repeated the well-proven truism that all advancement has been accomplished with the tears of the deserving as well as the undeserving—when we have arrived and occupy such fertile soil, as that which having fed upon itself, has evolved in so short a time such an improved socialistic condition.

Here but yesterday, in the good State of Connecticut, lived a man who so felt the evils of slavery that it drowned all other feeling of compassion or even of value in the healthy man slave. Opinions are contagious, and from an occasional voice like this of Humanitas has arisen a wave of feeling that has resulted in the improved condition of the negro race as it is to-day, and that we have conquered ourselves in advancing them is a development in a new religion.

To "love one another" was there in 1787 as it is to-day, and until we get a better principle, is it not an achievement to actually show results, as we have? In patting ourselves on the head, lest we forget to fully review what we have done, we can remember, without boasting, I think, that we have successfully handled not only our own negro question but the problem of the Indians, and the riff-raff emigration of Europe. We have taken her paupers and have made them into self-respecting citizens, have harbored her criminals until they have frequently become law-abiding citizens, and when they have not and have rebelled against our own laws, giving us much trouble, we have still handled them. America has been a Blackwell's Island for Europe, and the happy hunting ground for her needs. The power that makes for righteousness is evidenced in us, as a Nation, when we cope with such conditions and so avail ourselves of the opportunity to gain our own respect.

CECILE KELLEY.

Tioronda, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Aug. 27, 1903.

THE FUTILITY OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials on lynching and the race problem and the law's delays are the best treatment of those questions which I have seen. Mr. John Temple Graves's Chautauqua address, on which you comment, was but one more example of the almost blind way in which this problem is usually approached. He is reported as saying "the mob stands to-day as the most potential bulwark between the women of the South and a carnival of crime." For present day use he commends the mob. For the future he holds the only safety lies in "separation of the races"—presumably by colonizing 10,000,000 negroes—a not very immediate prospect.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee "deplores" lynching, but explains that through these means alone can women be saved from humiliating cross-examination on the witness stand.

Other apologists confirm this view, and say further that the ordinary processes of law are worse than useless, the negro's vanity being merely influenced by the notoriety of a public trial. Now, as against these excuses and theories, what are the actual, patent facts?

So far from lynching being a "bulwark" for women, it has proved exactly the reverse. The so-called "only crime" has increased. The most furious and widely advertised burnings have been followed immediately by renewed attacks on women. The ashes at Wilmington were barely cold, that story was ringing through the country, when news of fresh assaults began to come in—one of them here in our own State, near Catskill. What sort of a "bulwark" is this?

Then, in further support of mob action, we are assured that negro criminals delight in the notoriety which public trials bring to them and their kind. Could vain, emotional natures get from any ordinary jury trial or from an execution in a jailyard the intoxicating publicity that has blazed about these lynchings? All America and half Europe heard some years ago the name of the obscure Georgia negro, Sam Hose, his brutal crime, his brutal death.

"But," says Gen. Lee, "public sentiment will not allow a delicate woman to be exposed to humiliating cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel."

Very well. Do away, as Justice Brewer advises, with appeals in criminal cases. The object of any such cross-examination, pushed to the point of humiliation, can be only to wring from the complainant some admission or contradiction which may be used on appeal. Were there on appeal, were the trial Judge and jury the prisoner's sole hope, the last thing his counsel would wish to do would be to prejudice his client's cause before them by a humiliating or even an unsympathetic attitude to a woman.

Some of the greatest evils we suffer in our dealing with crime spring from our ill-advised abandonment of the old English rule of no criminal appeals. The administration of penal law is brought into contempt. Cases are tried with an eye to an appeal on some technical error of the Judge rather than to convince the jury of the facts. The delays in our Appellate Court, sometimes of years, are notorious. Judgments are reversed on grounds which often had no influence whatever on the jury's verdict. The expense of a new trial (a heavy burden to a poor Southern county) must be undergone once more. Witnesses have disappeared or died.

Is it surprising that mobs should prefer a prompt, cheap, exciting lynching, or that their acts should be condoned by short-sighted men?

But in the meantime thousands of Americans are degraded and brutalized, and crime is not only unchecked; it feeds on its present treatment and grows. And it will continue to do so unless our criminal procedure is reformed, simplified, and expedited. ROBERT SHAW MINTURN.

Quebec, Aug. 21, 1903.

WHEN LYNCHING IS RIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see many wise articles in respectable Northern papers agreeing that to kill negro rapers is murder, and calling for an end of the barbarism. I do not accept the name given to this deed, though I desire that it may cease.

We who live in the South are in a condition that demands relief, and theories will not serve. They are too slow. Our condition requires action; deed for deed without delay. My own situation is illustrative. My home is in a thinly settled yellow pine region, where the scanty whites are poor but decent, and the few old-time darkies are respectable. Our local blacks own property, work steadily, and pay their debts. We consider them good citizens, (compared to your Dagoes and Huns,) and are willing to let them vote. We like them and they like us, but we live apart, and we all agree that the white man is the natural superior. I am a married man with several daughters, who are wood lovers, botanists, bird students, picture takers, flower fanatics, and good walkers. Formerly it was common for them to spend a day in the woods unprotected, and there was no thought of danger. Of late years the growth of the naval stores business has brought numerous turpentine camps into our neighborhood, with their bands of low blacks, and my women are now quarantined. By my order none of them leaves the village unless attended by myself or a brother with a gun. I have taught them to use a pistol. If one of them goes by day to a part of the village separated from us by a hammock, she carries a revolver in her camera case, and a negro cannot approach her without seeing that she is armed and ready. My girls are tolerably safe, being more courageous than most young women, but what a way for them to live!

Suppose that a white girl of our village should be violated by a negro, with or without murder, what should we do? You, living safe in the North, advise us to make use of the courts and insist that rape does not excuse the subsequent killing. One crime does not justify another, you say. But logic and moderation will not answer now, and you are wrong in asserting that swift death in such case is murder. Put yourself in my place, logical writer. What would you do yourself? You would slay without mercy and feel no remorse.

Obedience to law is a social duty. Dependence on the courts is a social duty. Protection of women is also a social duty, and it is basic. It is the condition of family existence. Women are entitled to it, the marriage vow includes it, nature demands it. Our manner of life varies from age to age with growing civilization, but human nature and man's duty do not change. There may always come a day when it is duty to arise and slay.

His female child had a right to live. He had paid taxes to earn the protection of law for her. The law did not protect; it imposed the presence of an ungoverned semi-savage of whom it made a citizen. She has been ravished by that negro, and she is dead. The feeble law died with her; let him go and kill. Quick vengeance is due to himself, to the bereaved mother, to the shade of the violated virgin, to society, and to God.

Much should I prefer to see the violator apprehended and destroyed at once by law. Such law is our right. If we had had it our daughters would have been safe. We shall continue to slay the violators. Perhaps our wise guides in the North may in time persuade the Nation to give protection to our maidens and relieve us from the duty of butchery. ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Barrier, Fla., Aug. 20, 1903.

LABOR LEADERS AND "GRAFT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To an unprejudiced and neutral observer of the trend and quality of social and political affairs of to-day it is painfully obvious that in the manipulation and settlement of questions arising under them there is a woeful lack of honesty and truth. On the one hand we have the despotism of the capitalist arrayed against the justice which the wage-earner claims can only be met by increased pay or shorter hours. This is met by the despotism of the walking delegate, who, in utter disregard of the baleful consequences to both employer and employed, calls a strike.

So far as constitutional or legal right is concerned both parties have a perfect right to do as they have done. But in their refusal to arbitrate, (as often occurs,) both become public enemies and destroyers of prosperity, and they seem to invite the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law, with unbiased judges, who shall settle their differences. But this, say the objectors, would be unconstitutional, and it is wonderful how much reverence one has for the Constitution when one happens to be arrayed against a projected law which assails one's own interests. But, on the other hand, how little we care about the despotism of excise laws and prohibitions against Sunday ball playing, and numerous other "sumptuary" laws, which plainly defy the Federal Constitution. Blackstone tells us that primarily all human law was derived from the natural law, and Herbert Spencer thus defines the natural law: "Every man has a right to do whatsoever he will, provided in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal right of any other man."

The special legislation which enacts laws that reflect the bigotry and intolerance of its sponsors belong to the category of the old Blue Laws, and should be relegated to the dusty archives of an abhorrent past.

Such laws are passed by the politicians to catch votes and insure the continuance of their power. Therefore they do not honestly represent the will of the majority of voters, and if they did there is the Constitution of the United States, which is our standing safeguard against aggressions by a despotical majority. The excise law which assails the liberty of every citizen should be repealed. It is an insult to the manhood of men, a species of paternalism which is offensive to any one with a spark of self-respect. Let us hope that the coming election will place men in the Legislature free from boss rule, who will at once repeal that "graft" producer and despoiler of individual rights—our present excise law.

In another direction the dominance of dishonesty may be noted, and such is its general acceptance that surprise is expressed that any objection is filed against it.

By a fortuitous "accident," (so called by the politicians,) Mr. Robert Baker was elected to Congress in the Sixth District. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sent him their "usual annual pass." He sent it back with pertinent remarks as to the manifold indelicacy of his receiving it, being elected to guard the people's interests and not those of the railroad. It is not on record as to whether the Secretary of the road has as yet recovered from the fit into which he was thrown when he received back the pass, but it is sure that certain newspapers have become champions of this "little one-for-a-cent" graft, and with the daring of Don Quixote assailing the wind mills, have drawn their vitriolic pens against Mr. Baker.

It is not the value of the pass, you know, that has caused this war dance around a man who is suffering with that almost obsolete infliction, a conscience, but it is the principle of the thing, you know.

How dare a member of Congress refuse "graft" from a railroad company! The thing is unprecedented, unheard of, and then to fling insult at the company! Why, it is enough to drive a mature "grafter" to the verge of madness! Mr. Baker has made himself the wonder of the age, and the cohorts of "graftism," from the sly drinking "cop" to the buyer of a seat in the Senate, are laying in ambush for him.

The country is aroused, not at what Mr. Baker said about "graft," (that's an old jolly,) but because he refused it.

For this un-American, unpolitical, untraditional act, imperiling the peaceable reign of "King Graft," he should be tabooed, hamstrung and quartered, as an example to all succeeding Congressmen whose temerity may lead them to follow in the footsteps of this radical departure from our "graftian philosophy," and our prayer shall ever be, let us prey in peace.

WILLIAM ALLEN SMITH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1903.

ABOUT THE "SAM" PARKSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sam Parks, the notorious labor grafter, has been tried by a jury of honest citizens—it would be an insult to the jury to say a jury of his peers—and found guilty of the crime of labor grafting, a new term, by the way, for the meanest of crimes against one's fellow-being.

In discussing this incident, and it is only an incident so far as Sam Parks the individual is concerned, it may be dismissed with the hope that he shall speedily receive his just deserts at the hands of the law which he has so meanly outraged, and that the prison doors shall close upon him and his notoriety as well as upon his former influence among the workingmen whom he so basely betrayed into sacrificing their wages and the living of their wives and children at his behest and call.

Not so with Sam Parks, the type. Too much ruin has been wrought, too many families are starving and parents made unhappy to the point of committing suicide. Sam Parks receives his well-merited punishment, and the ranks of honest labor should be rid of the vampires that have sucked the life blood of the employer as well as of the employe, who have both so long been at their mercy.

Now a word as to these two classes of his victims: The employer well knew that he was being robbed, but, having too much at stake in most cases, was forced to look at it in the light of a business proposition, and found it cheaper to pay tribute than to fight. But what shall be said of the stupid or stubborn confidence of the employe who thought he was being helped even while he was losing his daily wages, and in many cases withdrawing his savings from the bank to make both ends meet, while the Murphys and the Parkses no doubt laughed in their sleeves at their confiding dupes, confiding to the point of carrying Parks out of court on their shoulders fresh from an indictment charging him with betraying them, and later while a jury of twelve honest men declared him guilty of that crime passing a vote of confidence in his innocence.

How can such men be protected from the type of future Sam Parkses? I think their employers will find it necessary if possible to solve this question. L. B.

New York, Aug. 25, 1903.

THE TYRANNY OF LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one gigantic trust in existence to-day which if permitted to flourish will so demoralize and ruin all branches of trade that it will take some time to recuperate. I have reference to the labor trust. It is this octopus which threatens this country at present; it is this trust which has driven many a man to the wall, and which has obliged men to give up business.

This labor trust indirectly compels the smaller capitalist to go out of business, and gives the larger corporations a show to form a trust and then woe to labor. The strikes which have existed for the past few years did not benefit the laborers, although they may have won their strikes; they lost wages, and it was only cutting their nose to spite their face.

The trouble with labor to-day is that the politicians are after votes, and from the Alderman to the President of the United States are afraid to antagonize labor, and therefore make all laws one-sided and sympathetic. As soon as any one is to be nominated for any office the first question is raised, Can he carry the labor vote?

I do not care to look at the labor question in a gloomy light, but if it shall continue in the same way for a little longer this country will not be the first to compete as it has been until now. In a majority of cases the merchant does not run his business, but his employes give him the scale of wages he is to pay, &c., but what is left for their employer they don't care a rap.

Now, as to contracts made between the merchant and his employes, they will work for him as long as they feel like it, but no sooner do they get a little more elsewhere than they will leave, and get paid for every minute they worked, but on the other hand let them be discharged (for a good reason) they will sue, and in nine cases out of ten will get judgment. It does not cost a workingman to sue, for he can get a free summons and free legal advice from a certain aid society.

Then again the workingmen's union has that dread boycott. Although it is against the law, did a single District Attorney prosecute?

A recent case has come to light where a walking delegate has been convicted of extortion. This case of hold-up is not a novelty—it occurs every day. It is a case of between the devil and deep sea, if you don't give the cash.

The walking delegates, or, rather, the business agents of the respective unions, must have strikes if they want their wages or raise money, for it is a case, "no tickee, no shirtee." B. B.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

MR. BAKER AND THE PASS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter in to-day's TIMES signed "Wakefield" I would like to say that I do not assume, nor have I said, that "Mr. Baker is the only Representative who has refused a railroad pass or other favor from a public service corporation." I could not properly do either without knowing. I am glad to know that another has joined me in wanting to know.

But how are we little children to know, so long as Representatives fail to enlighten us—because, forsooth, of their "modesty"? I cannot believe that their silence is due to their modesty (bless their souls!) But, rather, is it not due to their fear that any expression of theirs, on a matter of principle, will expose them to the charge—from others like Mr. Wakefield—of acting improperly, or of holding a desire to "proclaim their virtue from the housetops"?

Now, why should Mr. Wakefield assume that Mr. Baker desired to "proclaim his virtue," &c., and to tell us a "story of his own goodness"? Clearly it was his purpose to let us know, not his "virtue," or his "goodness," but, rather, something of the policy of the railroads in the general and widespread distribution of passes to Representatives, and the tendency of the harmful practice. It seems unreasonable to ascribe any motive of self-glorification to Mr. Baker's act.

If every one keeps silent on such matters and hides behind "modesty"—fear—we shall doubtless continue to "want to know" and have to be content with guessing.

I agree with Mr. Wakefield as to the "shrewd press agent" who knows how to let things "leak out"; and most public men appreciate this, as is evidenced by the frequent "interviews" with the press which appear in our papers.

Regarding the autobiography, Mr. Wakefield appears not to have read the article in the "Topics of the Times" column which called forth my comment. What is the use of an autobiography which contains no information about the man? And if a man is "throwing bouquets at himself" when he writes an autobiography, why, so much the better for the man. Maybe the men who refrain from giving information about themselves in a book ostensibly intended for such information, have nothing good to tell us about themselves—have no "bouquets" to throw at themselves. Or maybe they're catering to the popular prejudice which Mr. Wakefield illustrates. Many good men whom we all respect have written interesting accounts of their life and aims, which are generally called autobiographies, though Mr. Wakefield may prefer to call them "bouquets."

I, too, ask for information in good faith, even as Mr. Wakefield; otherwise I should not take time for writing.

C. J. NORTHROP.

New York, Aug. 26, 1903.

RAILROAD PASSES FOR OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of "Wakefield" allow me to point out that Congressman Baker clearly states in his letter returning the pass just why he makes the matter public. He says: "I think the people should know that their Representatives are being thus tempted by a great railroad."

Is not this sufficient reason without attributing his action to a desire to "proclaim his own goodness"? He evidently considered making the matter public as much a duty as returning the pass. This object has certainly been attained, and he no doubt feels grateful to THE TIMES for its valuable help in attaining it.

And is it not barely possible that the length of his letter like the length of his biography was a clever ruse to invite newspaper notice to the act, even though personally the notice might be unfavorable? Or was it only another proof that "our indiscretions sometimes serve us well when our deep plots do pall"? In any case Congressman Baker deserves the thanks and not the ridicule of every honest man and newspaper. E. CORKILL.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1903.

A GREAT SUMMER SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The growth and numbers of the Summer school at Knoxville have been a surprise to its friends, having already reached an attendance of 2,150 teachers, gathered from all parts of the South, various States having gatherings of their own besides. Knoxville is the seat of the State University, whose President is Charles W. Dabney, who for four years was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. He belongs to an educational family, his father having been professor in a Virginia institution, spending the last years of his life in Texas as professor in the university.

This great Summer school is under the auspices of the Southern Educational Board, and all who have contributed to that board may congratulate themselves on the results. The preparation of the plans for the school and their execution have been in the hands of Dr. Dabney and his co-workers.

The school and its results are the outcome of the general revival of education in the South, all previous efforts having contributed. The State University, in its location near the city, with its buildings and appliances, furnished a delightful opportunity for the work, for which ample preparation was made. The great meeting in Richmond brought its contribution. The lecturers and teachers were selected from the most able workers in the South, aided by those eminent for their labors in the North. A catalogue of the list would tell of their eminence. Lack of space forbids their enumeration.

Seventeen hundred of these teachers gathered at the opening and began their study in a course which accorded at once with the university and with the needs of the common school in the South. It must be remembered that these teachers in their several localities met the required expenses from their meagre earnings. This is an indication of their self-sacrifice to improve themselves. The school has been characterized by great enthusiasm, but under the influence of President Dabney and the teachers it has done a great amount of systematic work which will tell in their future courses and make them more efficient and valuable as teachers wherever they serve.

It is interesting to look into the economies of the school, the subjects and lectures, and the subsidiary conditions that were made helpful to the main purpose. The number of teachers from each State constituted of itself a working force. When the Fourth of July came, all these assembled for the patriotic service becoming the day, passed resolutions and spoke in most eloquent terms for the benefit of education. Politics were ignored. In addition, each State had its day, and some competent person was selected to speak for that State, perhaps sending a message representing the sentiment of their teachers to their Governors.

These expressions do credit to the teachers as well as the Governors. They leave no doubt of the great awakening on the subject of education throughout the South. The school had the hearty co-operation of the local press. The Journal and Tribune gave the proceedings in a column or more, which carried information of the school and its work into many communities and homes, sometimes adding a good picture of the speaker and presenting his claims to attention—also gave their speeches in full or in part. This was a great boom to the work of the school.

The railroad came in also to do its part in adding interest to the occasion and furnished excursions at moderate rates in harmony with the general plan of the school, and was greatly enjoyed by the teachers. No one will question the statement that this was the most remarkable Summer school held in any part of the country, taking into account the number in attendance and the work accomplished. To judge of the work, one has only to read the daily reports of The Journal and Tribune.

JOHN EATON.

Eaton Grange, Waterloo, N. H., Aug. 22, 1903.

ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lamentable condition of English instruction in the secondary or high schools of this State has attracted considerable attention of late. It is discovered not only that English has been neglected for other subjects, but also that English itself is especially difficult to teach successfully. And so in the absence of good English teachers a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs has resulted.

Some educators hold the opinion that English can be taught best through the medium of Latin. Indeed, in the high schools of this State—strange to say—Latin or any other foreign language may be substituted for English. The absurdity of this becomes more and more evident to the reflective mind. How can the knowledge of Latin, for example, teach a boy the principal parts of the English irregular verbs, or irregular plurals of nouns, or the proper words to use in distinguishing genders?

The community in general is awakening to the fact that the young people do not as a rule speak, write, and read their mother-tongue correctly; that they neither know nor appreciate English literature, and that slang is altogether too common. It is too true that the juvenile admirer of "Ivanhoe" boasts that he is "troo de ate grade," and the lad who has a fondness for "The Lady of the Lake" continues to say, "He trun a paper at me." And what in the name of all the gods at once can we say of the young lady who had been "promotted" to the first class, had studied "antient" history, and had read the orations against "Cataline"? Surely such ingrained disrespect for the vernacular will never make accurate scholars of our students.

How many commercial houses daily complain of the inefficiency of clerks and stenographers in the accurate use of the English language. Many business men supervise with the utmost care every letter or paper that is dictated, to see that the thoughts intended to be conveyed to the mind of the reader are correctly expressed and the words properly spelled. And is it not true that even the business men do not always succeed in making themselves understood until after repeated efforts?

Should we not realize that the tool that we must use daily in all our relations with our associates is the English language, and should we not insist that our boys and girls be taught to use that tool in the most efficient manner? What a tribute is that which Prof. Tyndall, the scientist, pays to English when he says, "I hold that the proper study of language is an intellectual discipline of the highest kind. The piercing through the involved and inverted sentences of 'Paradise Lost,' the linking of the verb to its often distant antecedent, of the agent to the object of the transitive verb, of the preposition to the noun or pronoun which it governs, the study of variations in mood and tense, the transformation often necessary to bring out the true grammatical structure of a sentence—all this was, to my young mind, a discipline of the highest value and, indeed, a source of unflagging delight." There is no doubt whatever that the discipline here undergone was of the highest utility when in after years he was anxious to express himself methodically, lucidly, and truthfully in regard to matters in his chosen field of research.

Naturally, lucidly, vividly, with direct appeal to the sensibilities and emotions and with a minimum of inflectional and syntactic complications, the language of the English peoples has developed the power to convey thought and feeling, and to enlist sympathy and co-operation. English lends itself with equal readiness to the simplest and the most complex thought, to the most superficial and the deepest feeling, to the plainest and most impassioned appeal. Whatever of clearness, beauty, and impressiveness may distinguish its statements, it derives directly from the speaker's mental life, not from etymological and syntactic dogma. English is distinctively the language of a people destined for freedom—for a freedom in which personal influence depends exclusively upon personal worth and inherent ability. Walt Whitman fitly says:

"Great is language—it is the mightiest of the sciences; it is the fullness, color, form, diversity of the earth, and of men and women, and of all qualities and processes; it is greater than wealth—it is greater than buildings, ships, religions, painting, music! Great is the English speech—what speech is so great as the English?"

Think of the great, silent, resistless power for good which will lift up the youth of this State if a part of the time in school—in the high school particularly, for it is then that habits are formed and character developed more rapidly than at any other period in school life—be spent in studying the undying, life-giving literature of our mother-tongue. Shall we permit foreign languages to usurp the rightful place of English in our schools, or by insisting on the study of English in every high school in the Empire State shall we recognize the imperial rights of the English language, the utility of which none can deny? WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1903.

STREET VENDING AT NIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last evening about 10 P. M. the streets of the upper west side were infested with companies of leather-lunged news vendors who made the night hideous yelling "special extry"—turrible collision on the Sixth Avenoo L."

Needless to say it was a hoax. That such a proceeding is permitted by the police authorities does not redound to the credit of our city, and being under the impression that there is an unenforced ordinance prohibiting street vending after nightfall I wish to call the attention of the press to this matter.

Independent of the suffering inflicted upon invalids and nervous persons, these petty swindlers were no doubt the occasion of considerable anxiety to those who chanced to have friends away from home at the time. HIBERNICUT.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

THE NOISE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If that excellent, practical man whom Mr. Low was fortunate enough to secure for Secretary should succeed in lessening the volume of needless noise in our city he will have done more lasting good than many of his own and than some of his Honor's predecessors.

The task of abating the noise nuisance, if undertaken, will not be an easy one in a community one-third of which is but a generation or two removed from the class of hawkers, peddlers, and rag-gatherers who make the air hideous with their howls.

The noise evil is great and growing, and it is surely time to set some limit to it. The hawkers, &c., doubtless have certain rights, and some of them have licenses, but neither license nor right have they to make life miserable for the rest of the community from early morning till late night.

How about the rights of others—of the doctor who has been all night on a sick call and who tries to get some sleep between 6 and 8 A. M.; of the feverish patient after a restless night just entering on a refreshing, perhaps life-saving slumber, only to be rudely awakened by the incessant clanging of the ragman's bells; of the literary man and of the student who are forced to lay down the pen or to put aside the book, their train of thought abruptly broken, while four or five peddlers fill the air with piercing screams.

Of noisemakers the name is legion. We have the army of vegetable peddlers and the old clo' man, the knife grinder, with the military trumpet; the umbrella mender, the hokey-pokey merchant, and, last and worst of all, the foreign noblemen whose torturing instrument is the nerve-killing bells on their rag carts.

Small wonder is it that so many seek homes outside the city limits—those who remain must grin and bear it, and relieve their outraged feelings in the good old English way of "writing to THE TIMES."

New York, Aug. 26, 1903. P. E. M.

VALUE OF PAYING AS YOU GO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lewis Grant's article on "Buying on Installment" interested me greatly because my own ideas on the subject are radically different.

Buying on installment is a most pernicious practice, and the wage-earner who wishes to retain his self-respect and independence had better live pianoless and in a house for which he pays reasonable rent than subject himself to the calls of the agent that represents the firm that fattens on the money made by the installment plan.

The wage-earner can purchase a lot and put up a house and furnish it in a legitimate manner if he uses the same amount of self-denial that he exerts to meet the demands of the installment agent. The baneful influence of the installment plan falls with particular virulence on the factory girl. For the sum of $1 a suit marked at $16 is delivered to her. A fair value of the suit may be $8. The $16 is to be paid in weekly installments of $1. It is safe to assert that at the end of sixteen weeks the suit is unfit to wear.

It never occurs to the factory girl that she is paying exorbitant interest for the privilege of wearing cheap clothing before it is paid for. She does not understand that the proprietors of these stores run great risks, and therefore must make great profits in order to keep their heads above water.

I knew of one case where a servant girl bought a suit, two waists, and a hat, paying $5 when the articles were delivered to her. The first installment was to be paid the day after her wages were due. The agent called for the money at the specified time, but servant, suit, waists, and hat had left for parts unknown the day before.

Bargain stores and the stores that sell on the installment plan add fuel to the desire that seems to be implanted in the majority of getting something for nothing, or for less than an article is actually worth, and in some way they seem to paralyze the reasoning powers. The proprietors of these stores are not philanthropists, but are in business to make money. Be assured, the "bargain" is in some way defective, and you have paid a little more than it is worth. For the article purchased on the installment plan you have paid twice its value.

Whoever you may be, wage-earner or rich man, patronize only those stores that do business in a legitimate manner. Wait until you have the money in hand, then make your purchase and pay cash.

FRIEND OF THE WAGE-EARNER.

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 28, 1903.

THE CANCER CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it ingratitude or thoughtlessness that brings such a feeble response to the simple but undignified appeal for aid to the cancer charity?

Doubtless many fail to recognize in M. Alphonse Lathrop, O. S. D., the daughter of our best-beloved American author, to whom the public awarded so spontaneously one of the first niches in the Hall of Fame.

Can we ever forget our obligations to Rose Hawthorne for giving the finishing touches to the already beautiful portrait of her father? In that last home scene she says: "I cannot express how brave he seemed to me. The last time I saw him he was leaving the house to take the journey for his health which led suddenly to the next world. My mother was to go to the station with him. I could hardly bear to let my eyes rest upon his shrunken, suffering form on the day of farewell. My father certainly knew, what she so vaguely felt, that he would never return. Like a snow image of an unbending old, old man, he stood for a moment gazing at me. My mother sobbed as she walked beside him to the carriage. We have missed him in the storm, in the twilight, ever since."

Even as Hawthorne passed out from his beloved ones, so the equally brave daughter, with the shadow of the cross upon her, has gone into the living tomb of the fatal plague, with no hope of reward but the gratitude of her stricken ones, and the voice of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Let us not forget He said also, "Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these ye did it not to Me." C. M. H.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

WHERE LONDON PARKS EXCEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you mention the return to New York of Park Commissioner Willcox, and report, rather flippantly, his remarks upon English parks and recreation grounds.

From personal observation I can heartily indorse all that he says regarding conditions and equipment on that side of the water, and should like to mention one feature which should be adopted in our country. I refer to the facility given to boys to learn to swim. In New York poor boys are obliged to either patronize the floating baths—which I understand are overcrowded and dirty—or to seek the river, where I am told bathing is regarded with disfavor, and boys indulging in this healthful pastime are actually chased by watchmen and the police.

At Hyde Park, London, in the very heart of the city, boys under fifteen years of age are permitted nude bathing from 6 to 7:30 o'clock in the morning and after sunset in the evening in the beautiful lake called the "Serpentine." A couple of sensible looking "Bobbies" attend to keep order, but their services are never needed, as there is an entire absence of rowdyism of any kind. It is generally admitted that regular cold bathing for boys is conducive both to good health and good morals, but we give the boys of the industrious respectable poor slight opportunity for it.

If Mr. Willcox could arrange to allow bathing at certain times and places in the parks, or otherwise provide the little fellows a chance for this innocent and useful form of recreation he would have the thanks and appreciation of thousands of parents who fear the danger of the river, but cannot afford to send their boys to the expensive private swimming pools.

ARTHUR PETERS.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 23, 1903.

MOVING HEAVY PILLARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable has been said of late about the moving of the large stone blocks for St. John's Cathedral, and some days ago I saw it stated that all the blocks that had arrived were still at the Hudson River's edge, and the others were on their way from Maine.

I also read about the large truck, with wheels of twenty-inch tread, that was specially constructed to carry these blocks, and the wheels had at the start sunk into the street's roadbed under the weight, and also how truck and stones had to be pulled by a specially constructed engine that was to be planted some 100 feet ahead, and shifted as many times as necessary to reach the structure on Cathedral Heights.

I don't remember the exact year, but it was about 1838 or 1839, a down-town congregation was about leaving its old structure and had purchased property at the northwest corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, one of the most fashionable and beautiful residential sections of our city, and was building a costly and massive granite church building to take the place of the old home, located in the business section below.

I am not sure, but it seems to me that it was the old Dutch Church, in Nassau Street, of Revolutionary fame, that was about to move, which later on was put to use by the United States as the New York City Post Office, that had up to that time occupied the Rotunda, situated at the northeast corner of City Hall Park.

However this may be, the front of this new church was to be built on the Grecian order of architecture—that most restful and beautiful type for church purposes.

This, of course, called for an overhanging portico and massive cornices supported by fluted columns.

There were a number of these columns, and well do I remember the enormous blocks of granite and the method used for moving them from the North River's edge to their destination, because many a ride did the boys get, sitting upon their rough surfaces as they were rolled along to Lafayette Place and Fourth Street.

These rough blocks of granite were landed at the foot of Clarkson Street, North River.

The route taken was up Clarkson Street to Carmine, up Carmine Street to Sixth Avenue, up Sixth Avenue to Fourth Street, where they were warped around into the last-named street, from which point they had a straight line to travel to Lafayette Place, crossing Broadway one block to the east.

These blocks, as I have indicated, were shipped to New York in the rough and trimmed and fluted on the ground.

Of course, I have no means at hand to tell of their size or tonnage, but to us youngsters they were the biggest stones on earth. But, at a rough guess, they must have been 30 or 35 feet in length by some 4 or 5 feet in diameter.

Of course, there were no trucks sufficiently large to carry them, and the old cobblestone roadbeds of the streets in those days offered poor accommodation to the contractors.

But the method they adopted was a simple one, crude and cheap, but feasible and successful. A track of heavy timbers was laid upon the cobblestone roadbed, and on these were placed large wooden rollers, and in turn upon these wooden rollers were laid other timbers, parallel with the track, upon which was secured the granite column, forming a crib, or cradle, at a distance ahead. An old-time windlass, geared to block and fall, was placed, and a horse to tread the little circle and wind up the rope around the windlass was the moving power, together with a number of men with crowbars and sledges. Extra rollers and timbers to help things along, and the stone and crib were moved slowly but surely through the streets of the city to their destination.

If it had been necessary for each stone to follow closely upon the other, every one of these columns could have been moved upon individual tracks of their own, one after the other and at a nominal cost. Presumably there was plenty of time, for it took a long while to cut the flutes by hand power, as all stonecutting was done at that time. ALFRED H. LORTON.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 25, 1903.

ENGLAND'S GRANT TO ZIONISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of certain utterances concerning the proposed grant of East African territory by the English Government to the Zionists for Jewish settlement, permit me, as a Bible Zionist, to state:

1. We will not, dare not, and do not, recede one iota from our centuries' cry of "Palestine for the Hebrews."

2. We believe that Palestine is to be the heart of our reconstructed nation. But, even as the blood pervades the whole body, so are the Hebrews destined to be found in all parts of the world.

3. Zionism is a spiritual movement. The possession of Palestine is a means to an end. That end is the spiritualizing or the idealizing of life—personal life, family life, social life, political life, among all nations and communities. Hence, the Hebrews must be for all time, among all nations and communities, both now and when Palestine will be restored to them, its rightful owners. And to-day they are Zionists only in a measure as they themselves live up to the spiritual ideals above indicated.

4. The founding of a Jewish settlement in land belonging to any power is therefore not opposed to Zionism and need not interfere with our settled policy, Palestine for the Hebrews. It is a side issue, and from the purely humanitarian side, to provide a home for Hebrews suffering in other countries, it is to be commended.

5. But such a settlement will never become part of a Jewish state, for the boundaries of a Jewish state may never exceed the Bible limits, from the River of Egypt to the Euphrates, and from Lebanon to the South Desert. H. PEREIRA MENDES.

Rabbi Shearith Israel Congregation.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

ZIONISM AND THE AFRICAN COLONY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a previous occasion I had the honor of addressing you as a Christian Zionist expressing my firm conviction that the International Association of Zionists were simply carrying out what had long been foretold; that the desolate land of Zion should once more "blossom as a rose," that the restoration of a free national life to the Jewish people was an essential part of the plan of the Divine Ruler of all things, and that the time was not far distant when the efforts of the Zionists would result in the founding of a Jewish State with a republican form of government, protected by all the powers of the world, so that in the future when such horrors as the Kishineff murders took place the Jewish Secretary of State could demand in the name of his nation immediate indemnity, and if such demand was not at once complied with he would be able as a sister nation to demand the aid from the protecting powers all needful assistance.

The Zionist conference at Basel in Switzerland closing this week shows how wonderful has been the growth of the movement since the first international conference of Zionists was held six years ago. Led by Dr. Hertzel and Prof. Nordau of Europe, supported by Prof. Gotthell of Columbia University and others in America, they report 350,000 members, and the delegates to the conference of 100 members this year has been increased for next year to 200—large sums of money have been raised and are being raised for the purchase of the rights of eminent domain from the Sultan of Turkey, and administration of the Government when formed and for the conveyance of and aid to the oppressed Jews in all lands to the haven of rest in their beloved land from which they have been so long exiles.

Let none of your readers suppose for one moment that this autonomous government of Palestine by the Jews will call all the Jews back to their own land from America, from England. This will not be the case, but just as it was when Christ was in Jerusalem, there were more Jews scattered all along the Mediterranean seaboard and in other countries than the whole population of Palestine—so it will be in the time of the Jewish republic. But the Jew will be no longer a man without a country and a national life.

Every one of the vast audience assembled in the great hall of the Educational Alliance, West Broadway, last Sunday was moved to the highest pitch of enthusiasm in the cause of Zionism as they listened to the eloquent address of Mr. De Witt Warner, John S. Crosby, Rabbi Absalom, and the Rev. Charles Burleigh Hart of the University of Oxford.

A feeling of depression fell upon many when a message from Dr. Hertzel was read, in which it stated the negotiations with the Sultan of Turkey had for the present failed. This was followed by an announcement that the British Government had offered to the Zionist conference a territory in East Africa, 200 miles long, a most beautiful climate, hardly any inhabitants, where the Jews from Russia and elsewhere could form a colony under their own laws and regulations with a colonial administration the same as that in any British colony, and to be connected with the federation of the other African colonies. This offer was specially made by the British Government, as it has never been the custom to refuse to receive exiles from other lands caused by persecution or otherwise. But the British Government had been obliged to stay the arrival of the hordes of suffering Hebrews from Roumania, &c., wending their way to England, and hence this offer of free asylum under the British flag in Africa.

I must confess I was at first very much surprised that the Zionist conference had given any consideration to the offer, as the Zionist movement is not so much for the relief of oppressed Jews as for the restoration of the national life of Israel, and I feared that the great aim of Zionism might be lost sight of by accepting this offer of aiding the oppressed of the Hebrew race. But as I look upon the whole matter chiefly as one connected with the fulfillment of prophecy, I turned to the Old Testament Scripture for light, as I remembered it was written in The Psalms "Ethiopia (Africa) shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." I followed up this clue, and I was amazed to find that in the Prophet Isaiah it is foretold before the restoration of Israel that five cities must be built in the land of Egypt, (Egypt is often used in Scripture to indicate Africa,) and they will speak the language of Canaan (Hebrew) and swear to the Lord of Hosts, and one shall be called the City of the Sun, and in that day there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, (Africa.)

Your space will not allow me to intrude further, but I hope abler pens than mine will follow up this subject.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, D. D.

New York, Aug. 29, 1903.

"PARSIFAL" IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the reasons given in the "Topics of the Times" (a column I always read with much pleasure) as to the right or wrong of the performance of "Parsifal" in New York. There is another reason, mentioned by Mr. Finck in The Evening Post, which, to me, settles all doubts. The Germans hate a live genius as much as they love a dead one, and during Wagner's life it was practically impossible for him to get his works performed according to his ideals. It caused Wagner great suffering to hear of his works being given as badly as they were. It was not a question of expense but of good will, the managers simply would not listen to his suggestions as to the proper performance. Hence, Wagner wished to reserve "Der Ring des Nibelungen" for Baireuth, but his financial necessities prevented. "Parsifal" he could and did prevent being maltreated. How is it to-day?

Now that Wagner is dead and his living instruction is not available, managers are searching diligently for instructions that he may have left in writing, or in the memory of some performer who sang under him, and sparing no expense in the carrying out of these ideas, as far as they are discoverable. Reliable testimony assures us that these ideals are not being kept up in Baireuth, and the spirit of the composer seems to be leaving Baireuth and hovering over Munich. Wagner was not selfish, he was eager to give his works to the world, but he did want them performed correctly, and it seems to me that if he were alive and saw New York eager to hear "Parsifal" and how musical New York loves his older works, he would be glad to give his consent.

Baireuth is much less accessible to Americans than to Europeans. There are thousands of Americans, of whom the writer is one, who have not yet been able to get to Baireuth, and yet who perhaps understand Wagner better than some of the citizens of Baireuth.

New York, with its record of Wagner performances in the past, particularly those under the baton of the glorious Seidl, certainly deserves to be the Baireuth of the New World, even including "Parsifal." Though I believe in performances with cuts during the ordinary course of an operatic season in a busy city, I look forward to the time when we shall have one complete cycle every season or two, when the works will all be given the way Mr. Conried proposes to give "Parsifal."

I certainly think Mr. Conried will be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of all lovers of the Wagner music drama if he fulfills his promises, and I believe he will.

W. H. HUMISTON.

Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1903.

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN AND LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to call your attention to the fact that Bishop Coleman is not Bishop of North Carolina, as stated in the account of the meeting of the Bishop and the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in last Sunday's columns of "The Man in the Street."

The Bishop of North Carolina is the Right Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D.

While writing about things "touchin' on and appertainin' to" clergymen, I should like to call your attention to a matter of some interest; or, at least, it seems so to me.

It is with reference to longevity among clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I noticed recently in an almanac that gives particulars of that church, a list of clergymen who died between the years 1901-02. The total number of deaths given is 106, the ages are stated of 104, giving an average over 64 years and 9 months.

This seemed to me a very high average, and I found myself wondering whether it could be equaled (were it possible to obtain statistics) among any equal number of deaths in one year of the members of any profession or trade. E. A. H.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

COMMUTERS' COMPLAINTS IGNORED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of rapid advancement, when nearly all railroad companies operating within the thirty-mile radius of New York are giving excellent interurban service, why is it that petitions and letters, to say nothing of calls of representative men upon the management of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, are not given proper attention?

The residents of the regenerated village of Wortendyke, N. J., are to-day without a train service that had been in existence for over twenty years up to the commencement of the present time table which came out on June 13, 1903. Under the old arrangement, we could arrive at our places of business in New York at about 10 o'clock in the morning, now we must either take a train arriving in New York at 9 o'clock or wait for a stop-at-all-station train which arrives at Cortlandt Street about 11 o'clock.

A few days before the present schedule became operative notices were placed in stations and passenger coaches, stating a change in time would become effective on a certain date. Upon the date in question no time tables could be procured at our station, and regular patrons of certain trains had the pleasure of standing on the station platform and see the trains go whizzing by. Under this new schedule residents of a town having a population of about 14,000 see also a train fly past only to stop miles beyond to let off a handful of passengers for a hamlet having not more than fourteen residences.

We see advertised railroad books called "Where to Live, &c." We procure one, go to our prospective home town, buy our home, enjoy the railroad service then in existence, and feel assured of its continuance and increase of facilities as the community grows. Upon the completion of a year the best trains do not stop, the others require more time to make the run, and each year seems to send us further from New York when the actual time of the trains is considered.

The shopper or person of means returning from the city must leave at noon or late in the afternoon, when the business rush begins. Unless we take a boat or two in advance of the train boat, we are compelled, unless traveling singly, to occupy seats in rear cars. And when we arrive at Broadway, Paterson, the guard yells: "All out for Paterson; passengers for Wortendyke, &c., take forward cars." We get up and walk through several cars, only to find them being filled rapidly by passengers getting on at Paterson. We observe that the train has started, but is going backward and in the direction of New York; it slackens speed, then increases it and stops when it bumps into a passenger coach on a siding.

The three last cars having been uncoupled, we start west again, only to cover the distance of the length of the train, when we come to another abrupt stop—this time a brakeman alights to lock a switch. We start again, make a fair run to the outskirts of Paterson, when the fifty-ton engine carrying a steam pressure of 155 pounds commences to pound as it takes the heavy grade. We arrive at our station every night eight to fifteen minutes late, five minutes of this time having been given to switching at Broadway, Paterson. There is a drill engine about the Paterson station all day, but the emulative management has not yet realized that it is possible for this engine to couple on the rear cars and send them on a switch, allowing the regular train to go on its way.

A WORTENDYKE COMMUTER.

Wortendyke, N. J., Aug. 25, 1903.

CARS ON NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new East River Bridge is now nearing completion; from all appearances, the Brooklyn railroad companies are making no preparations to run their cars across, probably hoping that by delay they can make better terms with the city.

There seems to be a mistaken idea that bridges and cars are solely for the benefit of suburban population. The fact is there is a very large district, thickly populated, within easy walking distance of the Brooklyn terminal of the new bridge, which desires these facilities as well as the suburbs.

Now, as the Brooklyn railroad companies do not seem anxious to cross to Manhattan, why cannot the Metropolitan system run one or more of their Grand Street lines across the bridge? It would certainly add largely to their income. Such a line would draw largely from the entire dry goods district. People who would otherwise walk to the Manhattan terminal and take the Brooklyn car with such a line would ride in the Manhattan car to the Brooklyn side and then walk.

This might hurt the Brooklyn lines and the ferries, but it would help the Metropolitan line and be of immense help to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

HENRY CARRINGTON.

Aug. 25, 1903.

FOR A MERCHANDISE POST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our present system of making railway rates is taxation without representation in its most dangerous form.—Charles J. Prentis, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Jan. 1, 1903.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association yesterday, Mr. Walter S. Logan of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law, condemned in scathing terms the present system of trust combinations. Among other things, he declared of the railroads: "We can compel them to render better and cheaper service."

Now if there is anything that ought to be clear it is this: That the underlying cause of the trust evils is in the private management of the circulating and nervous system of the body politic and in the methods of taxation by which the managers of this great public business are rapidly becoming the owners of all of us.

"The present system of making railway rates is taxation without representation in its most dangerous form."

If we would restore our industrial equilibrium there is just one way to do it, and but one. The rates of transportation and transmission must be determined by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, and on the postal principle, taking the very lowest existing rate for the shortest haul, local, express, and fast service, and making that rate the uniform standard rate for all distances. So and only so can we secure equality of rights and of privileges, equality of opportunity for all persons and all places. So and only so can we put an end to the discriminations under which we are building up a railroad despotism here as much more imperious than was that of old Rome as our present system of railway rates is at once more subtle, and more far-reaching than any other form of taxation that ever existed.

I have dealt with this whole problem in my book, "A Freight and Passenger Post," which I present as the only practical solution of our railway problem.

I believe it is the only practical method for checking up the threatening railroad despotism and of allowing the changes that are inevitable in modern civilization and follow the lines of evolution rather than revolution. The principle of the Post Office is one for all, all for one. Its keynote is found in that magic word, "Coöperation."

With the extension of the postal service our systems of transportation and transmission, whatever changes may occur as the process of civilization go on, will be quiet and gentle. If the system of competition shall gradually pass out of existence, as perhaps it may, the change will be made without war or without turmoil.

Every advance of the Post Office will widen the opportunities for every human being, both to find the place where he may best use his facilities and best enjoy the fruits of his service.

We do not offer the extension of the Post Office as the remedy for all human ills, but we do say that it is the only remedy for the evils which are inherent in our present system of transportation and transmission.

The establishment by Congress this Winter of a cheap merchandise post, limited even to eleven pounds will be a great step forward. The extension of our domestic rates thus modified to all the world will yet further widen the opportunities for labor and for enjoyment.

JAMES W. COWLES.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

THE LANGLEY AERODROME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in "Topics" of Friday seems half hearted in its approbation of Prof. Langley's excuse for reticence. I think it is right that those who sympathize with the doctor in his determined effort to lift the problem of true flight from the domain of charlatanism to that of the true science, should support him. We all know that some experiments can be carried on with much more ease and seclusion than others; but I am not alone in thinking that the Government should be able to carry on these experiments with as much absolute secrecy as it does in the case of important inventions in gunnery, torpedoes, and submarine boats.

In carrying on these experiments the doctor is not a mere scientist; he is a Government agent, supplied with Government money for the purpose of perfecting a machine which the Government may use as a substitute for its present armaments—a machine which could be used against this country with the most deplorable effects—and yet the newspapers for the sake of eclipsing each other in sensationalism have poured the vials of their wrath on this eminent scientist and loyal servant of his country for not allowing some rustling reporters to kodak the whole machine from "beak to tail"; and because the doctor will not satisfy their impertinent curiosity by explaining in detail the why and the wherefore of every device and of every experiment, they attempt to throw ridicule on the whole thing as if there was neither "why nor wherefore to it."

It is this same spirit which is so prevalent at this day among semi-scientists, who declare there is neither a why nor wherefore in the operation of God in nature, because He will not condescend to explain them in detail to their half-educated minds.

Supposing, while experimenting, the doctor should discover some fact with regard to gravity which would enable him, with Government aid, to build machines by which this Government could disarm all the world, would it be right that such a discovery should be spread broadcast to all nations before our Government had an opportunity to make the disarmament complete? Instead of trying to inconvenience the doctor in his meritorious work it would show greater wisdom if the press and the reporters would join hands to bring such pressure to bear on rich men, whose wealth has been largely acquired through the natural resources of the country and the tariff as would get them to supply the doctor with all the funds required to completely solve the most pressing problem of the twentieth century—the disarmament of the nations, and so prepare the way for the long-prophesied millennium. After disarmament, then International arbitration becomes possible, not before; and if Carnegie had been endowed with the wisdom necessary to grasp that fact, he had the unique opportunity of being able to make universal peace possible in his day; but as he thought a comfortable meeting house was sufficient for the purpose he missed his opportunity.

STEVENSON.

New York, Aug. 24, 1903.

TOM JOHNSON AND HIS PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial condemning Tom L. Johnson and the Ohio Democracy is another indication of the reactionary tendency of THE TIMES, a paper that was not so long ago the hope and pride of a large body of men who long for economic freedom. You sweepingly condemn the whole platform, the man, and the party, because of one objectionable plank, and find no space to commend the really laudable provisions in the platform which indicate a desire to do things that THE TIMES has indorsed again and again.

Johnson's great fight in Ohio is for home rule for cities and for equal taxation. Recent Legislatures, in order to cripple Johnson's activities in Cleveland, have unmercifully stripped Ohio towns and cities of local self-government which cannot be restored without Democratic State control.

The public franchise corporations of Ohio enjoying very valuable special privileges are greatly favored in local and State taxation. The great railroads that traverse the State are assessed at about 10 per cent. of their real value, while the property of the farmer and small home owner are assessed at about 60 per cent.

It has been shown that Mark Hanna's street railways are assessed at 6 per cent. of real value while other property in Cleveland is assessed at 60 to 80 per cent.

Johnson's efforts for equal taxation have brought down upon him the frenzied and rancorous condemnation of the whole brood of special interests, and nothing will be left undone to misrepresent and discredit him. Whether he wins at this time or not, the fight for "equal rights to all and special privilege to none" will be maintained, and it is better for the cause of real democracy that the Republicans remain in control rather than have control by those so-called conservative Democrats whose Democracy is only a name and a sham, whose sympathy is with the Republicans, and who are in the Democratic Party for the sole purpose of controlling it and preventing it from becoming truly Democratic, and from putting into practice real Democratic doctrines.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1903.

THE SCOURGING OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until having the privilege of reading one of your editorials in this morning's issue of THE TIMES, I was inclined to believe that perhaps it were advisable to nominate an Independent Democrat for the head of the anti-Tammany Mayoralty ticket, but you have convinced me of the unwisdom of such a course. While I have some fears for the success of Fusion, I fully concur with your views as to the one and only move that may possibly bring success.

I believe you will agree with me that expressions like that attributed to the Republican State Chairman, depreciating the influence of Greater New York Democracy Democrats and Independent Democrats, are not calculated to incline those elements of voting strength to an exhibition of zeal and activity in the coming municipal election in favor of the Fusion ticket, as loyal, honest Democrats can see but little encouragement in promoting the interest of the Republican Party, as a party, in municipal, State, or National affairs.

It is certain that the Fusion ticket cannot succeed without these and other auxiliary political factors.

I confess that I am to a degree influenced to take little interest, at the same time feeling intense interest in good municipal management. Pompous esoteric and autocratic pretensions will not help the Republicans to elect their Republican candidate for Mayor, presumably Mr. Low, while a friendly and conciliatory invitation for conscientious political service might have a better effect in bringing many Democrats to his support.

I cannot say too much in praise of your editorial, "The Republicans of New York." It comes like an inspiration to those honestly wishing for a continuation of municipal integrity, as begun and fostered by the present administration. But, let me suggest that as you have said, "In the past we have found it hard, if not impossible, to defeat Tammany twice in succession," would it not serve a good preliminary campaign purpose for you to prepare and publish a companion editorial to the one herein referred to, showing the mistakes made by the Strong administration, which have not been made by the Low administration, whether of policy or on their merits, which give the advantage of the one over the other?

I have been a Tammany Democrat for some years, and have held office by the grace of that organization, but I have always declared that I was a Democrat first, and a Tammany man second. And I see no reason why, at some future time, remote or near, Tammany should not have an opportunity to serve a good and honest purpose in our municipal, State, and National affairs. I know thousands of straight, well-meaning, honest Tammany men who do not favor anything but the strictest honesty in municipal management, and if these men vote a Tammany ticket they either believe that the enemies of the Hall slander when they accuse or they choose to vote pro-Tammany for the sake of Democratic regularity. Your paper and others in New York that are the champions of official morality will reach many of these voters and decide their ballots for the good.

Tammany must be scourged with the scorpion tails of repeated defeat, and purged with the drastic medicine of enforced private life, without even the smell of the flesh-pots of office, until the fire of crucial endurance has made it purer, if not pure, and then the organization, rehabilitated with new moral instincts and reillumined with the light of honest purpose and patriotic resolution, might be allowed occasionally to return to power.

I am here to testify that nothing so purifies the political consciences of men who seek office as private, as contradistinguished from official, life and a chance to look back upon the past. H. H. C.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

PRIVATE USE OF MAYFLOWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is a truly edifying spectacle to watch the active campaign against labor union grafters, some observing citizens ponder and wonder when the people will awake to the immeasurably larger species of "graft" which is going on apparently without any comment whatever in our own "Union."

When the business agent of a trades union tries to "graft" a few hundred dollars by the temporary power of his office we very properly set the machinery of our District Attorney's office and courts in motion to reprehend and punish such action, but when the "business agent" of our "States Union" takes a large navy steamboat (and as such public property) and uses it as his private yacht an otherwise argus-eyed press and public are evidently so hypnotized watching the race of two little sailboats for no apparent good purpose that it overlooks such arrogant misdeeds.

It might be answered in palliation that our "business agent," as the temporary commander of the navy, has as such the right for its use when bound on official inspection. However, when public property is used for fishing excursions, private visiting trips, taking part in yacht races by his family and their friends, then a humble member of this "Our Union" might be permitted to ask by what by-laws to our Constitution has he acquired such right?

If I correctly remember, last year a number of firemen were killed by the heat in the engine room of the Mayflower while awaiting the pleasure of a tea party of our "business agent's" family.

The information my ignorance craves for is at what time in the history of our "Union" were vessels of our navy given to our business agents for private yachting purposes?

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Aug. 25, 1903.

RUSSIA'S PERPLEXITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Paris correspondent of The London Times, quoted in your issue of to-day, attributes Russia's pursuit of a pacific policy in the Balkans to her distrust of Germany's assurances of neutrality in the event of the former engaging in a war with Turkey. Allow me to state that, while this may be one of the many considerations, there is yet a far more important and weighty reason for Russia's self-imposed restraint than the one which her crafty statesmen would deign to divulge. The Russian Empire to-day presents a sight similar to that of a powerful volcano on the eve of an eruption, with the rumbling of all its concentrated and pent-up subterranean forces struggling for an outlet, quite audible to the ear. During the past six or seven years the revolutionary agitation has spread to a wonderfully great extent among all the classes of the heterogeneous population of that land, and has penetrated into every city and village within the confines of that colossal empire. The people, tired of being oppressed and exploited by a tyrannical and irresponsible bureaucracy, and every one of its cruel minions, with that boldness which is born of despair, have lent a ready ear to the various agitators representing all the schools of radicalism, from Nihilism and Republicanism to Communism and Anarchy. Even the half-civilized "Moujik," whose loyalty consequent upon his intense ignorance, has been the mainstay of the Government, is gradually drifting into the camp of the revolutionists; for, being the victim of an unjust and unbearable burden of taxation which robs him of all the fruit of his labor and frequently leaves him without any means of existence, is obliged to sell his lands (if not previously seized by the Government for unpaid taxes) and seek employment at some factory in town, where he is soon taken into hand by the untiring agitators and added to the ranks of the enemies of the autocratic Government, as the frequent outbreaks in various Russian towns, lately become a matter of almost daily occurrence, will prove. Therefore, Russia requires the services of her legions to combat her patriots right at home and to crush and quell any attempt which may be made by them to rid the land of the yoke of the despot and to restore to the people that freedom which is the pride and boast of every civilized man, and of which they, so cruelly, have been deprived. Let Russia attempt to draft a considerable portion of her vast army outside of her boundaries, let her but mobilize her forces and engage in a battle with another nation, a battle which must, of necessity, be a long-drawn one, and immediately all those who have been kept in subjection by the knout of the Cossack and the bayonet of the infantryman would emulate the deeds of the French patriots of 1793 and would rise en masse and annihilate her mediaeval institutions. In 1878 it was comparatively easy for her to rush to war under the guise of humanitarian impulses and as guardian of an insulted faith. But not at the present time, for the first boom of a Russian cannon would be the death knell of her tyranny. Therefore, the over-greedy bear can only cast a hungry look at the Turkish pie, but must not raise a paw to grab it.

HAROLD BERMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 25, 1903.

AIMS OF THE JANITORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comment of Aug. 24 on the letter of Mr. Samuel Mason regarding the Janitors' Society, you have unwittingly done a great injustice to a body of men and women who organized for the most commendable purposes. You say: "Indeed we suspect that the tenement house janitors are not to any extent representative in the membership of the Janitors' Society, and those who are members are willing to confess themselves tenement house janitors only because it suits their personal purposes."

We are glad to be able to inform you that your suspicions are not founded upon fact. The members of the Janitors' Society of 108 Attorney Street are, on the contrary, all men and women who are tenement-house janitors and housekeepers of the east side down town. You say further: "Our correspondent asks for our opinion of the janitors' movement. Frankly, there is nothing on the face of it to commend it." We trust you will go below the face of it before condemning it and discouraging its purpose. For there are few movements entitled to so much encouragement as the one of associating the janitors of tenement houses. They are among the most wretched of our workers—their wages average about $10 a month plus two or three usually dark rooms to live in, and often to procure such miserable positions they are compelled to pay an agent a fee which takes the first month's salary, and in many cases, after a few months, the agent finds some excuse for making a change in order to obtain an additional fee. As no experience or training is required, there are always many men and women ready to take their places.

The peddler of to-day is the tenement-house janitor of to-morrow. To remedy these abuses, to improve their condition, the Janitors' Society has been formed; an employment bureau has been established and classes for instruction in elementary plumbing, carpentry, fire extinguishing, English, duty to the city, &c., started in order that the janitors of this society may become more valuable to the tenement-house owners than the peddler applicants, and that a higher standing for the calling may be established.

There are other matters which you make light of in your article, such as the connection of the janitor with the morals of the tenements, which an investigation below the surface will bring into more serious consideration. There has been much evidence in the so-called "Red-Light District" that vice has been allowed to flourish through the acquiescence of some janitors. The members of the Janitors' Society have frequently expressed themselves against such alliances.

You are also misinformed in reference to the purpose of formation of a trades union. It has never been the intention of the society, and is not their intention now, to make a trades-union movement of the society.

As to the wisdom of licensing janitors, that is a debatable question, and we see much in its favor. But the good motives of the organization of the Janitors' Society, we feel sure, you will recognize upon a more careful investigation. The work of such an association and its possibilities for good and its real purposes will, we trust, after such investigation, meet with your hearty encouragement instead of condemnation.

FRIENDS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH AND WHO ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE ORGANIZATION.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

THE CUNARD AGREEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Friday's issue of your influential and largely circulated paper there is a letter from Mr. W. J. Hurley, inviting opinions regarding the compact between the Cunard Company and the British Government with respect to the building of two rapid mail steamers.

I would ask you, Mr. Editor, and your sensible readers, what the opinion of the people of the United States would be if the position were reversed, say, by an agreement between the Washington Government and the owners of a line of Atlantic steamships, if correspondents of a prominent London paper proposed, or suggested, boycotting the American company by British travelers across the ocean?

Lord Inverclyde, at the head of the Cunard Company, declares distinctly that the British Government is assisting in a special venture to build two very speedy steamers which a private company does not care to undertake singlehanded. The writer has crossed the Atlantic many times by Cunard and other lines, and believes the Cunard steamships about the best to avail of. D. C. BOWKER.

Montreal, Aug. 25, 1903.

APPEAL FOR HISTORIC BRITISH CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not generally known in the States that the little village of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, five miles east of the county town, was the home for all time, as ordinarily calculated, of the Franklin family, till about the period at which the father of the celebrated Benjamin crossed the Atlantic. This perhaps puts the matter somewhat inadequately, seeing that the bones of generations of Franklins lie under the shadow of the thirteenth century church, which is no discredit to the county that, above all others in England, is conspicuous for its ancient churches.

A couple of inscribed tombstones, of date 1702, commemorate the last of the Franklins who lived in Ecton, namely, the uncle and aunt of Benjamin. The names of the family from that date back to the beginning of the registers, 1540, are continually on its pages. The family were small freeholders of the yeoman class, owning a house in the village and about thirty acres of land, to the cultivation of which they added various trades, that of blacksmith being the one we hear most of.

The homestead has gone, but the house erected on its site, in 1757, remains, and is now the village store. Here Benjamin Franklin's father was born; but owing probably to religious differences with his family, who were strong Church people, he removed to Banbury, whence he eventually emigrated to America. A brother, Thomas Franklin, whose tombstone is kept in good order for the benefit of the very few Americans who chance to visit Ecton, rose higher in the world than his forbears and became a lawyer. He left only a daughter behind him, and on her marriage to a Mr. Fisher in another part of the county the little freehold was sold and the Franklins vanished from Ecton.

Eight times a day, however, we are still reminded of the family after a fashion quite unique in English country villages. For Thomas Franklin, the above-named lawyer, uncle of Benjamin and last of the name, evidently a stirring and active person, collected a subscription for a new chime of bells to be hung in the old church tower, which, in addition to the usual function of church bells, are set for a carillon, and for the last 200 years, at stated hours night and day, play the time-honored but now-forgotten tune, "Britons, Strike Home," a favorite, no doubt, of the Ecton Franklins.

And now for the practical part of this letter. Ecton Church is in danger of collapse. Restoration, not for fancy or decorative purposes merely, but for the saving of the edifice, has been pronounced by an experienced architect to be necessary. The parish is a purely agricultural one, consisting of 500 souls, including the rector, Squire, the writer, seven or eight farmers, and the rest all laboring men or servants. The sum required is £3,000, ($15,000.) There is no fund worth mentioning to which such a parish can appeal. The people of the parish have to do their own church restoration; while to apply to the English public on the strength of the Franklin associations would be waste of breath and print.

I venture to think that, for obvious reasons, there may be people in America who will help us to save this fine and stately old thirteenth century fabric, in which Franklin's family worshipped for 300 years at any rate and were all baptized and buried, from collapse. The parishioners will be able to find about half the required sum at the outside; of the balance there is no prospect in view. I might also remark that Ecton Church, with its surroundings, its Queen Anne rectory, its hall and timbered precincts, and quaint old-fashioned village, is one of the most picturesque nooks of its kind in the Midland Counties, and, curiously enough, is only twelve miles from the home of the Washingtons, at Brington.

Letters may be addressed to the Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, rector, Ecton, Northampton, England. A. G. BRADLEY.

Ecton, Northampton, England, Aug. 18, 1903.

LOSS OF CARNEGIE'S FRIEND.

Pensioner of Steel King Tried to Get Rich Quick.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 29.—Samuel Nuckols of Kenesaw, Neb., pensioned years ago by Andrew Carnegie for the sake of a boyhood friendship, was one of the victims of Daniels & Co., the New York alleged get-rich-quick bankers raided by the police recently. Nuckols had seen the advertisements of the concern and was caught in that way.

Nuckols's connection with Mr. Carnegie extends over a period of many years. Their parents came to America on the same boat, and the boys formed a partnership at that time which has lasted until now. After reaching this country, both families settled in Pittsburg, and the boys were very much devoted to each other.

After they had grown up Nuckols decided to go West and seek his fortune. He settled at Kenesaw and became a farmer, while Carnegie remained in Pittsburg and became the steel king. Ten years ago, when the crops failed in the West, Nuckols met with reverses. When Carnegie heard of his friend's losses he immediately settled a life time pension of $500 per year on him.

Torquois Mine at World's Fair.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 29.—The New Mexico World's Fair Board has decided to exhibit a turquois mine in actual operation as one of the features of its display at the St. Louis Exposition.

NEW MELODRAMA GIVEN

"The Evil That Men Do" Produced at the American Theatre.

A Moving and Successful Piece by Theodore Kreme—The Company Excellent in Its Work.

The stock company of the American Theatre, with its popular but hard-worked company and its weekly change of bill, is no more, and last night the new management presented Theodore Kremer's "newest melodrama," called "The Evil That Men Do," to a large and most enthusiastic audience, that began by shouting applause of the loyal Irish housekeeper, proceeded to weep copious tears over the wrongs of the heroine and her son, and capped the climax of successful augury by roundly hissing the villain and the villainess. When this point was reached joy was universal. The face of the villainess was wreathed in comradely smiles of triumph and content, and she kissed her hand in gratitude to a gallery that hissed her with redoubled admiration.

The play is in fact a notable achievement in Mr. Kremer's peculiar and authentic vein. The materials of which it is made, to be sure, are the not unfamiliar material of melodrama. The deep, dark, and complicated machinations of the villain and villainess result in divorcing a loving husband from an adoring wife; in giving over their son to a private school to be poisoned by degrees; in murdering the uncle, a clergyman, who has all the money. And when the clergyman is dead, the villain—his black-sheep twin brother, who is his double—takes his place, and having illused his accomplice the villainess, is stabbed by her even in the pulpit while he is preaching. The son of the hero and heroine, among many other graces and accomplishments, is choir boy in the church. There is a fire, and his mother in a sensational scene rescues him from the belfry amid a deafening pealing of bells. In the end, of course, the divorced husband and wife are reunited amid the triumph of their son and the Irish housekeeper.

But familiar as are such materials, Mr. Kremer handles them with melodramatic force, and, relatively speaking, with originality. The villainies of the villains, the pathetic dignity of the abused husband, the emotional suffering of the wronged wife in the divorce court, are all put in with real feeling for life and for the hearts of his audience.

In the way of new and striking scenes, Mr. Kremer may be called the Clyde Fitch of melodrama. In the school where the boy hero is being poisoned there is a striking scene in which the pupils haze a newcomer by tossing him in a blanket, and another in which, aided by the Irish housekeeper, they engage in a game of pushball, gathering about the gigantic sphere and struggling with it in the most realistic manner. At the climax of this scene they play pushball with the villainous master while the boy hero scales the wall and escapes from the continuous performance of poisoning.

Any one who has a heart beneath his or her waistcoat or stomacher and a sense of broad humor in his noddle will not fail of a solid and satisfying evening. It is perhaps as a humorist that Mr. Kremer is most individual. Fine people may call him vulgar if they will; but we are disposed to hail him as a worker in the vein that has been worked by the greatest. There are times when at least in the breath of his jests he rivals Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims and the nurses and clowns of Shakespeare. We enlarge no further on a subject that is no more delicate than it should be.

The soundness of Mr. Kremer's instinct for his metier is shown in the fact that he has allotted what is virtually the leading part to a child, and in little Lores Grimm has found a worthy interpreter. Master Grimm has an attractive if somewhat irregular face, and never failed to strike the true note of loyalty, manliness, or tenderness.

The company was excellent. As the Irish housekeeper Maggie Weston made every point a boisterous and loyal character. The villainess was capably played by Dorothy Rossmore, who will be remembered in a not dissimilar part in the late production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Casino. As the mother—who curiously enough was described in the lines and made up on the stage as a peroxide blonde—Vessie Farrell was winning, and in the divorce trial scene disclosed no little emotional power. The good minister and his villainous twin were both capably played by Martin Alsop. The murderous French schoolmaster was well done by W. S. St. Clair, and a good bit of work as the divorce court Judge was done by Drew A. Morton.

MUSICAL COMEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Columbia Theatre Reopens Its Doors for the Fall Dramatic Season.

A representative crowd of theatregoing Brooklynites was present at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night to witness the Fall opening of the theatre with "By the Sad Sea Waves" as presented by the Wells-Dunn-Harlan Musical Comedy Company. The musical comedy is a new departure for the Brooklyn stock companies, and, judging by the reception given last night, it promises to be a popular departure.

The comedy is in three acts, all of which are laid in the Finishville Habit Cure Sanitarium. Two professors who go to the sanitarium lose their identity and are impersonated by two crooks—which leads to many humorous incidents. One of the young ladies in the sanitarium imagines that she has estates in Japan and that she will lose them unless she weds a man who will abuse her, and, picking one of the false professors as the man, weds him, thereby completing the plot.

The leading rôle of Palmer Coin, one of the men who steal the title of "professor," is performed by Otis Harlan, formerly a Rice comedian. Lillian Austen as Hope Grace carried out what there was of a leading woman's part. Mary Marble, a niece of Joseph Jefferson, as Sis Hopkins made a distinctive hit, especially in singing "My Cunning Little Japanese."

It is the purpose of the managers, who have already established a large circuit about the country, to put on a different musical comedy each week. This is the first season of their management of the Columbia Theatre, and should the venture prove a success they will make that place the home of musical comedy in Brooklyn. During this season all of Rice's comedies will be produced, in many cases with the original scenery.

SUBWAY SCENE STAGED.

A Feature of the Bill at the Reopening of Harlem's Music Hall.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, opened its season last night with a full house and many turned away from the doors, though the capacity of the auditorium has been so increased that it accommodates 250 more people than last year.

The additional space has been gained by doing away with the café on the box tier, and the remodeled house, done in green with garnishment of pink and gold, presented a very pleasing appearance. New arrangements of lights and tapestries added to the effect. The prevailing lighter colors of the interior are a distinct improvement.

The programme was elaborate and included Ross and Fenton in a melodramatic sketch from "Oliver Twist," and Will West with a song amid scenes representing Broadway and Forty-second Street at night, subway and all. Out of the subway came the chorus in guise of laborers with picks. Billy Clifford, as a dude; Rose Naynon, with her performing cockatoos; Bruno and Russell, Lillie Lawson, and Smith and Bowman, in "coon comedy," were others on the programme, the whole of which appears to please the listeners and onlookers and certainly won emphatic applause.

At the close the kinetoscope threw upon the screen a representation of Williams and Walker with King Edward at the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The same bill will hold during the coming week every night, with matinées Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Hopper's Summernight's Festival.

Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, sent out invitations yesterday for a midsummernight's festival, to be held Tuesday evening in the Manhattan Casino, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The affair will be under the direction of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the district.

Chinamen Visit the Theatre.

The Chinese Minister to Peru, Li Ching Hsu, who with a party of friends is visiting this country, witnessed a performance of "Robin Hood" at the Academy of Music last evening. A number of his Chinese friends were with him. The Minister is said to be a cousin of Li Hung Chang.

North Beach Amusements.

The many visitors at North Beach during this season have selected as their favorite sport for enjoyment and recreation the great chutes, with its many pleasing and entertaining novelties and attractions. The beautifully decorated lawns and terraces appeal to the artistic eye and form a very striking picture. The trip on the boats from East Ninety-ninth and East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street is enjoyable.

German-American Plays in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The new German-American Theatre, to be devoted to the production of plays of German life in the United States, was opened to-night with "Over the Big Pond." Adolph Philipp, the author of the comedy, assumed the leading part in the production.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fay Davis, who spent the Summer in Switzerland, got back to New York yesterday. She will begin to-morrow rehearsals of a dramatization of "Lady Rose's Daughter," by George Fleming, the adapter of "The Light That Failed." "Lady Rose's Daughter" will be presented first in Albany at the Garrick Theatre, Nov. 10. Miss Davis will later be a member of the Empire Theatre Company, as that will not be formed until after Miss Maude Adams's stay at the Empire Theatre. Another play selected by Charles Frohman for Miss Davis is one by Pierre Barton, the author of "Zaza."

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Paul Arthur, who will be Mrs. Langtry's leading man in "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," arrived yesterday. He will begin rehearsals to-morrow.

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William Faversham sailed from Europe yesterday to undertake his third starring tour under the management of Charles Frohman.

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W. T. Lovell arrived yesterday from England to appear in "Fools of Nature" in support of Miss Julia Marlowe. Geraldine Compton and Noel Compton also got here on the same steamer as Mr. Lovell.

MME. PATTI'S PROGRAMME.

Old Favorites in Her Repertoire for Her First Concert in Carnegie Hall—Mme. Calve's Tour.

Robert Grau made known yesterday for the first time some facts about Mme. Patti's farewell tour. In the programme for the first concert in Carnegie Hall, Nov. 2, these songs will be rendered by Mme. Patti: "Casta Diva," from "Norma"; an aria from "Linda," and Arditi's "Il Bacio." As encores Mme. Patti will sing "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," and a new ballad written specially for her tour, called "The Last Farewell."

In October of next year Mme. Calvé is to make an American tour under the management of Robert Grau. She will give sixty operatic concerts and will appear in the operas, "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "La Navarraise." For the first time Mme. Calvé will visit Mexico and Havana.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Among the recent acquisitions of the committee of the Wagner Monument in Berlin to the list of their singers at the festival unveiling in October, is Mme. Emma Eames. She will sing an air from Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti" and Sieglinde's music in the love duet of the first act of "Die Walküre." Mme. Eames has also accepted an invitation to sing privately before the Emperor and Empress during her stay in Berlin.

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Fräulein Milka Ternina is one of those who have decided opinions of their own as to the merits of the "Parsifal" controversy, and has justified her course in accepting an engagement to sing in the New York production in a vigorous statement. She takes the view that "Parsifal" will be produced in New York with or without her coöperation, and continues as follows: "Whether it is right or wrong that the work should be performed there at all, it is not my province to judge. But if it is to be performed, I consider it much better and a more suitable exhibition of piety that it should be performed by artists who are familiar with the spirit of the work and the intentions of the master, and through the great enthusiasm they have for the master's works, are able to place their highest powers at its service." Fräulein Ternina justly remarks in answer to Frau Wagner's reproaches that she does not owe her reputation to Bayreuth, and as to singing "Parsifal" in New York in order to make a little more money than she can at Bayreuth she says: "Yes, I willingly acknowledge that I like to make much money by means of my art, and I believe that at Wahnfried they do not scorn money, either. Every reasonable being will find that natural enough."

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Siegfried Wagner is relentlessly continuing his career as an operatic composer; he now has a new work, "The Gnome," which will be produced in Leipsic toward the end of September.

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Massenet is said to have written another opera for an American girl, this time for Miss Courtenay Thomas, who has been singing at the Opéra Comique in Paris since 1896. Massenet's "Esclarmonde" and "Thaïs" were especially intended for the late Sibyl Sanderson, who made a great success, especially in the former. The new opera is said to contain three rôles for women, two soprano parts and a mezzo-soprano, with a comic part for baritone, and will be produced at the Opéra Comique, it is thought, next November, and one energetic interviewer declares that he has ascertained its title to be "Le Chérubin," though the composer intended to keep it secret for the present.

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The new Pope Pius X. is an ardent believer in the reform of music in the liturgy of the Catholic Church, though it is not true to say that he advocates a return to the severe simplicity of the Gregorian chant. The question is one that has divided the authorities of the Church for hundreds of years; but a letter of the Pope, which he published as Cardinal Sarto in 1895, shows that his views are not of an extreme order. The Gregorian chant represents for him the highest and most fitting style of music for the Church. His dictum, however, is that "church music ought to possess three qualities: holiness, artistic dignity, and universality." Hence in addition to the Gregorian chant he accepts the classic polyphony of Palestrina and his school. Music of a theatrical kind, which has no other aim than to please the senses, is condemned, and to those who think by such means to attract men to church, the Cardinal replies that "the public is much more serious and more pious than is generally supposed." He further observes that "the liturgy must not be made to appear a secondary matter, the handmaiden of music; the latter ought to be the humble servant of the liturgy." With all of which enlightened and cultivated Christians of all denominations will probably agree.

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Prof. Rudolf Siemering's monument to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven will be unveiled in Berlin toward the end of October. No need to fear the outbreak of internecine strife among German musicians over this modest and unassuming function in honor of men long enough dead to escape contest over the proper way to conduct it.

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It is perhaps not generally known that the chorus of the Birmingham Festival in England consists almost entirely of paid singers. Out of 120 sopranos, there are only about a baker's dozen of unpaid amateurs, while among the tenors all but one man is paid.

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It will surprise some Americans, perhaps, to learn that the Conservatory of Dresden at present stands at the head of German institutions for musical instruction in respect of the number of its pupils, among whom are many foreigners, especially Americans.

ART NOTES.

The September monthlies pay but small attention to the fine arts compared to the space they give to fiction and science. Here and there in Harper's, however, one lights on something which has art for a motive. Israel Zangwill finds a vase in the Naples Museum signed by the Athenian Salpion, and round it he constructs various possibilities concerning the past history of the vase which Louis Loeb translates into pictures. The color prints in Harper's are not particularly good, but such tinted half tones as those after drawings of children by Boutet de Monvel are very attractive. They illustrate a paper on school colonies in Paris. Notable is the return to the wood cut represented by Henry Wolf's able engraving on wood after "The Quiet Hour" by John W. Alexander.

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In the September Century our Ambassador to Germany has something to say about Ludwig Knaus, Carl Becker, Anton von Werner, and Adolf von Menzel in the second installment of "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life." An anecdote of the last named is characteristic of the bad temper that has made Menzel a little bogey to his friends and acquaintance. Mr. White was asked to visit his studio, and noticed a painting of Frederick the Great stumbling upon an Austrian camp near the castle of Lissa. Happening to speak of it, Menzel said: "The man who ordered it will never get it!" "How is that?" said his visitor. "That picture was painted for the Duke of Ratibor, who owns the castle. When it was finished he came to see it, but clearly thought it too 'quiet.' What he wanted was evidently something in the big melodramatic style. I said nothing, but, meeting me a few days afterward, he said: 'Why don't you send me my picture?' 'No,' I said, 'Serene Highness, that picture is mine.' 'No,' said he, 'you painted it for me; it is mine.' 'No,' said I, 'I shall keep it.' His Highness shall never have it."

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Old Centre Market is to make way for a tall building which will contain the new Police Headquarters. The plan submitted to the Sinking Fund Commissioners includes a building with three domes, the middle one carrying two extra stories and a clock tower rising to the height of 175 feet. The central dome is to be of copper and gilded. The floors of the main and the second stories are to be of white Vermont marble, and the same material will be used on the stairs, which, like the framework of the building, are to be of iron. The cost is estimated at half a million.

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Mr. John Quincy Adams of Philadelphia believes that the labor question can be solved only by making labor interesting. To that end he advocates the most advanced ideas as to the decoration of factories and the rooms in which men and women have to do their daily work. Gymnasia and nicely fitted restaurants such as the Pattersons have introduced in their factory at Dayton, Ohio, are not enough for Mr. Adams. The walls of working rooms should be adorned with oil paintings by masters, the hallways lined with statuary, and the company should provide a band or orchestra to furnish music for the toilers—that is the demand which he makes. "There should be band stands at all factories and machine shops. The bands should play indoors during work hours. It is a fact that people do more work with less drudgery and effort when they are working to music than when they work as men usually work. In Belgium employers tried the plan of having their people work to music, and the employes unconsciously worked so hard the Government had to pass laws regulating the use of music in the shops. In front of every shop there should be a statue of the laboring man—a statue that will make the laborer feel the dignity of labor. Men should be honored for honest work, and they should be made to feel that by honest work only can honor be attained."

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The statue of Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts Colony, modified by Greenough and long an adornment of Scollay Square, Boston, shares the fate of H. K. Brown's Equestrian Washington on Union Square, New York, in that municipal improvements find it very much in the way. A subway station is to be built on its site and the question is, where to put it? So far as Brown's Washington is concerned the Municipal Art Society has proposed a better than the present site, namely in the southern centre of Union Square, where it can be seen from Tenth Street by those coming up Broadway. The Washington deserves the finest of sites; not so the Governor Winthrop. It is not the best that Greenough could do, and perhaps his best is not greatly admired nowadays. A suggestion has been made that it be placed in Charlestown, where Governor Winthrop lived.

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Writing to his friend Peiresc concerning his marriage to Helena Fourment, his second life, whom he painted so often, Rubens tells how his friend urged him to wed a noble lady. His great reputation as painter, envoy, diplomat, and friend of rulers, entitled him to such an alliance. "I have decided to marry again * * * so I have taken a young woman, the daughter of honorable parents who are however burghers, although everybody advised me to take a lady of the Court. But I was afraid that I might find in my wife the pride which is peculiar to the nobility and, therefore, preferred a companion who would not blush when she saw me take a brush in hand—" Helena was the seventh of the seven daughters of Daniel Fourment, a dealer in silks and rugs; there were four brothers Fourment besides. Rubens was fifty-three and had a son of twenty-six when he wed the sweet sixteen of Helena Fourment.

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Says C. W. Saleeby in The Academy: "Now is the apotheosis of science; but when science has done its work will be the apotheosis of art. Many waters cannot quench men's love of beauty. I am an optimist because I am an evolutionist, and because I am an evolutionist I know that the aesthetic sense is an imperishable and ever-crescent possession of mankind. When science shall have played her useful part she will remain as a source whence art and ethics may find inspiration and guidance."

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Eberlein, the sculptor of the monument to Richard Wagner which will be unveiled at Berlin in October, has made use of a sketch by the Emperor in one of the subordinate figures. The troubadour Wolfram von Eschenbach is to stand in bronze at the foot of the pedestal on which Wagner sits. His figure is said to have been designed by the Emperor.

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The work of Whistler, says the Paris Chronique des Arts, reveals more especially a singularly sensitive and original colorist and harmonist. "Certainly he has given proofs of gifts of analysis and extremely precise and close drawing in certain works, like the admirable and touching portrait of his mother, one of the masterpieces of modern art, which our Luxembourg Museum contains. But it was particularly true of him that he possessed a passionate love of color, striving in his portraits (where he tried to render less the physical than the moral personality) and in his views of nature to combine the most subtle and highly refined effects of harmony." The writer goes on to speak of Whistler's great influence on many artists, especially American artists. "It was shown even among our painters for a number of years and in a rather overwhelming way at certain Salons where the tones of gray predominated."

WINDOW GLASS AGREEMENT.

Workers and Employes Hold an Important Conference at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—The Wage Committee of the Independent Window Glass Company and the Federation Window Glass Company of Columbus, Ohio, met the Wage Committee of the Window Glass Workers' Association of America here to-night for the purpose of deciding upon a basis for again beginning the manufacture of glass throughout the country.

An agreement was reached whereby the Window Glass Workers' Association agrees to withhold all wage scales until the stocks in the manufacturers' hands have been reduced sufficiently to warrant a general resumption of work at all factories at the same date. The meeting was extremely harmonious at every point.

YACHTS WILL RACE AGAIN TO-MORROW

Challenge Commitees Change Date from Tuesday as Originally Fixed.

Yesterday's Race by Mutual Agreement Postponed on Account of Gale—Race Every Day Until Series Is Ended.

The race between Reliance and Shamrock III., which was to have been sailed yesterday, was postponed on account of a very heavy gale from east-northeast. Although innumerable postponements have been made necessary by lack of wind, this is the first time in the history of the America's Cup that a race has been postponed on account of too much wind.

The postponed race will be sailed to-morrow, according to the folowing announcement, which was posted yesterday afternoon at the New York Yacht Club:

Through mutual agreement between the Challenge Committees of the Royal Ulster and the New York Yacht Clubs the next race will be sailed on Aug. 31, 1903, and the match will be continued on consecutive days (Sundays only) until three out of five races have been determined.

The wind gauge at Sandy Hook registered twenty-eight miles an hour at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The gale, which had begun the day before, had piled up a tremendous sea outside the Hook, the rain was coming down in torrents, and there was a heavy mist which gave no signs of lifting. Col. Sharman-Crawford and Mr. McGildowney went aboard Reliance's tender, the Sunbeam, early in the morning, and after a brief conference with Mr. Iselin a note was sent to the Regatta Committee at 7 A. M., signed by Mr. Iselin and Mr. McGildowney, saying that Reliance and Shamrock III. were not prepared to race. The Regatta Committee accordingly declared the race off.

SAILORS' SAFETY CONSIDERED.

Much adverse criticism was indulged in yesterday because the yachts did not see fit to brave the gale. The motive, however, which determined such a move seems to be most praiseworthy, inasmuch as the postponement was asked not so much on account of danger to the yachts as by reason of the peril in which the men's lives would be placed. It is quite probable, as critics say, that the old schooners like Sappho and Columbia would have gone out in such a gale, but the danger to their crews would have been much less. In those days a man might roll into the lee scuppers and be perfectly safe on account of the ample rail. In the modern racing machine the deck is like an uneasy table, and in a gale and sea such as prevailed yesterday it would have been next to impossible to have handled sheets or trimmed sails without being washed overboard.

Sir Thomas Lipton said the day before that if the gale continued, for it was blowing hard at the time, that he would not race. "It is not on account of the yacht, which I could repair or replace, but I will not endanger the lives of my men, who have homes to look after."

A number of cup races have been sailed in very heavy winds, notably the Puritan-Genesta race in 1885, in which the Puritan, after being obliged to house her topmast on account of the gale, won by a narrow margin. Again, in 1893, Vigilant and Valkyrie II. raced in half a gale, and Vigilant, after having been beaten to the outer mark, took the lead on the other occasion, however, was there the wind, or sea, or mist which prevailed yesterday. The mist, as much as anything, would have militated against holding a race yesterday, as it would have been next to impossible to pick up the marks.

The decision to hold the race to-morrow, instead of on Tuesday as provided for in the mutual agreement, was made with the consent of both sides, who are anxious to finish the series, and particularly as Sir Thomas Lipton, within the past few days, repeatedly has admitted that the Reliance was a better boat, and that he had no chance of winning against her. He said also on Thursday that he regretted that the race had not been finished, and the agony ended. As the outcome of the series is now nearly a certainty, everybody concerned is anxious to have the deciding race over as quickly as possible. If the race is not sailed to-morrow, attempts will be made every day until the remaining race, and in the event of Shamrock III.'s winning to-morrow's contest, the remaining races, or the best three out of five have been decided.

C. Oliver Iselin and W. Butler Duncan came to the city yesterday after they had conferred with Col. Sharman-Crawford of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Challenge Committee, and the proposition to have the remaining races on to-morrow and successive days, instead of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, was placed before the New York Yacht Club Challenge Committee. The necessary documents were drawn up, taken back to Sandy Hook by Mr. Iselin, signed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club representatives, and sent back to the New York Yacht Club last night.

To meet the requirements of the new arrangement, the Regatta Committee has announced that the following signals will be used in the race to-morrow, and in any that may follow thereafter:

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

When a yacht has crossed the finish line the committee boat will hoist letter N—"Do you assent to a race to-morrow?"

The yacht will answer with letter C—"Assent," or letter D—"Negative."

Should each display letter C, the committee boat will set letter L—"There will be a race to-morrow," which signal will be repeated by the patrol fleet.

The Monmouth's charter having expired, the Regatta Committee has chartered the Taurus of the Iron Steamboat Company for the use of the members of the New York Yacht Club for to-morrow's race. The Taurus will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 8:30 A. M., landing there on her return. The tickets are $5 each. Tickets already issued for Saturday, Aug. 29, on the Monmouth, will be good to-morrow on the Taurus, and the same committee will be in charge of the boat.

COMMENT ON POSTPONEMENT.

Some Declare That Shamrock People Were Wrong—Others Take a Humane View.

Various opinions were expressed by yachtsmen concerning the agreement of Mr. Fife and Mr. Iselin to a postponement on account of the weather. One gray-whiskered veteran who sailed on the Volunteer in her last race against the Thistle was outspoken in condemnation. He said: "We did not think of a postponement because the weather was bad. It was raining at the start, there was a stiff breeze and a good deal of a sea. Of course our people, having no need to take any chances, naturally did not want to take them to-day. But with Mr. Fife it is different. His only chance, it seems to me, is to be found in half a gale and a heavy sea, such as prevail to-day off Sandy Hook, when the Reliance would be compelled to confine herself to lower canvas, and have her long, overhanging bows pounded by big waves. Judging from the relative showing of the yachts already made, it is only under these conditions that the Shamrock could find the chance to win a race, and I think Mr. Fife made a great mistake in throwing it away. At any rate, if I had been in his place I never would have consented to a postponement without going to the line. Then, of course, if the weather had been too bad, it would have been time enough to call the race off."

Another old yachtsman recalled the weather that prevailed on the morning of the last race between the Vigilant and Valkyrie II. The Weather Bureau had notified the owners of both yachts that a gale was approaching, and the outlook was so threatening when the boats came to the line that time was taken on each side to put in a reef. It was blowing fresh when the yachts started, and the gale broke in earnest before the outer mark was turned. Before the yachts finished the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour and kicking up a tremendous sea. There was a gale also at the finish of the last race between the Puritan and the Genesta, but it came up during the latter half of the race and without warning from the Weather Bureau.

Other yachtsmen, however, commended Mr. Fife's judgment. Said one: "Notwithstanding the possible chance of Shamrock's winning a race in very hard weather, by literally drowning out Reliance, if she were able to do it, which is by no means certain, Mr. Fife was wise not to take the risk. As Sir Thomas Lipton well put it, the danger to the boats is not to be considered so much as the danger to the men. These two yachts are in one important respect very different from the Volunteer and the Thistle, and even from the Vigilant and Valkyrie II. They had some semblance of a rail, but these have none. There is not even a life line along the sides for the men to catch hold of in an emergency. If one of them were to ship a big sea, half a dozen or even a dozen men might be washed overboard, and in such an event some of them would in all probability be drowned. It seems to me, therefore, that in such wind and sea as undoubtedly prevail to-day outside of Sandy Hook, it would have been criminal carelessness of human life to attempt to sail a race. Mr. Fife no doubt reasoned, and reasoned wisely, that the winning of a single race, or even the winning of the cup, would be too dearly purchased at the risk of a single life. The cup is of great value sentimentally, but that value is as nothing compared with the value of human life."

THE EXCURSION BOATS IDLE.

Word Went Along the Docks Early That There Would Be no Race.

The excursion boats hugged their berths on the North and East Rivers yesterday morning with hardly an exception. Somehow, their commanders seemed to have held an idea for some hours that there would be no race. It wasn't at all necessary to venture out into the upper bay to know there was a sea on, and very likely a very heavy sea at the Hook, for the waves in both rivers were sufficiently strong and rolling high enough to shake the frame of even the heavy craft.

A large percentage of the excursion fleet being built for "inside" work only, there was no surprise when it became evident that none of the smaller ones would venture out.

As the excursion boats have as a rule started a little later than the patrol fleet anyway, none of the more important ones which could have taken a chance with the gale had, at the time when the race was declared off made any notable attempts to bark up patronage and take the more daring of the yachting enthusiasts down the bay.

The execrable weather did all that the poor showing of Shamrock III. had not done toward diminishing interest in the race.

Small, indeed, was the number who were prepared to put up money for the sake of going down to witness the races. Those boarding the cutters must have been actuated in some degree at least, because there was no expense attached to taking passage thereon.

CUTTER FLEET ABOUT TO START.

Had the Navigator steamed into Tompkinsville ten minutes later yesterday morning it would have not had a single ocean-going revenue cutter for company. The Gresham, Dexter, Onondaga, Seminole, Tuscarora, Windom, and Algonquin had shipped most of their passengers, and were about to start down the bay when the big committee boat notified their respective commanders that there would be no race.

The rain seemed to affect the enthusiasm of the cutters' guests but little. The St George docks were lined with nearly as many people as on previous race mornings, and though the transfer therefrom to the harbor cutters and from them to the larger boats was attended with the utmost trying of weather conditions, the spectators laughed at the wind and the rain and the waves, and without exception were all eager to have the race come off.

When it became known that there would be no race, which notice was received about 9 o'clock, the cutter crowd interested itself in the departure of the battleship Indiana, which lay just northwest of the cutter fleet. Indeed, many wanted to remain on the cutters longer, so that they could see everything taking place on the big vessel.

The weighing of the anchor was watched very closely. As it came up, dragging several pounds of Tompkinsville Roads mud and sand with it, sailors stood by with hose to wash it off. Then the great engine of war steamed down the bay.

NO REGRETS ON MONMOUTH.

Everything was ready yesterday for the start on the Sandy Hook flyer Monmouth, chartered by the New York Yacht Club, which at 8:30 o'clock Capt. Samuel G. Martin, who commands the vessel, received a telephone message that the race had been postponed until Tuesday.

Everybody heaved a sigh of relief at the announcement, and the foreign waiters, most of whom were deathly sick on the first day, when there was a comparatively light sea, made grimaces of delight as they set to work dismantling the tables and helping the crew carry the hampers of good things out to the pier, so that the Monmouth need lose no time in taking up her regular run to Atlantic Highlands. Only about fifty of the club members and their friends reached the steamboat, and they, too, were relieved to find the guests' gangway hauled ashore. Others would no doubt have gone, but had taken the precaution to telephone before they started down town, or else were told of the postponement by friends whom they met coming up Rector Street from the pier.

The Asbury Park, the first boat up of the day, arrived shortly before 9 o'clock with her big side ports battened for the first time in her career, and Commodore Jacob L. Braisted reported tremendous seas off the Hook. His face wore a broad grin as he came down from his bridge until he learned that his confrere Martin was not to spend the day outside after all.

The Monmouth sailed at 11 o'clock, and with the other steamboats ran heavy all day, for the big storm brought many Summer sojourners along the Jersey coast back to the city a day or two earlier than they had intended.

HELPED BY SIR THOMAS.

Miss Rosta Winfield, a violinist of Fort Worth, Texas, who while in London was reduced to poverty through a series of unfortunate circumstances, and who was later aided, she says, by Sir Thomas Lipton, arrived in New York on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning. Soon after she arrived in London Miss Winfield lost what little money she had, and it was then that she decided to go into the streets and play, trusting to the generosity of the crowds to give her enough money to provide the absolute necessities of life.

After a few days of playing in the streets Miss Winfield, who is only twenty years of age, was stricken with typhoid fever and removed to Charing Cross Hospital. Her case attracted a great deal of attention, she being unable to tell who she was, with the result that her identity remained a mystery until her recovery, when she was turned back into the streets to make her living again as best she could.

After leaving the hospital Miss Winfield secured a position at $5 a week as a waitress in a London restaurant, where she was discovered by an American friend, who interested himself in her behalf, and that interested several well-known Englishmen. After that it was all plain sailing, and the young American had many lucrative engagements to play at private entertainments, among them being those of the Duchess of Sutherland and the farewell dinner tendered Sir Thomas Lipton on the eve of his departure for the United States to make his third attempt to lift the America's Cup.

On the pier yesterday Miss Winfield said she was proud that she had been able to get along despite her great handicaps, and said that she yet expected to achieve success in America.

"I was in February that I went to England to make a living with my violin," said Miss Winfield, "but when I got to London, engagements that I thought I had secured beforehand did not materialise, and soon all the money that I had was gone. I did not know what to do at first, but I made up my mind that I was not going to ask my friends to assist me. Finally in desperation I took my violin and went out into the streets to play to the passing crowds. It was a hard thing to do, but I was not going to starve if I could help it, and so there you are.

"For several years I played on the street corners with some success. Then I became ill and was taken to the hospital. When I left the hospital I did not have a penny, and I felt lucky when I secured a position as a waitress in a restaurant.

"One day a friend happened to come in the restaurant, and I told him my story. He spoke to some gentlemen about me, and one of them, Sir Thomas Lipton, was sympathetic and looked me up. Sir Thomas got me an engagement, and finally sent me home. The first person I shall look for will be Sir Thomas, so that I can thank him for all that he has done for me. Such a pity he hasn't got a better boat."

HANDLING THE BIG YACHTS.

What Is Said of Capt. Wringe and Capt. Barr—Some Mistakes in Former Matches.

Capt. Wringe of the Shamrock has been freely criticised in certain quarters for his mistakes in handling the yacht. As a matter of fact, although he has been consistently outmanoeuvred by Barr, he has made no serious mistakes. His worst was at the start of the second race, when he handicapped himself nineteen seconds, but that did not affect the result. If he could have placed the Reliance under his lee in crossing the line he might perchance have won the race, but that was impossible for him to do. Whether the Reliance be the easier of the yachts to handle, or whether Barr be the superior helmsman, the fact remains that it has been impossible at any of the starts for the Shamrock to get the better position. Wringe has fought hard, and fought ably, for that position, but somehow or other Reliance has always shot into the right place at the right moment.

Barr has unquestionably done great work in every start so far made, but he has not always been free from mistakes. For example, he made a bad one in the second race by setting a reaching jibtopsail instead of a ballooner on rounding the first mark. He made a worse mistake in the last race with the Columbia and Constitution off Newport, when he set his spinnaker on the wrong side at the start. The effect was shown when both of his antagonists, who had started astern, passed him down the wind. That neither the Columbia nor the Constitution was able to run with the Reliance was proved when the latter went to the front again after the error had been rectified by taking in the spinnaker and resetting it on the right side.

And this recalls some mistakes in handling that were made in former cup matches—the majority of which, it must be acknowledged, were on our side. Perhaps the most notable in its effect on the result was the mistake of Capt. Crocker, the skipper of the Puritan, in her last race with the Genesta. The yachts started before the wind with spinnakers on the starboard hand. The Genesta had the lead, but the Puritan soon overtook and passed her. When something more than half the twenty miles to leeward had been covered the wind, which had been northwest, backed somewhat to the southward, so that spinnakers did not draw as well as they had done at first. Capt. Carter of the Genesta, who subsequently acquired great celebrity as skipper of the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, promptly took in his spinnaker, jibed his mainsail, and reset the spinnaker to port. Immediately it was apparent that the Genesta began to close up the gap between herself and the Puritan. Yet the Puritan's skipper did not shift his spinnaker. The mark was in sight, and he probably thought he could hold the lead around it. But he was mistaken. The Genesta took the lead and turned two minutes and six seconds ahead. Another and almost fatal mistake was made by the Puritan's skipper on the beat home. Once on the wind Puritan went speedily to the front, but after she was well in the lead, with the Genesta hopelessly to leeward, the wind suddenly shifted to the northward and enabled the latter to go about and lay her course for the finish. Both yachts had been on the port tack. The Puritan, instead of going about at once, held that tack for two minutes longer. When she did go about she was astern once more. Nevertheless she outreached the challenger, and notwithstanding that she had to give more than half a minute time allowance, won the race by 1 minute and 38 seconds. Why the Puritan held so long on the port tack was not made public at the time, but Capt. "Joe" Ellsworth, the most famous New York skipper of his day, who was on the Puritan in an advisory capacity, told the writer afterward that a chain had been used for the sheet of the mainsail, and a link of it becoming turned in the block the two minutes were consumed in the effort to free it. Of course, the yacht could not be put about until the sheet of the staysail was freed. To use a chain on the sheet of a cup defender now would be regarded as the makeshift of a badly equipped fisherman.

A third mistake was made by the skipper of the Puritan, less pardonable even than those already described, but it preceded both of them. There had been one futile attempt to sail an outside race. In those days one race was sailed over the regular course of the New York Yacht Club, which then began off Owl's Head, in the upper bay. The yachts were manoeuvring for position. They were on opposite tacks, and the Genesta, being on the starboard tack, had the right of way. The Puritan attempted to cross her bows, but did not have room enough. The Genesta's bowsprit went through the leach of her mainsail, the bolt rope of which caught on the fastenings of the bobstay. The Genesta's bowsprit was snapped off at the cathead. Vice-Commodore J. Malcom Forbes of the Eastern Yacht Club, managing owner of the Puritan, promptly acknowledged he was at fault when the Genesta showed the protest flag, and the Regatta Committee as promptly ruled the Puritan out, and the contestants leave to sail over the course and take a race. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, a well-known member of the New York Yacht Club, who was on board the Genesta as a guest of Sir Richard Sutton, her owner, asked the committee how much time would be allowed her to rig up a jury bowsprit out of her spinnaker boom, but just then Sir Richard stepped to the rail and said:

"We are very much obliged to you, but we can't do it. We don't want it that way. We don't want a walkover; we want a race."

That closed an extremely unpleasant incident and placed Sir Richard Sutton so high in the estimation of the American people that he would gladly have given him anything but the cup.

A mistake that came near losing us a race for the cup, and would undoubtedly have cost it but for the great superiority of the American boat, was made by Capt. Hansen of the Vigilant in her race with Valkyrie II. When the yachts arrived at the line the weather was very threatening, and the owners had been advised by the Weather Bureau that a storm was coming up the coast and would probably reach Sandy Hook before a second race could be raced. The Valkyrie took the initiative and put a half reef in her mainsail. The half reef is an English device not used in this country, so the Vigilant was not provided with it. Hansen, time in a full reef, but failed to change his jib and staysail for smaller ones. Perhaps he did not have them, for it has never been definitely ascertained that the Vigilant was provided with a smaller suit of head sails. Although the Valkyrie got only a half reef in her mainsail, she doffed her ordinary working headsails and set smaller ones in their places. The effect was apparent soon after the start. The Vigilant with fore and aft sail unbalanced sagged off to leeward, while the Valkyrie, though really much inferior in weatherly ability, having that balance restored, went to windward much better and rounded the outer mark with what seemed to be a winning lead. She was 01:56 ahead in actual time, and as the Vigilant had to allow 01:33, the latter had to make up 06:28 on the run home to be on even terms. But American pluck and the greater speed of the American yacht were equal to the occasion. Notwithstanding there was a real gale blowing, the Vigilant shook out her reef, sent up her biggest clubtopsail, set her biggest spinnaker and biggest balloon jibtopsail, and started after her enemy like a hound after a hare. It was a magnificent exhibition of daring. How the spars stood the strain of that immense spread of canvas in a wind blowing forty miles an hour is a marvel. Nothing like it was ever seen before or has ever been seen since. Yet not even a stitch parted. The Valkyrie, it will be remembered lost two spinnakers, literally blown away, and did not dare set a clubtopsail. It has been asserted that the carrying away of her spinnakers lost Valkyrie the race, but that is not true. As a matter of fact the Vigilant had already overtaken and passed her before the first spinnaker was lost.

Another mistake that would have lost a race for the cup except for the overwhelming superiority of the defender was made by Capt. Barr in the last race between the Columbia and Shamrock II. The yachts had run out before the wind, which was very light, and the Shamrock, starting ahead, held the lead to the outer mark. On the wind, however, she was not in the race. Inside of half an hour the Columbia had her ten minutes dead to leeward. Then she broke tacks with the latter and went off to port, toward the Long Island shore, hunting for luck. Barr's mistake was in letting her go. He held the starboard tack for the Jersey shore. When the yachts were almost hull down from each other the Shamrock caught a favoring slant of air that brought her out fully five minutes ahead of the Columbia when they next came together. As soon as they were in the same wind, however, the Columbia asserted her superiority. She gained on every tack, and gained rapidly, and if the finish had been half a mile further away would undoubtably have finished in the lead. It was asserted afterward that Mr. Jameson, the manager of the Shamrock, had thrown the race out of personal pique. The assertion was atrocious. The Shamrock did not win because she could not sail fast enough. There was no other trouble.

LIPTON ENTERTAINS WAITERS UNAWARES

Merry Time Over Breakfast the Erin's Guests Left Untouched.

Stories Not Intended for Impromptu Feasters' Amusement Add Zest to the Viands Not Meant for Their Consumption.

Pier A, which has been the centre of life in the early morning at the Battery since the beginning of the international yacht races, was a dismal place yesterday when the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton gathered to go aboard the steamboat William Fletcher, there to carry them to the Erin. The Fletcher was not meant for a pleasure craft in heavy weather, and while tied up at the pier banged against the timbers savagely, as if to stave in her ribs.

Aboard her were a few of the more daring guests of Sir Thomas, while in the shelter of the pier the others waited, wet and wondering whether it might be that there would be no race. One of them, a girl in a neat blue yachting costume, with yachting cap to match, pretended to be unconcerned. When the word came that there would be no race there was a sigh of relief as she said:

"Thank Heaven! You know I get ill in a swing, and a trip up the Hudson on a moonlight night causes me uneasiness. What would happen to me to-day!"

The rain, driven by a high wind, wet even those who were in the shelter of the pier. Many of the women were dressed as if for a midsummer lawn party, with the exception that they had been persuaded to wear their mackintoshes. Some of the men appeared in oilskins and sou'westers. There was the odor of good coffee blown in with the rain, and the suggestion of bacon and eggs.

When the word came that the race had been postponed the early rising guests of Sir Thomas hurried homeward, most of them with the expressed purpose of going to bed for a little "beauty sleep." There was then a feast aboard the Fletcher, the crew and the waiters sitting down to the breakfast intended for the guests of the Irish knight.

August, the head waiter, sat at the head of the table, with an air of great self-satisfaction, adjusted his napkin so that his ample front might be protected, and told the other waiters that as soon as they had emptied the melons of the rain water they could match to see who should sit down and who wait on the others with the chance that there would be something left for them at the second table.

The fortunate waiters and the crew set to breakfast with a will, so that those who were to eat at the second table would have had nothing, if they had not been wise in the way of waiters, skillfully secreting their share of the feast.

August, presiding at the entertainment, expressed polite regrets that the champagne was all on the Erin. One of the crew, however, had a flask which was informally passed about until empty. Two of the waiters had flasks also, so that the company was not lacking in enlivening spirituality.

AUGUST IS APPRECIATIVE.

"They tell me," said August with an amiable smile of hospitality, "that girls employed in candy stores soon tire of the sweets they sell, so that they do not even take sugar with their coffee, but do you know that I never serve a good meal that I do not feel I would like to eat it myself? When it is served good and hot, as you come through the pantry, the savor strikes your nostrils, and I have even known waiters to appropriate a portion for themselves under such circumstances." In fact, he continued, with a threatening look at one of the unlucky waiters, whom chance had decreed must serve instead of being seated, "I have, since I have been in an executive position, discharged waiters caught in such pastry."

"Next to eating a good meal myself," said a waiter who dared to talk in the presence of his chief, "there is nothing like serving a man at a table where they are telling good stories. Col. Watterson told one the other day that was better than a meal. If those fellows who are waiting on us will be good enough to try to be patient, I will repeat it, in so far as I remember it, and I think I caught the point, because I was once forced to be a soldier in the French Army. It appealed to me.

"It seems that Col. Watterson had a friend in the Confederate Army who was a Colonel during the siege of Richmond. Now, this officer had a tailor, very good at his trade, but never meant to be a soldier. The South needed men, and Max Rubenstein, the tailor, who ought to have a monument at The Hague, was pressed into the service. He had protested in vain, and, finding that he must serve, had put on the uniform of a customer, an officer who had been called away on military duty.

"When Max appeared in the uniform of an officer, he met with disapproval. The shoulder straps were torn from his shoulders, the Colonel, on them as a great help in bearing the weight of an old-time musket. He was assigned to guard duty, and his gun became a terrible burden. He laid it down, went home, and padded his right shoulder so that when he came back his epaulet would stand out theoretically like that the Colonel, his customer, called a court-martial, and it seemed that the little tailor would certainly be hanged. He wisely remarked that he might serve a better purpose in stopping a Yankee bullet, so he was sent back to duty with a reprimand.

"The next afternoon he was diligently walking on his post when he fell in with a tall veteran from Georgia, who laughed uproariously at the appearance of Max in his odd-fitting uniform. Max laughed, too, feeling that he had met a friend, because no one could be hostile who was so merry. In a burst of confidence Max told the Georgian that his old rusty gun would not 'cock' and would not be 'uncocked.'"

THE GEORGIAN'S JEST.

"The Georgian looked the weapon over and agreed with Max that it was useless. He assured Max that Napoleon had been a little fellow, but a great soldier, and that Max had the opportunity of his life. If he would only march along his post bearing only the bayonet in his hand, he would prove to his superiors how brave a man he really was, thus to dare the Yankees. At the same time he would be rid of the heavy gun.

"Max jumped at the idea. The Georgian looked over his own musket to see that it was ready for duty in an emergency. Max paraded with the bayonet, while his new-found friend kept close watch for Yankees. The Colonel came upon the odd pair, the little tailor strutting in his misfitting uniform and bearing his bayonet, and the tall Georgian near at hand in his ragged butternut suit, closely scanning the outlying fields, but every now and then turning to praise Max for his soldierly bearing. The Colonel kicked Max and then asked for an explanation. The Georgian took the blame and was sent to the guardhouse. Max was again reprimanded.

"The third day was the climax of his services in the Confederate Army. After a long afternoon's vigil he met his Colonel and former customer at dusk and told him of his experiences during the afternoon. The Colonel listened with amazement to the tale of the soldier-tailor.

"'Dere was never such an excitement,' said Max. 'A great big fellow with hair like gold and blue eyes slipped close up to the fort, where he thought I wouldn't see him. He took out a book and began to draw. I didn't have nobody to ask, so I laid down my gun and sneaked back of him, watching him draw the most beautiful pictures of the fort. It was just like it, with trees and where the guns peek out looking for Yankees.

"'I said to him that he drew most beautiful, and he jumped and reached for his pistol. I told him he was a fool to act like that; I could have shot him a hundred times. He was a most surprised man. He looked me over and asked why I didn't shoot him. I told him I would have done it, that I was looking over the sights with my finger on the trigger, when I thought of my little boy and girl at home, and then I thought maybe he had little children somewhere in Yankeeland, and so I didn't shoot. He told me there was a little Mary and a little John up in Vermont, and that when he got back to them he'd tell of the Reb who had a little girl and a little boy, and he'd ask them to pray for the Reb's children. So we shook hands. He went away, and I back to get my gun. I petted it like it was a good dog that didn't bite nobody.'

"The Colonel looked at the tailor-soldier strangely, and there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes. Then he said: 'Max, you're a good tailor, but a damn bad soldier. So he had him discharged."

THE SECOND TABLE STORY.

At the second table, where food that had been hidden was served by those who had already enjoyed their breakfast, story telling was in order again. One of the waiters repeated the tale of Gen. Felix Agnus, which appealed to him because he, too, had been a soldier.

"I knew right off that he was a veteran," said the waiter. "He had that sort of eyes. I asked who he was, and was not surprised when I heard that he was a General. At dinner it was my honor to wait on him. I saw that he had trouble with the use of his right arm, and so gave him extra attention. I learned later that his right shoulder had been smashed by a ball in the big war. Well, this is the story he told, when begged by the company to let them hear of his anecdote of the 'white-faced cow.'

"'Coming to America,' he said, 'I landed in Canada, because I understood that most of the people there talked French. I was a youngster, and there came word of the firing on Fort Sumpter. By that time I had learned enough English to be able to catch the meaning of what I read, and so I crossed the line and joined the Union Army. What tremendous fellows they were! They called me 'Frenchy, the little one.' I did not like the title. It suggested the fact that I had to stretch my legs to the utmost to keep in step with my comrades.

"'One night I was placed on guard duty. There was a full moon that only now and then could be seen through the dark clouds scurrying along so low that they seemed to touch the tops of the trees about a mile off from our camp. When I took my position on guard there was not a prouder man in blue than I, for this was the chance, perhaps, to be known as something else than 'Frenchy, the little one.' It was wonderfully quiet out there watching the clouds now and then for a relief from the strain of seeking some possible enemy.

"'Suddenly the moon shone out for a second and was again hidden. I saw files of men in gray marching at the edge of the woods where the shadows were. I could not be quite certain of the way they were heading, and felt that this was the supreme moment in my army service.

"'I knew that to shoot would be to bring an army corps on our little force, and then there in the moonlight, for the clouds were not so heavy, there appeared about 200 yards ahead of me a Confederate officer. He was looking toward our camp. I was certain we were discovered. It would be necessary to give the alarm. I realized that the moment of duty was at hand. I knelt down, cocking my musket, and then I took deliberate aim at the Confederate.

"'As I pointed my weapon to be sure that I should not miss my shot, it occurred to me that I was about to kill a human being. I trembled and dreaded what I must do for duty. Then I nerved myself and fired.

"'The camp was aroused with the cracking of the other sentrie's guns. Just why the enemy in overwhelming number did not charge us we could not imagine. After a while there was an investigation, and we found that I had killed a white-faced cow. My superior officer was so amused and delighted at my close watch that he made me a Corporal, and that is how I happen to be a General.'"

While the waiters were clearing away the dishes they continued their stories. One was how the bald-headed eagle, captive on the Erin had acquired a new taste, and would eagerly eat springs of the Erin's shamrock which grown aboard in pots filled with Irish soil. Another was that some wicked one among the guests of Sir Thomas had taught his pet parrot "Pat," to stop his cry of "Shamrock wins," that he might whistle "Yankee Doodle."

YACHT MEASUREMENT RULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pity that the absurdities of the prevailing measurement rules are not understood by yachtsmen. If they were, the blight they put on yacht racing would be quickly removed and the only rational rule put in force.

First is the assumption that a formula can be used to determine relative speed opportunities. The old rule (under which the cup yachts are measured) assumes the equal value of one foot of length or one foot of the square root of the sail area. If this assumption were true a yacht having one square foot of sail, if she had enough length, would be as fast as one, shorter, to be sure, but having 10,000 square feet. To apply any formula it is necessary that the inter-relation of the various elements should be known, at least approximately, but as a matter of fact the relations that length, breadth, depth, sail area, displacement, or weight bear to one another in affecting speed are not known at all.

The new New York Yacht Club rule is in the form of a formula which may be expressed:

Racing Length—Displacement.

Of course, there are factors involved, but this expresses the principle. Evidently the range of size is infinite for any given racing length, and it is therefore possible for the largest schooner yacht to carry on her davits a small racing cutter (as many steam yachts now do) that will have exactly the same racing length as the large yacht to which she belongs. Could anything be more absurd?

Second—To answer the above question I should say "Possibly," and offer the following as some of the legitimate consequences of the rule:

(a) Shamrock lowers a block, her speed is decreased an estimated amount of 12 seconds. (The truth is that it would be unchanged.)

(b) Shamrock puts an anchor and cable aboard, (it was left off because the weight would retard her, her managers thought,) but under the rule it would, theoretically have added to her speed. (Exactly wrong.)

(c) Reliance ships a new gaff for the same sails. If it is longer than the old she will have to pay the penalty on the assumption that her speed has been increased. (Only true if it made her sails fit better.)

(d) If the gaff were of exactly the same length, but heavier, that would add to her speed under the rule. (As a fact it would detract from it.)

(e) If the yacht is measured with considerable water in her bilge and is remeasured after it is pumped out, by the rule her speed will be found to have diminished.

(f) If the yacht is measured when all the men are empty, hungry, and thirsty, and then remeasured after they are filled, her speed will be found to have increased. There is no need to further illustrate.

Third—The measurer of the New York Yacht Club gives a certificate of measurement. What can we think of his competency when he overlooks what is really an important point from the viewpoint of safety and neglects to assure himself that her equipment, as required by the rules, is complete.

Fourth—The type of yacht which the old rule has fostered has generally been condemned, and in general, justly. How are we to change the rule so that our designers may have an opportunity to produce a really good vessel with some chance of winning races?

The New York Yacht Club has given its answer, and I have commented on it above. Their answer is wrong. They really encourage the design of a most objectionable yacht, as I have demonstrated in The Rider and Driver, (Feb. 7, 1903.) The correct answer is simple: Use restrictions instead of a formula.

(a) Excessive sail spreads have been found objectionable; therefore fix the sail area in each class at a certain maximum amount. A yacht may have less if the owner wishes, but gets no credit for it.

(b) Any approximate rule for measuring sail area can be "beaten"; therefore take the certificate of the designer and sailmaker that the aggregate area of sail intended to be used in going to windward in a fifteen-knot breeze does not exceed the limit, and the statement of the owner that in the race sailed his yacht did not carry additional canvas.

(c) Very light construction is undesirable; therefore fix a minimum limit to displacement for each class and limit the ballast to one-third of the displacement. Have the waterline for this displacement properly marked and the designer certify that when floating at this point the displacement will be at least the minimum. There will then be no advantage to be derived from stripping the yacht or from skinning the construction.

(d) Excessive draught, producing in connection with other elements excessive sail-carrying power, is a bad feature in a yacht; therefore fix a limit of draught for each class and permit plate, but unloaded centreboards to drop a limited distance below it.

(e) Excessive overhangs are objectionable; therefore fix a limit either to over-all length, or, better, a limit to the actual waterline length the yacht is designed to have when heeled in a fifteen-knot breeze on a close reach, and have the designer certify to what the angle of heel is intended to be and that the yacht's length does not exceed the limit.

The yacht's measurement, or, properly, her rating certificate, would then simply state that she complied with the limitations for a certain class and was designed to sail at a certain angle of heel.

If any dispute arises the competent measuser and the designer can settle it from the plans, or from the yacht itself, but disputes should be very infrequent, as designers are honest men, and to be caught in a mistake would result in a serious loss of business.

The determination of the various elements for each class would not be difficult, and in this determination all our past experience would be of value.

More than this, such restrictions leave the designer, for the first time in fifty years, free to use any form or type he chooses, subject to the one limitation that he cannot possibly, by so doing, secure an unfair advantage or "beat the rule." Yacht designing would then advance. We would know that for certain conditions certain forms were best suited, since with sails, handling, displacement, &c., equal, the best-formed yacht would win. No question of time allowance would be involved, as none would be needed, and in any race, with a one-gun start, the first yacht home would win.

GEORGE HILL.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

A YACHT RACE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent from Delaware, Mr. Knowles, is getting at this question of how to settle yacht supremacy. It seems a great waste of money to expend so large an amount in yachts and yacht racing, and no one the wiser for it; for I believe there is not a yachtsman, nor designer, nor engineer that can tell which boat of all our international races is the best, since one boat has been selected to compete, and I venture to say that not one of these races has been sailed on fair and equitable terms.

It would be interesting to change the crews. The Shamrock crew to the Reliance, as Mr. Knowles suggests, but evidently the result would be the same. What would be a test of boats would be to have them sail under the same amount of canvas if the Reliance is the same; if not, allow the greater a proportionate amount of canvas. This would show the superiority of boat if crews and seamanship were equal, and baring flukes, &c.

H. A. GOUGE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1903.

Answers to Correspondents.

EDWARD J. TIERNEY.—The crew of the defender Reliance are all Scandinavians by birth, but all are naturalized American citizens. Capt. Charles Barr was born in Scotland, but he also is a naturalized American citizen. There is no rule to the effect that the crew must be native-born Americans.

SIR THOMAS AT THE PLAY.

Pays Second Visit to "The Wizard of Oz" and Begins a Speech.

Sir Thomas Lipton was at the Majestic Theatre again last evening, his second visit there to see the "Wizard of Oz." There were with him Col. and Mrs. Scharman-Crawford, Capt. Webster, George T. Wilson, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, and John C. Wilson.

Sir Thomas and party sat in the lower right-hand box, known as the "Sammy" box. Sir Thomas was called upon to make a speech, but merely rose to thank the audience for its attention and also to compliment the players. He may have intended to say more, but a misunderstanding about the calcium lights threw him suddenly into darkness, and he sat down.

ADIOS BEATS STANDARD.

Fast Power Craft Contest Over Course in the Bay Under Auspices of Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The new boat Standard that has been attracting so much attention of late in New York Bay met a boat from Syracuse called Adios, yesterday afternoon, in the power boat regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, on Gravesend Bay. Adios is the Spanish for "good day," and she bade good day to the Standard soon after the start. The starting signal was given at 3:35. It was a one-gun start, and the Standard, according to the rules of the American Power Boat Association, was to allow the Adios 0:03:27 over the course of 10½ miles. The Standard, with a waterline length of 58.10 feet and 105 horse power, was rated at 84.21 feet racing length, while the Adios, with 55.02 feet waterline, 108.16 horse power, and much greater beam, was rated at 76.21 feet racing length. Hence the time allowance in favor of the latter.

The boats had been speeding about the bay before the preparatory signal was given, and it was difficult to determine which showed the greater speed. The only question about which there could be no doubt was that both went through the water at an extraordinary rate. After the preparatory signal they circled about the line like express trains. The course was from a mark off the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse on Gravesend Bay to and around the red buoy on Robbins Reef, in the upper bay, north of St. George, S. I., and return, making 10½ miles. In going over the course the boats passed to the westward of Fort Lafayette and up and down the Narrows.

The Standard was the first to respond to the starting signal, and she crossed the line almost immediately, and about five seconds ahead of the Adios. She started at a great pace, but had not gone very far before something went wrong

RAGING OARSMEN UPSET

The Hudson and Rosedale Barges Wrecked in Kill von Kull Regatta.

All Six Crews Swamped in Single Gig Race—Events Finally Postponed to Sept. 12.

Two broken four-oared barges and involuntary baths for nearly a score of oarsmen, with a decision in only one event, were the results of an attempt to hold the first annual regatta of the New York Bay Regatta Association on the Kill von Kull yesterday afternoon. The remaining events were postponed until Saturday, Sept. 12.

The mile course had been laid out on the Kill von Kull, starting from a line about a quarter of a mile above the Bayonne ferry landing and finishing opposite the clubhouse. With ordinarily good weather it would have been a very fair course, probably equal to that of the Long Island Regatta Association on Flushing Bay, but in yesterday's gale it was almost hopeless to attempt to row over it. However, a proposition to postpone the regatta did not find favor with the competitors, who preferred to take the chance of swamping, and so it was decided to carry out the programme, if possible.

The wind was blowing a regular gale almost straight up the Kill von Kull, but coming a little off the New Jersey shore, and the tide was just beginning to run in the opposite direction, thus making a very choppy sea for the oarsmen. Going from the boathouse to the starting line the oarsmen had this wind and sea with them, but racing back they were obliged to face it. A proposition to reverse the course was made, but for some unexplained reason was rejected by the Regatta Committee.

When the race for the junior four-oared barges was called the three crews, the Crescent's and Hudson's of Manhattan, and the Rosedale's of Hoboken managed to reach the starting line safely, and after considerable delay were sent away with a flying start. They simply plowed through the heavy seas, shipping water at every stroke, and it was evident that they would not do much better than the doubles.

The Hudson barge, which was lowest in the water, was the first to swamp, going down at about the quarter-mile. As it filled it went to pieces so completely that only a midship section about ten feet in length and the angle of the bow remained. There was considerable excitement on board the officials' boat, as one of the Hudson men was unable to swim, but he clung to the largest piece of the wreck until rescued by a boat from the shore. The wrecked boat was said to have been borrowed from the Active Boat Club of Hoboken, and to have been built eighteen years ago.

The Rosedale barge was swamped next and was badly damaged. This left the Crescents alone in the race, but they, despite their having had the inshore and most sheltered position, were in such danger of swamping that they were obliged to stop rowing and bail energetically with their caps. One of the patrol launches ran up alongside and handed them a basin to use, and with the first two men and the coxswain bailing they managed to complete the course. Time, 10:57 4-5.

Eleven events were scheduled for the regatta, all open. "Morrie" Cornell, the transportation expert of the Harlem River clubs, had chartered a Fulton Market fishing boat, which carried the boats of most of the Harlem River and Hudson River clubs, together with a delegation, surprisingly large, in view of the wretched weather, of over one hundred oarsmen and their friends. Besides this boat the Nassau, Rosedale, and Valencia Clubs had tugs, and the Regatta Committee had a large tug and several launches, so that quite a fleet gathered off the Staten Island Boat clubhouse.

The first event on the programme was an intermediate double race, in which two crews, Lillenthal and Kauffman of the Lone Star Boat Club of Manhattan, and Johnson and Eerymser of the Staten Island Boat Club were the starters. They got away in good shape, and though shipping considerable water, did their mile and a quarter, or about a third of the course when a large tug boat came along and steered between the two racing crews instead of passing outside of them, as it was requested to do by the regatta officials. The resultant cross swell swamped the Lone Star Boat, and nearly filled the other, but by alternately bailing and sculling the Staten Islanders got across the finish line. They were timed at 15:16 for the mile.

The junior single gigs were next on the programme, and of eight entrants six managed to reach the starting line. One swamped just before he reached the start and one wisely concluded not to start at all. Trouble began as soon as the scullers started, and it was freely predicted on the committee boat that not one of the half dozen would reach the finish line. Before the quarter mile was reached, Kelly of the Metropolitans and Weisbader of the Lone Stars had gone under. Then followed Hader of the Varunas and Quigley of the Clifton Boat Club, who had a considerable lead. Corbett of the Nautilus Boat Club went next, a little beyond the quarter-mile mark, and finally Quigley of the Nassaus. Not one of the six had been able to cover a third of the course.

The Regatta Committee, after the swamping of the four-oared barges, went into a session and announced that the four-oared barge race was awarded to the Crescent crew. The double gig event was called off on account of the interference of the passing tugs, and the entire programme, with the exception of the four-oared barge event, was postponed until Sept. 12.

The New York Bay Regatta Association is the newest rowing organization in Greater New York, having been organized only about three months ago. It includes in its membership the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I.; the Staten Island Boat Club of West Brighton, S. I.; the Brooklyn Rowing Club, Nautilus Boat Club, and Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn, and the Rosedale and the Valencia Boat Clubs of Hoboken. Gregory McKean of the Clifton Boat Club is President.

NELSON'S MIND A BLANK.

He Cannot Say Whether He Was Robbed of His Valuables or Left Them Somewhere for Safety.

A somewhat mixed case involving the disappearance of some hundreds of dollars of money, and a watch and jewelry valued, so it is said, at more than $1,000, will engage the attention of the Yorkville Police Court this morning. The matter was first brought to police attention when Policeman Collinger was told, late Friday night, that four men were apparently trying to rob a drunken man in Forty-first Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. He saw four men when he turned into the block. Two ran on his approaching, the other two he arrested.

One of the men arrested was helplessly intoxicated, the police say, and not till yesterday morning was he able to say that he was William H. Nelson, fifty-nine years old, of 210 West Thirty-fifth Street, a wholesale milk dealer. He had gone out yesterday with $450 in his pockets, he asserted, but when searched at the station house he had but three cents. A diamond ring and stud worth, Nelson said, $1,000 were missing. A bundle of certified checks to the amount of $6,500 were found, however, in his pockets intact.

The other man who was arrested said he was a friend of Nelson, and gave his name as Chester Blake, thirty-two years old, a bartender of 207 West Thirty-eighth Street. But Nelson said he did not know him, and he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Barlow, in the West Side Court, yesterday fined Nelson $5 for intoxication, and discharged Blake.

Late last evening Nelson reported that his watch and chain, valued he said at $150, was also missing. With Nelson Detectives Byrnes and McCormack of the East Fifty-fourth Street Station started out to find Blake, who Nelson alleged had left with him at the time the watch disappeared.

Crossing Forty-second Street at Sixth Avenue, the detectives found their man, in company with a young man who gave his name as Joseph Gilmour, twenty-six years old, of 501 West Forty-second Street. Gilmour started to run, and the detectives placed him under arrest also. They were locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. Shortly after, a lawyer, who said his name was Spiegel, called at the station house and told the Sergeant that it was all a mistake.

"The watch and chain and everything Nelson lost are in the safe of a Forty-second Street café where they were deposited by him on Friday night," he said. "Nelson took a receipt, which he should have now."

While the lawyer was in the station house Detectives Byrnes and McCormack stepped forward to say that the café proprietor had denied all knowledge of the missing property. Spiegel insisted, however, that the proprietor must have made a mistake. The proprietor, he said, was his client, and had the missing watch and chain and a $800 check belonging to Nelson. Spiegel, who said he had been instructed to defend the prisoners by the café proprietor, promised to have his client at the court when the prisoners are arraigned this morning.

COLUMBIA'S TERM OPENING.

University to Begin Its 150th Academic Year with Formal Exercises.

Formal exercises will this year, for the first time, mark the opening of Columbia University on Sept. 23, when it begins its one hundred and fiftieth academic year. The programme as decided upon by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university, will consist of a brief religious service, a short address of welcome by the President, and a more formal address by one of the members of the academic staff, designated for the purpose, who will this year be Harry Thurston Peck, Professor of the Latin Languages and Literatures. He will speak on "The Impress of the University."

In view of the distance between Morningside Heights and the Medical School, separate exercises will be held at the latter place on the day following those fixed for the university as a whole. At the Medical School, the President, Dr. Butler, will make a brief speech, and a formal address will be delivered by Dr. Walter B. James, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, on "The Old and the New Medicine."

Many new appointments for various important administrative offices have been made by the Trustees, to go into effect the coming academic year, the more important appointments being John G. Curtis, as Acting Dean of the School of Medicine, Laura Drill, as adviser to women undergraduate students; Christian A. Herter, as Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics; David D. S. Jessup, as Medical Visitor of the University; George L. Meylan, as adjunct Professor of Physical Education and Medical Director of the Gymnasium; Ernest F. Nichols, as Professor of Experimental Physics; Frederick H. Sykes, as Director of the Extension Department of Teachers' College; Amasa Trowbridge, as adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Marshall N. Saville, as Loubat Professor of American Archaeology; James B. Scott, as Professor of Law, and Henry Carr Pearson, as Principal of Horace Mann Elementary School.

In addition, there have been sixteen new appointments of instructors and demonstrators, twelve of tutors, ten of lecturers, and twenty-nine of assistants.

One of the more important offices that President Nicholas Murray Butler has created is that of Advisor to Women Graduate Students. He has named for the office Miss Laura D. Gill, Dean of Barnard College. Her duty will be to consult with and give advice to women and graduate students on matters other than those that relate to education.

According to Rudolf Tombo, Jr., the registrar, it is impossible to estimate accurately the number of students that will be in attendance at the university the coming year. The total of more than 5,000 students, which gives Columbia rank of the largest university in the country, will probably be increased by several hundred in the Fall. The total, including the extension students numbering 1,200, will likely reach 6,000, not including 500 officers of instruction.

From Cornell to Johns Hopkins.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dr. Augustus Pohlman, for the past three years instructor in anatomy in the Medical Department at Cornell University, resigned to-day to accept an assistant professorship in anatomy in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

BOY POISONS STEPMOTHER.

But He Explains That He Meant the Strychnine for His Step-Aunt.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—John R. Dey, thirteen years old, has confessed that he put strychnine in a glass of water which his stepmother drank, supposing it a dose of salts. Mrs. Dey died an hour after drinking the poison.

The boy says he intended the poison for his step-aunt, Miss Marsula Simpson, who had been visiting the Dey house. His relatives say he threatened Miss Simpson the day previous, saying if she did not stop living on his father something would happen to her. The matter has been brought to the attention of Mayor Riddick by the boy's father, and the boy may be sent to a reformatory.

Lumber-Laden Bark a Total Loss.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—The American bark James H. Hamlin of Portland, Me., which went ashore on Diamond Shoals, near Cape Lookout, N. C., last night, is a total loss. The Merritt & Chapman wrecking tug Rescue, left for the wreck, and will endeavor to save a portion of the cargo of lumber. The crew was taken off by the life-savers. The Hamlin was bound from Jacksonville to New York, and cleared from the Florida port on Aug. 20.

FAIRY TALES AND BABY TALK.

Professional Nurses and Mothers Decide Objections to Them.

An evidence of the fact that "it is the little things that count" is furnished by the widespread interest aroused by Dr. H. C. Carpenter's discourse on the "Care of the Baby." Among other things, he cautioned mothers not to play with the baby, not to exhibit the little darling, and above all things to forego the practice of telling children exciting fairy tales such as "Jack, the Giant Killer."

Dr. Norman Sharp, resident physician of the Jefferson Maternity, agrees with Dr. Carpenter in that it is injurious to the infant's nervous system to fondle it and wake it from a sound sleep every time a visitor arrives.

"As far as relating fairy tales is concerned," said Dr. Sharp, "I cannot see where any particular harm is done. Children are fond of the time-honored fairy lore and I do not see why the practice should be abolished."

Dr. Sharp was asked what he thought of Dr. Carpenter's injunction, "Don't talk baby-talk to your child."

"What difference does it make?" he replied. "The child as a rule is just as incapable of understanding 'little tootsie-voutsie' as a learned dissertation on the fall of the Roman Empire. Such 'baby talk' entails no great strain on the child's nervous system and if fond mothers care to make sure of this peculiar vocabulary no particular harm is done."

A visit to several maternity hospitals and nurseries elicited the information that fairy tales were in many instances just as beneficial to children as a tonic. The head nurse of one of these institutions declared that children actually thrived on these ancient stories.

"Permit the children to listen to all the fairy tales they care to," she said. "They are a source of never-failing amusement and aid in the development of the baby mind. The average child, as it grows older, soon learns that these tales are merely pleasant fiction, and in the course of time begins to read literature of a higher grade."

On pleasant-faced matron who has an interesting family of seven youngsters waxed indignant at Dr. Carpenter's suggestions that "baby talk" and fairy tales be eliminated.

"Well, I guess not," she ejaculated. "I've successfully raised all my children and I want to state that during their babyhood I fairly dosed them with 'Bluebeard,' 'Jack the Giant Killer,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' and 'Cinderella.' I gave them plenty of 'baby talk,' also. These twentieth century views on 'how to care for babies' are all bosh. The question of diet, clean apparel and sanitary milk is a far more important one than 'fairy tales' and 'baby talk.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Waived the Responsibility.

He hated it, but one fine morning recently, to please his wife, and shortly after they were married, this West Philadelphia man went shopping. He would, however, go no further than the door. At one store the wife remained inside so long that the husband lost his patience and his temper. When she did come out he said:

"What do you mean, keeping me standing out here like a fool?"

"I can't help the way you stand, dear," sweetly responded the wife.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IN PRAISE OF JOHN HAY

His Place Among Statesmen as Viewed in London.

Ruling Qualities of the Man Which Place Him So High Among the Diplomats of the World.

From The London Spectator.

The news that arrangements have been made for the signing of the commercial treaty between the United States and China, including a clause providing for the opening of the ports of Mukden and Ta-tung-tao, on Oct. 8, is a great triumph for Mr. Hay. It is, indeed, a crowning proof that he is one of the ablest and most successful of living diplomatists, or, rather, of Foreign Ministers. The incident affords a useful opportunity for considering Mr. Hay's place among the statesmen of the world, and for noting the qualities which have raised him to that great position. Those who have watched his public career and have known him personally will, we venture to think, say that his ruling qualities are serenity, firmness, a high sense of honor as well as of public duty, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs. Without a trace of the bully or the bluster in his composition, he is never awed, not merely by other men, for that kind of courage is not uncommon, but also never "awed by rumor," by circumstance, or by the creation of bogeys of one kind or another. He is not the sort of statesman who one day thinks that this or that power will be a terrible danger to the Union if it is not shown its place, or that some particular interest is going to carry all before it unless it is instantly checked or controlled. In other words, he is not one of the men who are always in a fuss about something or somebody. Yet like the able and high-minded President in whose Administration he holds so pre-eminent a place, his serenity of temper never degenerates into cynicism or indifference. His mental attitude is as far as possible from that of the man who thinks that nothing matters. He feels strongly on all vital points, and though he makes no parade of earnestness, is often far more in earnest than men who proclaim their earnestness from the housetops. A superficial observer, indeed, might possibly think that he was a disciple of Talleyrand, and had taken to heart his maxim of surtout point de zèle; but in reality there is plenty of zeal for worthy objects, and plenty of scorn for what is mean, petty, and contemptible, below the calm and unimpassioned attitude of the Secretary of State.

This serenity and moderation of temper might possibly have proved a snare to a statesman obliged to mix in the rough-and-tumble of politics, and to take action and judge great questions swiftly, if it had not been joined with a deep knowledge of men and things. Fortunately for his country, Mr. Hay possesses this knowledge. When he was appointed Ambassador to Britain by Mr. McKinley it was thought that America had sent us a brilliant man of letters, who would be certain to endear himself to all Englishmen with whom he might come in contact—a man, in fact, who would fill worthily the position occupied by Lowell—but little more was expected of him. Yet when the Spanish-American war came, and with it the threats of European intervention, and the deep continental jealousy of the United States for the first time became visible, men saw with astonishment that in its Ambassador in London the United States possessed a true statesman, and one endowed with a wise and comprehensive outlook on affairs, a diplomat who could cross swords with the ablest foreign diplomats and easily hold his own. Instead, as was prophesied, of the man of letters being puzzled and perturbed by the task of meeting the finesse and the veiled hostility of a dexterous, professional diplomacy, Mr. Hay showed himself at once perfectly self-possessed and able to parry and thrust in the great game with the utmost assurance. He showed that should occasion arise he would know how to meet the bully with firmness, how to take full-some declarations of friendship at their true value, and how to run great apparent risks without showing a trace of uneasiness.

With a spectacle so novel and so interesting before them, men asked in astonishment how it was that the poet and virtuoso could show such qualities and exhibit such perfect calmness in a position of anxiety, difficulty, and complication. Those who asked such a question forgot Mr. Hay's training. They forgot that when young he had received the best possible education in affairs, had come under the influence of one of the ablest political minds of the century, and became acquainted at first hand with great affairs during an epoch of stress and strain and of political danger and difficulty compared with which the Spanish war can have seemed hardly more than a storm in a tea cup. Mr. Hay had stood by Lincoln's side when the very existence of the motherland was at stake. Think what that training must mean! All Washington must have taught the private secretary of the President—a private secretary who shared to the full the confidence of his chief, knew his inmost mind, and watched how every crushing blow of disaster in the field, or of folly and panic, doubt and suspicion, and even treachery at home, fell on the heroic soul of Lincoln. A continent was on fire, and men seemed to feel the years reel and stagger beneath them as one disaster came huddling on another. Washington was like an outpost pushed into the enemy's country. From the heights around had even thundered the canon of the South, and the dead had been buried where they fell within a few miles of the town.

Any night during the war a watcher from the white dome of the Capitol might have seen the campfires of the enemy. It was in such a place and in such an atmosphere of fierce war and fiercer intrigue that the young Hay watched and shared the serenity with which Mr. Lincoln faced and came victorious out of crisis after crisis. Though, on the whole, the American people backed Mr. Lincoln nobly, there were moments when he had to confront a people angry, sullen, and hysterical by turns, and when even "the good and the wise" seemed to doubt the ability of the pilot to weather the storm. At such times, and when to public distraction were added failures in the field and foreign complications, it must indeed have been an education in affairs to see Mr. Lincoln turn his calm and uneager face "home to the instant need of things," and deal bravely with the actual and practical point in hand rather than with fears and hopes for the future. After such a training under such a master Mr. Hay had little to learn. A shallower man might possibly have unlearned this great lesson in a generation of leisured ease. But spirits are finely touched by fine issues, and the true steel of Mr. Hay's character was brought by those terrible years to a temper which it has never lost.

We have perhaps said enough in praise of Mr. Hay—certainly more than enough if we try to consider Mr. Hay's own feelings—and of the wise and clear-eyed statesmanship with which he serves his country. We desire to add a word or two on the general question of political training in America. There are two few men trained as Mr. Hay was—i. e., by being brought early into contact with affairs. Mr. Roosevelt, it is true, is an exception, for he took part in public affairs at an early age, and so justifies every word that we desire to say in favor of early training in statesmanship. As a rule, however, an American statesman knows nothing of great affairs till he has reached middle life. To put our meaning into a concrete shape, there are not enough political private secretaries in America; and by "private secretaries" we mean, of course, private secretaries in the British sense, not mere confidential clerks.

We are speaking, that is, of young men of ability and ambition, and with the desire to serve their country, who go to school, as it were, to the great men in the nation, who are attached to their persons in a confidential capacity, and who, while they are keen and impressionable, see close and at first hand how great affairs are conducted. A very large number, almost indeed a majority, of our leading statesmen throughout the last hundred years have at one time or another served an apprenticeship in statesmanship as private secretaries. It is very rare to find such a case in America. Indeed, for the moment we can only think of Mr. Hay. Yet we cannot doubt that Mr. Hay would admit that he owed immense benefits to his early association with Mr. Lincoln.

In our view, then, it is a great waste of opportunities that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hay, and the other leading statesmen should not collect round them young men, chosen often, though not, of course, exclusively, from the wealthy classes, who for a year or two should see at their sides something of public life. Such young men would not necessarily remain in public life. Most of them would go into, or back to, business or the bar or private life. If, however, in later life they were called on to serve the State as Senators, as members of the Administration, as Judges, as Ambassadors or Ministers, as State Governors, or as servants of the Republic in the Philippines, they would find their early training and acquaintance with affairs of the utmost help. We cannot, indeed, imagine a more stimulating or useful training for a young man of ability and ambition than to be attached, for example, to Mr. Roosevelt, and to learn in so noble a school the work of government at first hand. Yet, unless we are mistaken, there is no such school of public service open in the White House. It is a great pity, and if it did not appear to savor of impertinence in an English newspaper we should like to suggest that the want is one which ought to be met without delay.

LANGUAGE OF THE GERMANS.

Traveler Learns How to Speak It for "Self-Defense"—Impersonal Character of the Tongue.

The traveler does not learn German for pleasure, but in self-defense. By no other means can he, without being pointedly rude, avoid the obligation of giving English lessons to all Germans whom he meets. At home the impression prevails that all Germans know English already, and are arrogant in consequence; but the impression is quite erroneous. Germans are only arrogant when there are a lot of them together to keep each other in countenance; and the individual German is deferential to the English. The Englishman's rash habit of continually doing things for which he has not prepared himself by a lifetime of specialized scientific study seems uncanny to the German; and, when you get him alone, you find that he is not contemptuous, but envious. And his boasted knowledge of English is the merest smattering, which he tries to improve by practicing on you, pausing in the midst of his sentences to recite the principal part of any irregular verb that he runs up against, and as a rule reciting them incorrectly. It is like this: "Good morning. I will spik, spake, spoke to you. I hope you have slip, slape, slope well. Shall you for a walk go, went, goed?" It is amusing enough for half an hour or so; but the German has no notion of limiting your work to half-hour shifts. He will work you every day, and all day long, if you will let him; and you can only defeat him by a policy of retaliation, from which most people are deterred by the mistaken belief that the German language is difficult.

It is true that the German language looks difficult, but its difficulties vanish if you face them in the proper spirit. Of certain other languages—our own, for example—it may be said that they apparently depend upon rules that are uniformly broken. Of the German language one is rather disposed to say that it has apparently been built up under the supervision of the German police. The rules may be numerous, but the exceptions to them are as rare as if they were punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, and innovations can only be introduced by the decrees of highly placed officials. Superfluous consonants, for instance, were lately expelled as summarily as South African "undesirables," a Minister of Education issued a decree that Teuton equivalents must be found for the technical terms borrowed from England for use in the game of football, and it was the Emperor himself who gave his Kaiserly and Kingly permission for the occasional location of a verb elsewhere than at the end of a long sentence. Private initiative in such matters is not allowed, and the advantage to the stranger is obvious. He has only to get a firm grip of the principles on which the language depends. Then he can improvise the details, as he acquires them, with an easy mind.

As regards the location of the verb, it is clearly as easy to put a verb at the end of a sentence as anywhere else. It is the keystone of the arch, the headstone of the corner, and it is unscientific to begin building a bridge by dropping a keystone in mid-air. You may get tired of waiting for your verb, but you know that it will come in at last, like a South-Eastern train on a foggy day. Perhaps it would be more convenient, at all events in the case of the leading articles in the German newspapers, if it were printed in red ink, so that you could see it coming and get ready for it; but that is a detail to which the Kaiser or the police will no doubt attend in time. Meanwhile, though, in a German sentence, you have to walk by faith and not by sight, your faith never misses its reward. The verb is always there, and you can only miss it by letting your attention wander. The confident knowledge of that fact is a great help to concentrated thought.

The second tact to master is the impersonal character of the German language. You must keep yourself in the background, and convey, or seek, particular information in the guise of general propositions. You arrive, for example, hungry at an inn, but you must not ask, "Can I have anything to eat?" That would be unphilosophic particularism, and the Germans are a nation of philosophers. Ask, therefore, "Can man have anything to eat?" and draw your deduction from the reply. For the greater includes the less, and man is held to embrace women, children, and idiots. If again, you contemplate an excursion, and have doubts about the weather, do not expect any one to tell whether you can go. The weather-wise will only tell you that "it goes"—that there is a general atmosphere in which going is not unthinkable. The rest you must determine for yourself. It is no part of the weather prophet's decide whether you shall take the risk of wetting your feet, or spoiling your best hat.

Finally, there is the great question of the compound words. They probably frighten students more than anything else in the language, but that is because the fixed principles regulating their construction are not recognised. The fact of the matter is that the German, like a true philosopher, expects as many words as possible to contain their own definitions. The rule does not, of course, apply to the elementary words which constitute, so to say, the raw material of the language. You are not required to paraphrase your father into "the old man" or "the author of my being." You start with your father, as you start with the primary colors, and you have actually to learn the German for him, as you have actually to learn the German for a certain number of other bedrock words. That, however, you can probably do in a day or two at a Berlitz school. But most of the words are compound words, and these can be improvised by careful observation of the rules that govern definition per genus et differentiam." Take the simple case of the German for "health resort," for instance. A health resort is a place—Ort. It is a place to which you go to be cured—Kurort. The cure is effected by the air, so we get Aircureplace—Luftkurort. The air is curative because it is high up—Highaircureplace, or Hochluftkurort. And so forth.

That, however, is the simple case of one of the shortest of German words. Let us apply the same rules, and see how easy it is to build a long word. Suppose, for example, that you want to find the German for your season ticket, in order to tell the police that you have lost it. The German for ticket is "billet"—there you have the foundation on which to build. But you must distinguish your ticket from theatre tickets and soup tickets. It is a travel ticket, or Reisebillet. It is a first-class ticket, and must be distinguished from second-class tickets. We get firstclasstraveltickets, or Erstecklassereisebillet. It is also a season ticket, and must not be confounded with tickets issued only for a single journey. The German for "season" in this sense is "Generalabonnement," so that our word has now swollen to seasonfirstclasstraveltickets, or Generalabonnementerstecklassereisebillet. It is not a railway ticket, but a steamer ticket. Moreover, it is only available on the steamers belonging to a particular company; and the elasticity of the German language is such that all these pertinent facts can be packed into one word. By the time we have got to the police station our sentence is ready, and is as follows: "Ich habe mein Thunerund-Brienserseedampschiffgesellschaftgeneralabonnementerstecklassereisebillet verloren."

That is how the German language is built up, and it cannot be denied that it is simplicity itself to those who have taken the trouble to master its guiding principles. —A Traveling Student in London Pall Mall Gazette.

Negroes in Office in Cambridge, Mass.

The Boston Herald gives the following list of offices in Cambridge, Mass., now filled by negroes:

A black Alderman, sitting in a board with ten white colleagues and elected by voters 95 per cent. of whom are white.

Two negro Representatives in the Legislature, chosen by constituencies in which the colored vote is relatively small.

Seven members of the Common Council of African descent.

A negro Chief of a Fire Department in which he is the only man of color.

A black policeman, patrolling streets occupied mostly by white residents, for nineteen years in succession.

A negro at the head of the city Department of Bacteriology.

A negro member of the Public Library Trustees, with associates all white.

A black commander of a white post of the Grand Army. And—

A women of nearly pure African blood acting as Principal of a grammar school in a fashionable district, with six white teachers and several hundred white pupils under her charge.

GEN IAN HAMILTON.

Major Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener, and who had a distinguished military career in South Africa, is coming to Canada in September, and would like to meet some of the old comrades who served with him through the Boer war. In a letter to Col. Otter, C. B., Gen. Hamilton tells of his proposed visit, and while he does not expressly state that he will be in Toronto, it is expected that he will make a stay here.

Gen. Hamilton's letter to Col. Otter is as follows:

"This is just a line to tell you that I have succeeded in getting five weeks' leave, and propose spending a week of it in Canada. I hope to arrive in New York on the 19th of September, and intend leaving at once to spend a day at Montreal. After that I would go onto see Lord Minto, and then to Kingston College, which the Commander in Chief particularly wants me to see; Niagara Falls, and back to New York, en route for Washington. My reason for writing to you is that it is possible to tell me if any of the old regiment who served with me from Israel's Poort onward live in any of the towns I shall pass through, as, if so, I should like to take them by the hand."

Major Gen. Sir Ian Standard Monteith Hamilton, K. C. B., D. S. O., Military Secretary to Headquarters since 1901, and also Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener since the same period, has had a varied and distinguished military career. He entered the army in 1873, and served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, being twice mentioned in dispatches, and receiving a medal with two clasps. He also served in the Boer war in 1881, being mentioned in dispatches, and also in the Nile expedition of 1884-5, where he was again mentioned in dispatches, received the brevet of Major, a medal with two clasps, and the Khédive's star. In the Burmese expedition of 1886-7 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and received his Colonelcy in 1891. For his services with the Chotral relief force of 1895 he was made a C. B. He commanded the Third Brigade in the Tirah campaign of 1897-8. His services in South Africa extended from 1899 to 1901, and he was present at Elandslaagte, at the defense of Ladysmith, was mentioned several times in dispatches, and was promoted to the rank of Major General.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

License in Vermont.

The high license, local option substitute for prohibition in the State of Vermont has not been working in harmony with the predictions or to the satisfaction of those who advocated the change. It seems to be generally admitted that there has been a great increase of drunkenness, of disorder, and crime, and of violations of the liquor laws. The champions of license have been put upon the defensive and the prohibitionists are manifesting a feeling of vindication which strives in vain to express itself with due soberness. All may be true that is alleged or admitted regarding the workings of the new policy during the first four months of its trial without proving the charge to be a mistake. The State had for half a century lived under a totally different policy, which had been far more effective in keeping drink under cover than in suppressing it. A change which brought the traffic out into the light must have proved to some extent demoralizing at the start, both among the people and in the place of authority. There has no doubt been a disposition among the loose elements in the population to celebrate the change by abusing the privilege of being able to buy liquor sold in a legal and open manner. But the chief trouble has been with local authority. The impression seems to have prevailed that the new laws would enforce themselves. Where towns voted no license, public officials have acted, it is said, as though that was the end of the matter, and that, as State prohibition had gone by, there was no local prohibition to be enforced. Where towns and cities voted license the authorities have leaned back in their chairs as if to see what course things would take if left to drift. As a result there has been much illegal selling, failure on the part of license-holders to observe the restrictions of the laws, and consequent drunkenness and disorder.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Bats Numerous in Philadelphia.

A plague of bats has invaded the northeast part of the city, as a result of the resumption of work by various textile mills. The bats, in flocks, driven from their hiding places in the mill chimneys, fly through the streets and startle persons sitting on their front steps. As a result of this invasion "bat killing" contests are becoming popular, and the police are taking an active part in the work of exterminating the creatures. The "bat fighters" of the Belgrade and Clearfield Streets Stations, House Sergeant Way and Sub-Operator Reynolds, lead with a death list of twenty-four in one night.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway. The Great Comedy Success THE BABY CHASE. BEATRICE MORGAN, ROBERT CUMMINGS, Alice Gale, Lorna Elliott, Gerald Griffin, Geo. E. Bryant, Frances Cummings, Claude Cooper, and other Favorites. Big Vaudeville. Continuous. ★ LITTLE PRICES. 23RD ST. West of 6th Ave. Always Cool! CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 1 TO 10:40 P. M. The Great THURSTON, Illusionist & Magician, WM. FRIEND & CO., Frost & Clinton, The Marvelous Mortills, Leverelle's Dogs, G. W. Hull, Bennett & Young, Monroe & Marshall, Dalto & Zolo. 25—Novelty Act—25 ★ BIG SHOWS ★
58TH ST. & 3RD AV. Mats. Mon., Wed., Thur. Sat. Beginning To-morrow Matinee, Aug. 31. First Production in this City of the Great Sensational Nautical Melodrama success LIGHTHOUSE BY THE SEA. A Stirring Story of the Deep Sea, the Devil's Rock Lighthouse. The Startling Wreck Scene. Great and Immense Climaxes. SUNDAY CONCERTS AT ALL NEW YORK HOUSES. BIG CONTINUOUS SHOWS.
125TH ST. And 2D ST.-Lexington Av. H. A. Scudder's Tremendous Laugh. THE MAN FROM MEXICO. with PAUL McALLISTER, SOL AIKEN, CHAS. M. SEAY, George Friend, Albert Roberts, Julia Aiken, Lois Tabor, Cecyle Mayer, Ethel Wynne, and many others. Big Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH
To-day at 8:30 Shannon's 23rd Regt. Band 8:30 P. M. PAIN'S POMPEII And Grand Fireworks. EVENINGS (except Sunday) AT 9. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. —9 LAST PERFORMANCES 9— THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST TWO FAREWELL TIMES —LABOR DAY— MATINEE AND NIGHT. PAIN'S CARNIVAL —TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE
E. D. Stair & A. L. Wilbur, Props. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. —8th MONTH—33rd WEEK— 288TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT OF THE UNSURPASSED SUCCESS WIZARD of OZ Personal stage direction of JULIAN MITCHELL. With MONTGOMERY & STONE AND A COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED. WED. MATINEE $1.00. BEST SEATS EVGS. & SAT. MAT. $1.50.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8. SETTING OF STYLES FOR 1903-4. THE FASHION SHOW

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. TO-MORROW MATINEE, SELMA HERMAN in THE CHARITY NURSE

BROADWAY THEATRE
41st Street and Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JACOB LITT.....Proprietor.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
JOHN C. FISHER Will present the latest Comic Opera Success from the SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON, A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON By BASIL HOOD and EDWARD GERMAN, with JAMES T. POWERS AND COMPANY OF 125 ELABORATE PRODUCTION—AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. H. G. Gilmore & E. Tompkins.....Props. & Mgrs. The Famous and Welcome Bostonians. H. C. Barnabee & W. H. MacDonald IN A SPECIAL NEW & MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL OF Robin Hood By De Koven & Smith. AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE LABOR DAY, SEPT. 7TH.

DALY'S MAT. SAT. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. NEXT TUESDAY, AT 8. CHARLES FROHMAN'S GEORGE EDWARDES'S LONDON COMPANY in Paul Rubens's Musical Comedy, Presented Over Year in London, THREE LITTLE MAIDS. The great cast includes:—Maggie May, Madge Crichton, Delia Mason, Maud Hobson, Pollie Emery, Vera Edwardwins, Barbara Huntley, Marie West, G. P. Huntley, Maurice Farkoa, Cecil Cameron, J. Edward Pepper, R. St. George, Eve Kelly, Kathleen Warren, Cyril Vallis. Box office open daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The RUNAWAYS The CASINO The BEST SHOW The COOLEST THEATRE —MISS— FAY TEMPLETON AN UNBEATABLE COMBINATION.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. THE FUN HAS BEGUN "Wild and Exhilarating Success."—Sun. Oh! Papa, It's Great. Oh! Mama, It's Bully. Oh! Sister, It's Fine. Oh! Brother, It's Immense. BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT EVER KNOWN RICH & HARRIS present JOHN C. RICE & SAM A. WISE in LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S greatest laugh maker VIVIAN'S PAPAS "Surpassing 'Are You a Mason?'"—Telegram.

PRINCESS Broadway and 29th St. Tele. No. 2,46 Madison. ENDLESS! TRIUMPHANT! 238TH TIME! WINTER! SPRING! SUMMER! THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 7. —Matinees Thursday and Saturday— Seats on Sale Thursday, Sept. 3.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38 St. HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors & Mgrs. BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 7, MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY. Messrs. KLAW & ERLANGER present THE ROGERS BROTHERS in J. J. McNally's latest, with Music by Max Hoffman, and Melville Ellis and Lyrics by Geo. V. Hobart and Ed. Gardiner, entitled THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN LONDON. Staged by Herbert Gresham and Ned Wayburn. SEAT SALE THURS., SEPT. 3, 9 A. M.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & Broadway. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 7. SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY, 9 A. M. Mrs. Langtry supported by PAUL ARTHUR and her IMPERIAL THEATRE COMPANY in a new comedy in 3 acts, entitled MRS. DEERING'S DIVORCE, by Percy Fendall.

B'way & 50th St. CIRCLE Theatre. Opens for the Season To-morrow, Aug. 31. Ladies' Mat. Every Day. Maggie Cline Return to Vaud'le of the Irish Queen. PAXTON'S ART STUDIES. LIFE ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEE. 3—DUMONDS—3, S

PARKS ARGUMENT HEARD

Counsel Seek to Show That His Conviction Was Illegal.

Impression in Court That Justice Sewell Will Grant the Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

An effort to nullify the conviction of Samuel J. Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, now in Sing Sing Prison for extortion, was made yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when argument was had on the application of Parks's counsel for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The argument was on from the opening of court in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At the close Justice Sewell reserved decision, and Assistant District Attorney Rand, who appeared for the people, will hand up a brief to-morrow morning. The impression seemed to prevail among those who had followed closely the proceedings in court that Justice Sewell would decide to grant the certificate.

The argument on behalf of Parks was made by J. F. Eustace and Col. Robinson. Justice William D. Dickey sat on the bench with Justice Sewell as a spectator. In opening, Mr. Eustace said that Parks was indicted for extorting from Josephus Plenty, a Hoboken skylight maker, $200 by threatening to annoy and harass him in his business, or to do him an unlawful injury. Counsel's first point was based upon the District Attorney's opening to the jury. The District Attorney, he said, told the jury that there was a strike in Hoboken and that Plenty went to Parks to secure his services in bringing the strike to an end; that Plenty promised Parks $200 if he succeeded, and that the money was paid. The District Attorney's opening and the charge in the indictment varied materially. His opening was a statutory obligation devolving upon him. He might just as well have tried to prove that Parks attempted to hamstring Plenty's horses. By the indictment and the opening the defendant was not warned of the charge against him, whereas, by the law, he was entitled to this knowledge.

Mr. Eustace's next point was that the evidence on the trial was not sufficient to warrant conviction. Absolutely no proof had been presented to show that Parks had made a threat to injure the property of Plenty; nor was there any proof to show the commission of any crime. The strike occurred on the Hamburg-American pier. There was no question as to the right of the men there to strike, and they had a right to announce it through Parks or any one else. Parks's statement that "the strike must go on," as testified to by Plenty, did not constitute a threat.

Mr. Eustace laid particular stress upon the word "threat," as used in the indictment against Parks. Counsel called attention to a decision on an application similar to that then before the court, which was granted because the indictment did not set forth with proper accuracy the acts charged. The particular defect in the indictment in this case was neglect to state the manner and character of the threat employed. This was also true of the Parks indictment.

Mr. Eustace insisted that the court had erred in admitting evidence to show the cashing of the check offered to Parks by Plenty. Parks had refused to accept or indorse the check, and it was then taken away by Plenty and another man and cashed. Before cashing the check, however, Plenty had erased the words: "Pay to the order of Samuel Parks," and had changed the check to read: "Pay to Samuel Parks or bearer."

Here Assistant District Attorney Rand interrupted to say:

"Plenty told Parks he was going to do that, and Parks said he would wait until Plenty came back, after cashing the check."

The check, Mr. Eustace said, was changed and cashed when Parks was not present. Notwithstanding this the court had allowed to be proved all the facts connected with the changing of the payee and the cashing of the check.

"Well, what harm did it do to Parks?" asked the Justice.

"I cannot tell accurately, your Honor," replied Mr. Eustace, "but you cannot say that it did not do him any harm."

The only evidence in the case, counsel said, was the testimony of Plenty, upon whose uncorroborated statement that Parks had extorted $200 from him the defendant was convicted.

Col. Robinson, who followed Mr. Eustace, said that the proceeding in the Recorder's court was not a trial, but a travesty, and there was no legal right of the defendant which was not trampled on.

"The jurors," he continued, "went into the jury box prejudiced against walking delegates, labor unions, business agents—in fact, against the whole fabric of labor organization. Their mental condition prevented them from rendering a just verdict. Our challenges were swept away like smoke, and we were forced to accept this prejudiced jury."

Assistant District Attorney Rand, in reply, said that the special panel of jurors had been called by District Attorney Jerome in the interest of Parks. He denied that the defense had exhausted its challenges. The defense still had one challenge left when the eleventh juror was chosen. The charge that the jury was prejudiced was untrue. In fact, the defense declined to accept a union man when the prosecution was willing that he should serve on the jury. Mr. Rand felt certain that the jury was not composed of men opposed to labor unions or in sympathy with capital against labor.

"So great was the latitude allowed the defense," continued the Assistant District Attorney, "that the Recorder might have been severely criticised had there been a miscarriage of justice. Parks's counsel took exception to every question unnecessarily, hoping to lead the Recorder or myself into making some expression upon which they might base an application such as this one."

In conclusion, Mr. Rand maintained that the prosecution had fairly and clearly convicted Parks of extortion, while the defendant had convicted himself as a perjurer.

In reference to the charge by Mr. Eustace, counsel for Parks, that an Assistant District Attorney threatened in the Tombs to "turn all the newspapers loose" on the Warden if Parks was not removed at once to Sing Sing, Warden Van De Carr said yesterday:

"That's all nonsense. Nobody knows better than the District Attorney and the members of his staff that I would have no authority whatever over the disposition of a prisoner. The prisoners are here to be kept in safe custody until the Sheriff wants them. I have nothing to do with their movements."

METAL WORKERS CONFER.

Discuss the Arbitration Agreement with the Employers' Association.

A delegation of the Amalgamated Sheet Iron Metal Workers' Union, which has been bitterly opposing the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, called at the Building Trades Club yesterday and had a long conference with the employers. The committee was headed by Frederick Paulitsch, who has been denouncing the agreement at the meetings of the Central Federated Union for several weeks. The general plan of arbitration was discussed at length, and several objections by the union to the agreement were discussed.

The delegates were told that the arbitration agreement would not affect the existing agreement of the sheet metal workers and their employers as to wages, hours of labor, or general conditions.

Delegate Paulitsch said that the result of the conference would be laid before the union before any report was made.

MILLER LOSES HIS PAY.

Salary Withheld for Term of His Suspension from Government Bookbindery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Controller Tracewell in a decision rendered to Public Printer Palmer has ruled that W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman in the bookbindery department of the Government Printing Office, whose case has attracted so much attention, is not entitled to pay during the time of his absence from the printing office.

Miller was absent for sixty-three days, and if the claim had been valid there would be due him $852. The Controller holds that Miller is not an official of the Government, but an employe, and rules that a pre-requisite of his pay is that he should be present and actually perform the labor required of him.

METAL TRADES' STATEMENT.

Employers Say They Are Not Opposed to Paying $3 a Day to Machinists.

The New York Metal Trades Association, through Secretary Henry C. Hunter, issued a statement yesterday giving the status of the strike of the machinists in the shipyards and the employers' side of the quarrel generally. It said in part:

The New York Metal Trades' Association, by refusing to grant the demand of the International Association of Machinists for a minimum wage of $3 a day, is not opposed to paying $3 a day to a competent machinist, and in fact, at the time the machinists went out on strike the members of the association were paying $3 a day, and more to many, if not a majority of the machinists.

The stand taken by the members is not one in opposition to the amount of wages, but to the arbitrary claim to fix a machinist's wages, irrespective of his qualification.

The delegates of the different trades which conferred with the association that will make a report to the Central Federated Union to-day. The trades, it is stated, will follow the advice or direction of the central body in the matter.

Textile Workers Defeated in Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The textile workers employed in John & James Dobson's mills, who have been on strike since June 1 for a week of fifty-five hours, to-day gave up the struggle and will return to work Monday. The mills employ 2,000 hands. A meeting of the strikers was held to-day, and the operatives voted unanimously to return to work at the old sixty-hour terms. The firm has agreed to make weekly payments of wages, instead of bi-weekly, as heretofore.

BUILDING-LOAN FIGHT.

Stockholders Requested Not to Sign Over Interests, as Company Asks.

Frank Jerold, of 5 Beekman Street, Chairman of what is known as the "Committee of Safety" of the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, has issued a notice to shareholders in the company in which they are requested not "to sign any papers whereby you will sacrifice your rights and interests."

The company has asked its stockholders to turn over to the corporation 20 per cent. of their holdings in what is known as class "A" stock of the company, this to be used in getting rid of the liabilities of the company so that a receiver may not be appointed.

"The Committee of Safety" assert the best thing for the company would be the appointment of a receiver that the corporation might be reorganized and the present managers retired.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White Writes a Commendatory Letter.

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White has written this letter to the editor of The World on the School of Journalism to be established at Columbia University:

Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1903.

To the Editor of The World:

My Dear Sir: The statement regarding Mr. Pulitzer's plans for a School of Journalism at Columbia University interests me deeply. I fully believe that the idea underlying it and the reason permeating it are thoroughly sound and good; that the country has arrived at a point where there is great need of well-equipped colleges of the sort proposed; and that the Nation has cause to be grateful to Mr. Pulitzer for making so splendid a beginning in this line of professional instruction.

The suggestions made by President Eliot strike me as excellent, and the only thing which seems to be left me is to develop somewhat his last paragraph, in which he states that "the student of journalism should have a competent knowledge of history, government, and economics."

This suggestion, it seems to me, should be borne especially in mind when the curriculum for the college is prepared. Of course, no one can ask that every man studying with reference to journalism shall be an expert in all the fields above named, but there ought to be lectures and exercises by first-rate men, which shall give to all thinking students a good general knowledge of these fields, leaving to each individual the selection of that to which he will give his special attention. ANDREW D. WHITE.

SUBWAY BLASTS DO DAMAGE.

West Side Apartment-House Tenants Scared and Window Blown Out.

Early morning blasts in the subway at Broadway, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, did considerable damage to surrounding property yesterday, and frightened many tenants in the apartments in the neighborhood.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning two blasts, fired near the intersection of the larger and smaller tunnels, made so much noise, and caused so great a concussion that the tenants were not only awakened, but were considerably frightened. Some glasses in the Friesland Apartment House, at One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, were shattered as the tenants rushed to the windows in various stages of undress. In the real estate office of Gibbs & Kirby, a large plate glass window valued at $300 was blown in, but Mr. C. W. Kirby, of the firm, said that the glass had already been loosened by previous blastings.

"This blasting at 6 o'clock in the morning," he said, "is a nuisance that should be stopped. It has gone so far now that even property is injured. It has become a regular thing for some time for every tenant in this locality to be started from sleep in the early morning by these terrific noises. Since the branch tunnel has been opened the noise is greater than ever."

A WOMAN'S STYLE OF ARGUMENT.

How She Thought Her Portrait Could Identify Her for a Money Order.

Mrs. George Ferro of 174 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday applied at the Post Office for the payment of a money order sent her by her husband.

"You will have to be identified," said the clerk.

"I expected that," said Mrs. Ferro, as with a conciliatory smile she drew a photograph from her hand satchel, "and, you see, I came prepared."

The clerk gently intimated that he could not quite see how that bore upon the question.

"Why," argued the surprised woman, "that's Mrs. George Ferro, and—well, doesn't it look like me after all? All my friends say it's a splendid photograph of me."

"So it is, ma'am," responded the clerk, "but, unfortunately, it can't say that you are Mrs. Ferro."

She went back to the window later with a merchant who was able to say it, and received her money.

DEAD WOMAN'S WEDDING LEGAL.

Court Defeats Post-Mortem Contest by Relative Seeking Her Estate.

Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the marriage of Daniel Sommers to the late Sarah Kelly Sommers on Sept. 26, 1901, the annulment of which was brought by Susan Duncan, the woman's cousin, on the ground that Mrs. Kelly was insane when married.

Mrs. Sommers died in April, 1902, leaving personal estate of $15,000, which went to her husband, but which her cousin might have claimed as next of kin had she been able to upset the marriage. Two commitments in lunacy by the Supreme Court, dated April 11 and Oct. 16, 1899, were received in evidence in the case.

Justice McCall in his decision says, in part:

"While the deceased may have been eccentric, turbulent, and even violent at times, one cannot read the testimony without being struck with the shrewdness of her nature and her thorough capability as a business woman at the time of her marriage."

Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

On Labor Day, Sept. 7, the New Jersey Central is to run a popular excursion to Mauch Chunk, the rate for the round trip to be $1.50. The special train leaves Liberty Street at 8:20 o'clock, arriving at Mauch Chunk about noon, and as the return trip does not start until 5:30, there is ample opportunity for exploration.

EAGLES IN FINE FEATHERS

Spectacular Parade to Mark the Convention Here.

Marching Delegates to be Reviewed by Mayor Low—President Roosevelt May Address Fellow-Members.

Unusual features will characterize the fifth annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the organization which President Roosevelt joined in the course of his trip through the West, which will be begun in Tammany Hall on Tuesday. There is a contest for Grand Worthy President with Timothy D. Sullivan as an aspirant for the office. He already has been indorsed not only by the local aerie, but also by many aeries in the West. It is estimated that at least 10,000 delegates, representing 150,000 members of the order who live in the United States and Canada, will be here.

It is expected that President Roosevelt, who joined the Cheyenne lodge, will address the visiting delegates while they are in this city, which will be from Sept. 1 to 5, inclusive. Mayor Low has agreed to review the parade, which will take place on Wednesday, from the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument.

The parade will be unusual in the diversity of the costumes of the paraders. The rules of the order do not allow the uniform regalia to be worn outside of the lodge room, and so each visiting aerie will be dressed in a manner to please its fancy for this special occasion. Most of the costumes will be in a great measure characteristic of the locality from which the visiting delegations come, though even that plan will not be closely adhered to. Certain it is that there will be cowboy costumes enough on view, with here and there the real Western product in them. Several other organizations will be in line dressed in frock coats, with silk hats and canes. One aerie—the one from Oklahoma—will march in evening dress. The delegation from Fort Worth, Texas, will parade in khaki, with revolvers in their belts. The Cincinnati aerie will march in tuxedo coats and blue fezes, while another will wear tuxedo coats with red fezes. All of the delegations coming have not revealed the character of their costumes.

The parade will start at 11 o'clock, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It will move south from there to Twentieth Street on Fifth Avenue, and east in Twentieth Street to Irving Place, thence to Tammany Hall. Tuesday will be devoted to assembling at Tammany Hall, hearing the report of the Committee on Credentials, and so on.

On Thursday evening the banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which covers will be laid for 600 delegates. On Friday the visitors will be the guests of the New York City Aerie, when they will be taken to Coney Island. Aside from this the visitors are also to be taken around New York, up the Hudson and down the East River and the Bay.

The headquarters of the Supreme Body will be in the Union Square Hotel. The Reception Committee headquarters will be at the Hotel Bartholdi.

The present Grand Worthy President is Del Cary Smith of Spokane. He already has served two terms. Candidates to succeed him other than Timothy D. Sullivan are John F. Pelletier of Kansas City, H. D. Davis of Cleveland, William F. Edwards of Anderson, and Thomas Flynn of Paterson, N. J.

The organization has the distinction of having developed more rapidly than any other order in this country. It was organized by a little group of men in a Western town five years ago, and already numbers, as has been stated, 150,000 members. The coming convention is the first one which the body has held in the East.

PROFESSIONAL BAIL INQUIRY.

Step Taken for Investigation of Police Relations with Bondsmen.

Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday started an inquiry into the reputed relations between the police and professional bondsmen, with the result that Deputy Police Commissioner Gherardi Davis has summoned the matron of the West Thirtieth Street Station and a man known only as "Jules" to appear before him to-morrow morning, together with Matilda Paris, the prisoner in the case.

The Paris woman was arrested four nights ago, and her bond was signed by Bernard Marcus. She was arrested Friday night and released on the same man's bond at the station house, and the "coincidence" attracted the Magistrate's attention.

Through an interpreter the woman told him that the matron had asked her if she wanted to get bail, and then told her that the fee would be $5, and that she would also have to pay 50 cents for a messenger. The matter was then arranged by "Jules."

Magistrate Ommen discharged the woman as a reward for her story after he had sent her to Police Headquarters, where stenographic statements were taken from both.

POLICE ACCUSER ACCUSED.

Greek Said to Have Told "Graft" Stories Falls Into the Toils.

Demosthenes Popokonolos, who, the policemen of the License Squad say, furnished Magistrate Hogan with the stories of "graft" which he made the basis of sensational charges, was held in $500 bail for further examination by United States Commissioner Ridgway in the Federal Building yesterday, charged with having made a false statement when he applied for his first citizenship papers on Oct. 29, 1892.

The complaint against him, made by United States Secret Service Agent E. C. Benedict Peeke, affirms that he, Popokonolos, declared his name to be James Patterson before the Court of Common Pleas. Popokonolos keeps a stand before the Pulitzer Building, and is a prominent man among the Greeks of this city, who call upon him constantly to act as an intermediary with the authorities when they are arrested, and in securing citizenship papers and licenses.

Policeman O'Brien, who has come in for a good share of the Magistrate's attacks, arrested Popokonolos Friday night.

Policeman's Narrow Escape.

As Patrolman Gottlieb Vosatka of the West Thirtieth Street Station was alighting from a Sixth Avenue car at Thirtieth Street last evening he slipped and his left foot went directly in the path of one of the rear wheels. Several policemen on their way to the station house rushed to the car to pull him out. As the first man reached him the wheel passed over Vosatka's rubber boot. When Vosatka was pulled from beneath the car it was found that the wheel had torn away the rubber sole of the foot and only slightly injured the toes.

Gen. Greely on Wireless Telegraphy.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service of the United States Army, who has been in Berlin as one of the American representatives at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference, arrived home on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke yesterday afternoon. Gen. Greely would not talk of the work done by the conference in regard to an international code or otherwise, as it had been agreed that nothing would be given out pending the report of the various delegates to their respective Governments.

"There were eight nations represented," said Gen. Greely, "and we were all treated with the greatest courtesy. I may mention that the first of the foreign delegations to call on the American representative was that from Spain."

Burglar Hidden Under the Table.

As Patrolman McCauley of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was leading a runaway horse he had captured down Third Avenue yesterday morning at an early hour, he heard the breaking of glass at No. 2,008 of that thoroughfare. Halting to search, he discovered the side glass in the show window of Emil Rosenbaum's store had been shattered, and in a rear room under a table he and the proprietor found Charles Smith of 1,444 Park Avenue, who was later held by Magistrate Zeller in Harlem Court in $2,000 bail on a charge of burglary.

Stern Brothers

Beginning To-morrow, Monday, Store will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Attention is Directed to Advance Styles in Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

for Early Autumn Wear, in all the new Mannish Materials,

From **$29.50** to **$75.00**

Second Floor.

First Showing of New Importations in

Woolen Dress Fabrics

for Fall and Winter Wear

Consisting of plain and fancy Zibelines, Scotch and English Mixed Cheviots, New Effects in Camel's Hair, Novelties in Curl and Tufted Fabrics, Broadcloths in Checks and Plaids, High-class Paris novelties.

First Floor.

Exceptional Values in Women's

Patent Leather & Kid Shoes

Button with Hand-welt Soles and Military Heels.
Lace with Hand-welt Soles and Low Heels.
A full assortment of widths and sizes.

Special **$2.75**

First Floor, Annex.

Preparatory to opening Fall Importations Will Offer

All One, Two, and Three Pair Lots of

Lace Curtains, Stores Bonne Femmes and Bed Sets

25% to 50% Below Former Prices

Third Floor.

West Twenty-third Street

ATHLETE WAS A HERMIT

William S. Whitwell Found in California.

Mind of Harvard Student of This City Supposed to Have Been Affected When He Disappeared.

The family of William Scollay Whitwell, a former student at Harvard University, where he was prominent in athletic circles, and whose home is at 37 West Eleventh Street, has just received word from San Antonio, Cal., to the effect that the young man has been found there living the life of a hermit. This is the first news of Mr. Whitwell that his family has had since his disappearance on the 26th of last February.

In the Yale-Harvard football game last year Whitwell played the position of guard on Harvard. He received a slight injury during the game, from which he is said not to have fully recovered. Extra hard study to which he was subjected at the close of the football season is also said to have slightly affected his mind.

In February Whitwell's father, Dr. W. S. Whitwell, the proprietor of the Riverview Sanitarium, was taken ill at his home, and a message was sent to Young Whitwell to return home. Whitwell prepared at once for his return, and told his roommate, Matthew Hale, that he was going to see his father.

The last seen of him was as he left the boat on arriving at New York. He did not go to his father's house or to the house of any friend, and after a few days his family notified the police of his disappearance and asked them to look for him. His family also started an independent search, which they kept up until a few weeks ago, and Harvard students, clubbing together, looked for him in every place in which it was likely that he might be.

Dr. Whitwell spared no expense in looking for his boy until the middle of April, when he was taken ill at his sanitarium and died. Although Mrs. Whitwell gave up the search, she still believed her son to be alive, and that he would some time return to her home. She is now in Sullivan County, where she has been spending the Summer.

According to the reports received by the family, young Whitwell was found in an almost starving condition on the outskirts of San Antonio. The Whitwells had formerly lived in San Francisco, and a hope was entertained that he would be found in that vicinity, so the search was pushed vigorously there.

Whitwell, when found, at first refused to return to his family, but after some of his friends had urged him to give up the life he was leading he consented to return. There is said to be no reason why he should not return to his mother.

Whitwell was an accomplished musician, having studied for two years at Munich, where he also pursued a course in architecture.

COINCIDENCE OF CASUALTIES.

Two Boys Far Apart Meet with the Same Kind of Unusual Fatality.

Dr. Krauskopf, Ambulance Surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, was called last night to attend two boys who had met with exactly the same kind of unusual accident in distantly separated homes.

At 223 East Ninety-seventh Street, a tenement, the stairs run spirally around an open well upward to the roof from the first floor entrance. At 132 One Hundred and Nineteenth Street there is another staircase of like build.

At 5 o'clock in the evening Nuncio Asolonio, ten years old, playing in the hall outside of his home on the third floor of the Ninety-seventh Street house, fell over the banister down the well to the ground floor. He received a fracture of the skull.

An hour later George Chinley, playing on the third floor of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street house, fell through the well to the ground floor. He died instantly of a fractured skull.

Dr. Krauskopf says Asolonio has a chance to live.

HELD FOR SILK ROBBERY.

Three Men Accused of Mysterious Thefts from a Firm.

Magistrate Ommen yesterday held Edward Diesen of 305 West Twenty-second Street, Frank Stearns of 205 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Newell W. Sawyer of 201 West Twenty-seventh Street in $1,500 bail each on a charge of larceny.

It is alleged that the trio stole silk to the value of $242 from Ashley & Bailey, 111 Spring Street. Dwight Ashley of the firm is authority for the statement that merchandise to the value of several thousands of dollars has been stolen recently in a mysterious manner, as neither doors nor windows showed traces of having been tampered with. According to the detectives Diesen has been convicted of highway robbery.

SAYS FRIEND ROBBED HIM.

Old Diamond Miner Causes Arrest of Man He Has Known for Many Years.

Frank Cook, fifty-five years old, of 208 Court Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by two Brooklyn Central Office detectives on charges made by Joseph Whyte, eighty-two years old, with whom Cook had been friendly for many years. The charge was that Cook had taken $2,376.96 from the older man's pocket.

Whyte went to the diamond fields of South Africa when he was a young man, and amassed a fortune. Fifteen years ago he returned to this country. His home is at 118 Willoughby Street. On Aug. 24, after making up his mind to go to Ireland, where he has relatives, Whyte went to the Brooklyn Savings Bank and drew the amount which he says was taken from him.

The old man is rather feeble, and had gone only a short distance on his way home when he met Cook, who offered to assist. When they reached there Whyte lay down on a couch and fell asleep, Cook taking a seat near by. When Whyte awoke Cook had gone, and he asserts that he found that his money was gone also.

When Cook was arrested last night and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station he protested his innocence, saying that he did not know that Whyte had any money.

STEAM LIGHTER BURNED.

The M. Moran, lime Laden, Destroyed at Her Dock.

The steam lighter M. Moran, owned by the Rockwall Plaster Company, caught fire last night at her moorings at the foot of Twenty-fourth Avenue, Bath Beach. Engineer Matthew Morgan discovered the fire about 10 o'clock, and two alarms were promptly sent in, for the lighter lay close to two lumber yards.

In answering the call, Joseph H. O'Neil of Hook and Ladder No. 153 was dashed against a lumber pile and injured about the body. With Morgan, who was burned about the head, he was taken to the Coney Island Hospital, and then sent home.

The lighter was loaded with 8,000 barrels of lime, and the loss was placed at $5,000.

FIRE ON CHICAGO ELEVATED.

Flaming Car Causes Passengers to Walk Track to Station.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Fire in the motor car of a train on the Metropolitan Elevated inconvenienced the thousands of patrons of that road this morning by completely paralyzing the service for more than an hour.

Trains on the Douglas Park and Garfield Park branches were blocked west to the Laflin Street station, and on the Logan Square and Humboldt Park lines the congestion extended to Marshfield Avenue. Many of the passengers left the cars and walked along the elevated structure to the nearest stations.

The fire, which was caused by uncovered wires under the floor of the motor car, gained headway before the passengers became aware of their danger, having developed rapidly because of the oil under the floor.

Illegal Fish Peddlers Raided.

About 100 members of the various Sea Food Associations picketed the west side yesterday afternoon to enforce the section of the Sanitary Code prohibiting the sale of fish from wagons or from the front of butchershops. A committee called upon Capt. Ferris at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and asked him to enforce the section in "Paddy's Market," held every Saturday in Ninth Avenue at about Thirty-third Street. The Captain detailed men to the work, and effectively cleared out every fish peddler from the score of wagons in the line at the curb.

Scooped Alligator in Crab Net.

Frederick Voigt of Central Avenue, near Lincoln Street, Jersey City, went crabbing in the Hackensack River with a big drop net Friday, but caught none. At the last cast of the net he hauled up an alligator nearly three feet in length. The little saurian proved ugly when landed in the boat, and Mr. Voigt was obliged to hit him on the head with an oar to quiet him. He now reposes in a tank built expressly for him, and seems to be happy.

Is Hotel Majestic's Owner.

Jacob Rothschild, who on his return from Europe suggested in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that the tip problem might be solved on the Continental plan of pooling gratuities, is not, as was inadvertently stated in THE TIMES, the manager of the Hotel Majestic, but the owner of the property.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Beginning September 1, Our Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 6.00 P. M., Including Saturdays.

We are opening daily our Fall Importations of Novelty Dress Fabrics, Hats, Skirts, &c.

Dress Fabrics—Choice Novelties in Camel's Hair Zibeline, latest styles; English Nub Suitings in new combinations of black ground, with White, Red, Greene, Brown and Blue mixtures. Scotch Cheviots in various shadings of Gray, Tan, Brown, Castor, Blue and Oxford. Broadcloth in all the new shades and Black; also a complete line of evening colors.

Ladies' Tailored Walking Suits
Brown and Greene mixtures—three-quarter length coat plaited—skirt side plaited effect. Special at..... $19.00

Walking Skirts—A large assortment in a variety of mixtures and plain colors, at.....$4.98, $5.50 and upward

Silk Petticoats—Our regular $6.00 taffeta silk Petticoat, made with extra dust ruffle of same material, in a variety of colors; also black; special sale at..... $4.98

A number of sample Petticoats, made of the finest taffeta silk in odd shades, trimmed with lace and ruching, will be offered at a great reduction; regularly sold at $30.00; special at..... $13.75

An Extraordinary Sale of Rugs.—4th Floor.

Best quality Smyrna Rugs, in rich Oriental colorings.
Size 12 ft. by 9 ft., formerly $31.00; now..... $22.50
Size 10½ ft. by 7½ ft., formerly $23.50; now..... $15.50
Size 9 ft. by 6 ft., formerly $14.00; now..... $9.85

All Wool Art Squares, Best Grade.
9x9 ft., $4.95; value $7.00; 9x12 ft., $6.50; value $8.75.
1,000 Rugs, various grades and sizes, at 1-3 less than usual

Our Mail Order Department will serve you promptly.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Entrances on three thoroughfares.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Lyons Silks.

Taffeta and Poult de Soie Impression, Faille Messaline, Messalinette, Satin Velour au Sabre.
Panne Imprimé Breitschwanz, Taffeta Barré Peluche, Natte, Damas Ombré.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Gazes and Crêpes.

Moussaline Broché, Gaze Impression.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM BARGAINS.

Still more room must be made in our Dining-room floors for new Autumn designs, so even reduced factory prices have another cut.

CHINA CLOSETS, $45 to $225,
(former prices, $60 to $265)
EXTENSION TABLES, $60 to $120,
(former prices, $85 to $150)
SIDEBOARDS, $60 to $300,
(former prices, $90 to $375)

Mahogany, English Brown Oak, and Golden Oak. Also great reductions in Mahogany Dining Chairs and Side Tables.

Special Dining-Room Carpets—
WILTON VELVET, $1.50 per yard.

The correct footing for the artistic furniture you always get when you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.

Factories 505 to 515 West 32d St.

BIG COAL SHIPMENT STARTS.

Five Million Bushels Go South from Pittsburg, Though Rivers Are Falling.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—On a stage of water that makes navigation of coal fleets a difficult task, nearly 5,000,000 bushels of coal started for Southern ports to-day. Before the last boat started on its journey the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers had begun to fall at a rapid rate, and unless other tributaries of the Ohio are putting out a good stage, many of the tows may be compelled to tie up before reaching Cincinnati. In the shipment that was sent out to-day were 244 barges, 44 coal boats, and 8 flats, making a total of 296 pieces, carrying 4,840,000 bushels of coal.

This is one of the heaviest August shipments ever made from this port.

COTTON IN BRITISH GUIANA.

English Movement to Re-establish the Industry in the Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department is informed that in England the question of re-embarking in the cultivation of cotton in British Guiana is receiving serious consideration. It is said that the country is admirably adapted for cotton growing, and that formerly there were 400 cotton estates, which exported 10,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. The principal drawback to the adoption of cotton cultivation on a large scale is the scarcity of reliable labor; but as there is great lack of employment for women of the peasant class and growing country lads, cotton picking would prove a blessing to such people.

A cotton growers' association has been started in Berbice to encourage the industry, and the Commissioner of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies is giving the enterprise the weight of his support. Besides all this, the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, with a view to assisting in the development of cotton planting in the West Indies and British Guiana, have placed at the disposal of the British Cotton Growing Association free tickets to the representatives who visit those parts with a view to the establishment of plantations or the encouragement of the industry.

HELD FOR KILLING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Bowers of San Francisco Charged with Administering Arsenic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Martin Bowers and her sister, Mrs. C. C. Sutton, are being held by the police of this city in connection with the death of Mrs. Bowers's husband, who died Tuesday last, apparently from arsenical poisoning.

It is alleged that after the death of her husband Mrs. Bowers withdrew several thousand dollars from a bank and deposited it in another concern in her own name, and that she and her husband had quarreled recently because of the attentions paid her by another man.

At the Coroner's inquest a drug clerk testified that prior to the death of Bowers Mrs. Sutton had purchased arsenic. Both women protest that they are innocent.

Fatally Stricken in His Office.

Hiram L. Tracy, manager, at 85 Liberty Street, was stricken with apoplexy in his chair at his office yesterday morning and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died in the afternoon. Mr. Tracy was sixty-three years old and married. His home was at Roselle, N. J. His wife was unable to reach his bedside before he passed away.

Oriental Rugs.

To make room for our new importations we will offer rare inducements in

India, Persian & Turkish Carpets

in a variety of sizes and colorings, suitable for parlor, library and dining room.

—Also—

150 Fine Antique Shirvans at **$22.00.**

125 Kurdistans at **$18.00.**

115 Guenje and Karabagh Rugs at **$13.50 to $16.50.**

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, August 30, 1903.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP MADE

Emile Berliner of Washington Says He Has Invented One.

Asserts It Has Been Flown with Success—An Aeroplane Built on the Buzzard Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Emile Berliner of this city, well known as a scientist and the inventor of the microphone or loose contact telephone transmitter, the gramophone, and other important inventions, announces he has devised an aeroplane which has successfully maintained itself in flight.

Over thirty years ago he took up the idea of the aeroplane, and urged that by means of the compression of air in front of the slanting sails and a motor to push the machine forward it was possible to sustain weight in the air and for man to fly. Eighteen years ago he made a large model embodying his ideas, but it failed to work.

Since Prof. Langley began his recent aeroplane experiments Mr. Berliner has again taken up the old study of his youth, and has been flying out on one of the suburban roads an aeroplane built on the buzzard plan. Mr. Berliner makes the deduction from the flight of birds that they are upheld by compressed air in front of and under their wings, and that by the action of the tail feathers or the rear flight feathers of the wings they are propelled forward and guided.

In other words, he classes the flight of birds and kites together, and says that only the addition of a motor run by an engine or by human muscle is necessary to solve the problem.

The Berliner aeroplane is made of aluminum and tinplate with rods of oak and metal tubing. The whole machine is ten feet wide by fourteen long. Wheels are employed to facilitate the start, which is made from the ground and without any propelling force or trackway.

Mr. Berliner starts his machine with a push of his hand, and as he does so ignites a skyrocket, which affords the needed horizontal propulsion. The machine, he says, is able to lift itself and maintain even horizontal flight for a distance of fifty or more feet. The sails are formed arch-shaped, so as to compress air, and at the rear are tails, which catch the air current and lift the weight upward.

The inventor estimates the buoyancy as one pound for every square foot of sail surface, and says that with sufficient propulsive force he can raise this to two pounds to the square foot. He has been assisted in his work on the model by his son, who is a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a student at the McKinley School of Technology here.

The greatest problem Mr. Berliner finds is in the construction of the tail wings. He thinks they should be made of overlapping steel blades capable of contracting and expanding their aggregate surface similar to the action of the tail of a bird.

The main sails are constructed on the parachute plan, so that in case of accident in mid-air the occupant of the machine would sail down safely and alight without injury. Two sails, made 7 by 12, would be enough, Mr. Berliner believes, for a successful flying machine capable of carrying a man weighing 150 pounds.

Langley's Aerodrome Not Damaged.

WIDEWATER, Va., Aug. 29.—Prof. Manley stated to-day that no damage had been done to Prof. Langley's aerodrome in the storm last night. He said the inventor would remain down the river, indicating that with good weather conditions a launching will be attempted early next week. The sunken naphtha launch and the float were recovered to-day. The boat was not greatly damaged.

FRAUDS IN POTTERY WARE.

New York Dealers Accused of Buying Defective Specimens and "Doctoring."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Stirred to action by frauds which have been practiced upon them by dealers in other cities, notably by those of the east side, New York, the pottery manufacturers of Trenton have decided to take radical action to put an end to the "doctoring" of "seconds" and "thirds" of ceramic ware to the end that such stock may be sold on an unsuspecting public as high-grade products and at a price which defies honest competition.

It is claimed that the New York dealers have been buying large quantities of the defective ware and by a secret process have been making the ware look like "firsts." Some cheap but pretty decorations complete the deception. Then the worst of all the fraudulent practices is committed in the placing on this "doctored" ware of the private stamp of some reputable manufacturer.

The deceptive ware, being sold at a price somewhat lower than the best grades, finds a ready market, and at the same time nets a handsome profit for the unscrupulous dealers. The deception is soon discovered, however, after the articles are put in use for they crumble, crack, and sometimes fall entirely to pieces. Then the buyer condemns the maker whose trademark is on the back, and likewise criticises the whole of American ceramics.

In order to overcome this fraudulent practice it is proposed to gather all the "seconds" and "thirds" into some central market, probably in New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia. Then it will only be sold to such dealers as can be relied upon to dispose of it in a legitimate way without doctoring or dressing up in any manner. In this way it would be impossible to deceive the buying public and at the same time the interests of the manufacturers would be fully protected.

$1,500,000 GOES ASTRAY.

St. Paul Man Says He Left Missing Bonds in Vault Sixteen Years.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29.—An envelope, said to contain Government bonds and copper mining stocks valued at $1,500,000, which Joseph Picard says he placed in a vault at the State Capitol sixteen years ago for safekeeping, cannot be found.

Picard's father, Joseph Picard, a wealthy Frenchman, died in Canada sixteen years ago, and, according to the story related by the son, placed in his hands just before his death an envelope which he was instructed not to open until he was twenty-one years old. He disobeyed the injunction and opened the envelope, which he found to contain Government bonds valued at $1,000,000 and copper mining stock worth $500,000. This envelope, Picard says, he resealed and took to the Capitol, where he asked the officials to place it in a vault for him for safe keeping.

The officials are inclined to discredit the story, although some of the vaults in the building have been searched for the missing papers, which have not been found.

SHORT CUT TO LONG BRANCH.

New Bridge Over the Raritan Will Save Twenty-five Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The completion of the county bridge over the Raritan River between Perth Amboy and South Amboy will shorten the route for automobiles and carriages from New York to Long Branch and other New Jersey coast resorts more than twenty-five miles. It is expected that the structure will be ready for use about Oct. 30 next.

It is now necessary to make a detour to New Brunswick, twelve miles from this city, in order to get across the river.

Three trolley companies are fighting for franchises over the bridge. The Raritan Traction Company has the right of way over the Perth Amboy approach. The tracks of the Middlesex and Somerset Company at South Amboy must be crossed by any other company seeking to cross the bridge from the South. The Central Jersey holds franchises from South Amboy to Matawan and Keyport. It recently received permission to cross the county bridge over Cheesequakes Creek.

GEN. OLIVER TAKES OFFICE.

Assistant Secretary of War Will Act as Secretary, Mr. Root Being Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of New York, who succeeds Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, was formally inducted into office to-day and assumed his new duties. Gen. Oliver was attended by Col. Sanger, who presented the chiefs of the various civil divisions of the War Department to his successor, and subsequently the officers of the army on duty at the department were presented to the new assistant. These officers appeared in uniform, headed by Lieut. Gen. Young.

Col. Sanger left the city to-day for his home in New York. Gen. Oliver will be Acting Secretary of War until the return of Secretary Root or the qualification of that official's successor in the event of separation from the department before his return from Europe.

The organization of the general staff relieves the Assistant Secretary of much routine labor that previously required his attention. The Secretary is also relieved of many matters relating to the army and its personnel that were under his exclusive jurisdiction before the general staff was created, and while the Secretary is made the immediate representative of the Commander in Chief, and as such may issue orders to the army through the Chief of Staff, it is reasonably certain that the Acting Secretary will not be called upon often to take the initiative in matters relating to the military administration of the army.

The Chief of Staff and his associates, Gens. Corbin and Carter, are well qualified to look after all purely military matters and shape the work for the formal approval of the Secretary.

A MAINE BANK LOOTED.

Cracksmen Terrorize the Inhabitants of a Town.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The Brewer Savings Bank, situated in Brewer, just across the river from this place, was broken into by burglars at an early hour this morning. After securing the money from the vault, the robbers fled. They obtained but $800, as the Brewer Bank had deposited most of its money with a Bangor institution for greater safety.

The burglars worked nearly a half hour, firing three or four charges, the last at 1:57 A. M., before gaining entrance to the vault. During this time a number of Brewer people, who were aroused by the first explosion, watched the men from across the street, making no attempt to molest them, because of their guns. One man who shouted was deliberately fired upon.

When the robbers left the bank they retreated under cover of their guns, firing a dozen shots. They also exchanged fire with Bangor policemen who tried to intercept them as they crossed the bridge to this city, but apparently no one was hit.

The entire police force of Bangor, assisted by the Sheriff of Penobscot County, with a force of deputies, at once started in pursuit, armed with rifles and revolvers. The forenoon passed without encounter between the searchers and the robbers, but information was received that four men had been seen driving furiously from Bangor toward Hampden early in the day. The information came from the watchman employed at Lowell & Engel's Mill, in East Hampden. The watchman knew nothing of the bank robbery at the time, but he supposed that the men were horse thieves, and later he reported the matter to the police.

It was rumored this afternoon that the robbers were dodging the Sheriff's posse in the woods beyond Bangor, but the report has not as yet been confirmed.

It is believed that the cracksmen were not experts, though a kit of burglars' tools was found in the railroad yard through which they fled.

LENTZ DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Tells Why He Could Not Be a Boss, and About His Recent Nomination for Sheriff of Essex.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Major Carl Lentz seized the opportunity last night's meeting of the Republican County Committee afforded him to answer those who have criticised his conduct of party affairs as Chairman of the committee.

Secretary John S. Gibson, a rival candidate for the Chairmanship, has accused Major Lentz of running the party despotically, of forcing nominations, and of using its machinery for the profit, political and otherwise, of his friends and himself.

In his speech of defense last night the Major attempted to show how it is impossible for him to be the "boss" his critics accuse him of being. He said the Republican Party has always conducted its primaries in the way the new primary law requires, except as to the filing of petitions and the direct voting for ward candidates. It was impossible, he declared, for the Chairman to control the primaries because they are managed by men in charge of the several districts. He cannot even control those in his own district, he said. To control them all he would have to do the work on election day of every member of the committee in the 178 districts of the county. And as to influencing them—well, everybody knew that the committeemen are as honorable men as can be found in the State.

Then he went on to tell how all the men opposing him are office holders, themselves the beneficiaries of the primaries they accuse him of controlling, and finally talked of the convention, which, his critics say, he forced to give him the nomination for Sheriff last Fall.

"I never spoke to a delegate," he said, "and the convention was composed of the finest gentlemen in the county, gentlemen who would not take orders from me or any one else."

He did not explain why, then, they selected him as the candidate.

FIRE IN A TUNNEL.

Burning Stratum of Coal Stops Traffic on Tennessee Railway.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Fire has been raging for two days in the Craigen tunnel on the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western, and all traffic west of the tunnel is being routed East via Bristol, over the Virginia and Southwestern.

All efforts to subdue the flames have been futile, and heat and smoke are pouring out of both ends of the tunnel. It is supposed that the fire was caused by ignition of a stratum of coal in the tunnel.

WAR ON SHORE MOSQUITOS.

Rumson Road, N. J., Residents to Make a Crude Oil Attack on Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 29.—The death knell to the mosquito along the North Jersey coast between Rumson Neck and Little Silver was sounded to-day at a meeting held at the clubhouse of the Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

The Monmouth Beach Protective Association, of which Col. William Barbour is President, and the "Skeeter" Committee of Seabright, composed of W. A. Street, E. D. Adam, and W. E. Strong of New York, who own country homes on the Rumson Road, decided to unite forces, raise a fund, and begin permanent work at once. Temporary work has been done this Summer by Eugene Winship, who has used sixty barrels of crude oil on the infested places, with excellent results. Permanent work will be in the ditching of the low places, especially near the bathing places.

Prof. J. B. Smith, the State Entomologist, talked on mosquito extermination to the conferrees.

VIEWS OF PEACE UNION

Opposes Lynching, Race Prejudice, and the War Game.

Calls Manoeuvres Farcical and Expensive and Objects to Army and Navy Increase.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 29.—With the closing session of the Universal Peace Union to-day public announcement was made of the "convictions" adopted by the union.

The first conviction is to the effect that the duty of the hour is to overcome all conditions that make war possible, by teaching the principles of peace and arbitration in schools and universities, by practicing them in everyday life, and by multiplying courts of arbitration.

The second is that "the more the military is pampered and strengthened the more the civil is weakened; and we view with alarm the increase of the army and navy, the building of battleships for Turkey and other foreign Governments with all the improvements of American genius, the farcical and expensive playing of naval battles on the coast of Maine, and the unrestricted sale of firearms.

"Third—That lynching is a monstrous peacebreaker, and we call upon State and National legislation to take early and united action upon its suppression. Let the individuals composing the mobs set a good example of purity themselves and give their time to educating and uplifting the ignorant and depraved. Let the courts insure speedy, certain and impartial trials and pity and curative treatment take the place of hate and vengeance. If there be uncontrollable passions in the depraved victim of lynching, there is a remedy which medical skill may well be called upon to heal, as it would any other diseased condition.

"Fourth—That race hatred and prejudice is an offense against the Creator, is intensified selfishness and egotism and a menace to peace which refined and enlightened manhood will not permit, and the negro and any other race, by industry, morality, education, and character will by time remove.

"Fifth—That there should be some united plan and action to prevent the petty jealousies and disagreements in Governments from growing into National and international contentions and wars, and that newspapers should not be warmakers by being sensational and unwarranted newsmongers.

"Sixth—That the facility of intercommunication of one nation with another makes one family, enlarges the sphere and increases the duty of a common humanity, and the province of a peacemaker is to know no State boundaries or racial distinctions in freely criticising and correcting wrong and relieving oppression and suffering.

"Seventh—We are convinced that a grave mistake has been made by the drifting of our shipbuilding from merchantmen to battleships, and accounts for the steady decline in the tonnage of the merchant marine."

The eighth conviction is for an international relief fund to afford immediate relief of suffering following disasters. The ninth advocates co-operative feeling and concessions to avoid strikes and lockouts.

The tenth favors a peace conference to be called by the President every four years, looking to the prevention of war. The eleventh and closing conviction is that this country and England, which by force of arms have conquered weaker nations, should make reparation by the introduction of the best of their institutions and the gifts of liberty and independence.

The union recommends an appeal to all nations to set aside by legislation at least 1 per cent. of their annual appropriations for a permanent peace fund to be expended under direction of The Hague International Arbitration Court.

The election of officers concluded the business side of the annual gathering, and the rest of the day, until final adjournment, was taken up with addresses. Miss Anita Trueman of New Haven spoke on "The Hope of Peace." Mrs. Wilbur F. Copeland of Straight Edge, N. Y., had for her topic "Health and Domestic Peace."

At the afternoon session addresses were delivered, and after a general discussion final adjournment was taken.

Dr. Alexander Irvine of the People's Church, New Haven, delivered an address on "Some Personal Experiences in a Christian (?) War," describing his experiences in the Soudan while serving in the British Army.

In the concluding address William M. Parry of Newark, N. J., took a bright view of the world's outlook for peace. "The reign of peace," said Mr. Parry, "is soon to be superseded by the reign of law. The most potent reason is the establishment of The Hague court, which offers a speedy and definite settlement of all difficulties. Grander than the battles of old will be the arbitration of the future."

ARRESTED 4,000 TRAMPS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Detective with a Stirring Record Lying at the Point of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 29.—Living in the shadow of death is Dennis Frawley, the noted Pennsylvania Railroad detective. Armed men are constantly coming this way seeking his life, because the word has been passed along the line that "Frawley, the hobo catcher, must be put away." The cause of all this animosity is Frawley's activity putting away dangerous characters from the Pennsylvania Railroad for the past six years.

Frawley was commissioned a "railroad detective" by ex-Gov. Voorhees, and his jurisdiction extends to the uttermost parts of the State, wherever a railroad is operated.

Frawley is a mild-mannered man, modest and unassuming, but is absolutely devoid of fear. He has had desperate encounters with the most lawless characters that drift up and down the Pennsylvania Railroad, beating their way and getting food, clothing, and money by stealing. For the ill will these men bear Frawley, his life is sought, and hardly a week passes that an attempt is not made to kill him.

Only last week Frawley was shot while attempting to arrest a negro named Henry White. The apparently charmed life that the man possesses seems to have saved him. The bullet passed through his left arm, struck a rib, and glancing downward, passed into his hip. The duel was a desperate one. The participants were only ten feet apart, and eleven shots were exchanged, the negro shooting to kill while Frawley aimed to maim. Finally a ball from Frawley's gun struck the negro in the leg and he ran. Frawley was seriously wounded, and his friends took him to a hospital, where the wound was dressed. The surgeons ordered the man to bed, but Frawley, refusing, dressed himself and went out of the hospital and spent the whole night looking for the negro, whom he believed was too badly wounded to crawl far. Frawley did not find his assailant.

Walking along Chambers Street, two years ago, Frawley saw a notorious tramp known as "King Hobo." The man was annoying a little girl. Frawley jumped to the rescue and the powerful hobo commenced to strangle him.

Frawley in falling with the hobo managed to pull his revolver and the tramp went to the hospital with two bullet holes in his body. One night he escaped from his nurses, but the exposure caused his death after Frawley had recaptured him the next day.

Frawley nearly went to his grave a year ago when he had a desperate fight with a negro tramp known as the "Cuban Giant" near Elizabeth. The detective was cut in a dozen places but he hung on to his man and landed him in jail. A week later he walked into a nest of hobos back of the Interstate fair grounds and was again badly cut, but he succeeded in bringing to justice two of his assailants.

Four thousand tramps have been arrested by Frawley since he has been doing police duty on the railroad, and many of them have been much sought after as notorious criminals. Two months ago Frawley found three well-known Post Office thieves in a box car and although the men put up plausible tales Frawley took them in and they proved to be Charles Curtis, William Levine, and Samuel Macker, men whom the Postal authorities have been after for robbing Post Offices in Burlington and Ocean Counties.

Sterling, the negro who afterward confessed to killing Prof. Roy Wilson White of Philadelphia and was hanged for the crime, was caught by Frawley three years ago, after the man had successfully eluded the police for weeks. John McKinney, a professional hobo, has been arrested by Frawley fifty-two times, and says that he has been in America twenty years and Frawley is the only man who has succeeded in making him work.

In addition to the salary which the railroad pays Frawley, he gets fifty cents for every arrest followed by conviction. As Frawley's daily haul is often over fifteen men he is getting a good thing out of the job, but the danger is so great that no one is lying awake nights scheming for the job.

"People find a good deal of fault with me," said Frawley to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day. "They think that I arrest these men for the sake of the 50 cents, but that is not so. In the first place, I am employed by the railroad company to keep the line clear from trespassers, and I am trying to do my duty. I don't arrest every man whom I find stealing a ride. If I think he is a decent fellow and in hard luck I let him go. If he wants work I help him to get it. A few weeks ago I found a man and his wife stealing a ride. The woman was masquerading in male attire. I had them locked up, but the Judge dismissed them. The man deserted the woman, and I found a place for her to work. In a few days the man came back looking for his wife and I got him a job. I don't like to arrest old men. They are generally unfortunate fellows who have seen better days, and are not 'ornery' as a rule. But some of the young fellows who come over the line are as desperate a lot of fellows as the jailbirds I pick up now and then. Two weeks ago I caught a fourteen-year-old boy who carried a loaded revolver. He was locked up, and while in jail wrote a letter to a boy in Newark telling him that I had arrested him. The friend wrote back: 'I'm sorry for you, but you ought to have plugged the big brute before letting him take you in.' Before the boy left jail he told one of the prisoners that he would come this way again looking for my hide.

"This work is not pleasant, but some one must do it. There is a living in it for me, and I have got the nerve to do the job. I am not troubled with any one trying to get my job away from me. In the last two months I have had more trouble with negroes than ever before. They seem to be becoming more independent every day, and are ready to fight whenever they see me coming. This class of tramps used to carry knives and razors, but nowadays they are armed with revolvers, and they don't hesitate to draw them at the drop of the hat and to shoot as well. I am at a disadvantage in dealing with hobos because they all know me by sight or have heard me described, so when the trains pull in at the coal chutes just out of Trenton, the hobos are looking for me.

"It is my duty to go into the empty freight cars when all trains are at a standstill, and if a man is laying for me he has almost a sure chance for my life if he hits me the first shot. If he fails in the first shot I have as good a chance as he, as I have always thrown my lamp at the shooter. This means that the lamp will go out and leave us both in darkness. They may kill me some day, but I hope to give them a fight to the last."

POWERS IS CONDEMNED.

Kentucky Jury Finds Him Guilty, with Death Penalty.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 29.—The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of Gov. William Goebel, in January, 1900, closed shortly before noon to-day with the extreme penalty of hanging for the distinguished prisoner, who had been in the penitentiary for three years on life sentence. The verdict of the jury, "guilty, and the punishment of death," was brought into court at 11:20 to-day.

Several hundred people crowded the court room when the verdict was read, and the most intense silence prevailed. The jury was polled, and each man declared the verdict of guilty to be his finding. Powers sat unmoved while his attorneys asked for time to make a motion for a new trial.

Arthur Goebel, the brother of the victim, and a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, who has spent his time and fortune for over three years in the prosecution of those accused of being in a conspiracy to kill his brother, broke down from the strain upon hearing the verdict.

Special Judge Robbins this afternoon formally overruled a motion for the granting of a new trial to Powers. He then passed the sentence of death upon him. After a declaration of the prisoner, "I am not guilty, Judge," the court fixed Nov. 25 as the day for the execution. The attorneys for the defendant secured the granting of an appeal for the case to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and, if unsuccessful, they may try to get the United States Supreme Court to take the case under consideration.

Powers was immediately removed to the Scott County Jail, to be held there pending the appeal of his case to the higher courts.

A telegram from Indianapolis states that ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor said: "This verdict affects me very much. I cannot say a word."

Powers had been convicted twice before this being the third trial in which the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty against him. On his previous trials he escaped with a sentence of life imprisonment, as the evidence was not sufficiently strong against him to lead the jury to inflict the extreme penalty. All three of the trials were held at Georgetown, and in each of them he had the assistance of the most able lawyers who could be procured.

The last trial was distinguished by the fact that Powers addressed the jury on his own behalf, and, in a long review of the case, showed himself to be a very competent attorney, while his eloquence in pleading for his life astounded those who had watched him carefully in the past trials of the case.

Powers had nothing to say regarding the verdict except to express his surprise that such a result could be reached from the evidence presented, and to announce that he would take an appeal and continue the case to the court of last resort.

When Powers secured his former new trials a majority of the Judges of the Appellate Court were Republicans, but the court is now composed of Democratic Judges. Powers is regarded as a strong man. He was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket headed by W. S. Taylor for Governor, in 1899, but served only a few months, as all the State offices were contested by the candidates on the Democratic ticket, headed by William Goebel.

The former trials of Powers were before Judge James E. Cantrill of this city, but he was barred from sitting this time, and Gov. Beckham appointed Judge Robbins.

Chicago's First Message from Lake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The first wireless telegram ever sent to Chicago from Lake Michigan has been delivered to President James H. Graham of the Graham & Morton line. Dispatched from the steamer City of Milwaukee twenty-five miles from shore, the message was received at the station in the tower of the Montgomery Ward Building two hours before the City of Milwaukee steamed into port. When the City of Chicago, bound for St. Joseph, met the City of Milwaukee they conversed freely at a distance of five miles, and it was agreed that the Milwaukee should try to get communication with the Chicago station.

To Call Cabinet Officers to Account.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Civil Service Commission has decided to ask for a conference with the executive departments which have not carried into effect the executive order of July, 1902, requiring the registration of all laborers. So far the State, War, and Navy Departments and the Department of Justice have failed to comply with the order, and the commission will take the matter up with the heads of these departments during the Fall.

To Repair the Massachusetts, $42,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A report has been received at the Navy Department from the commandant of the navy yard at New York saying that an examination of the Massachusetts since she had been in dry dock shows that it will cost $42,000 to repair the damages which she recently sustained near Bar Harbor.

Highwaymen Hold Up Street Car.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—An electric car on the San Pedro-Los Angeles line of the California Pacific Railway Company was held up about two miles south of the city limits last night and the crew and five passengers were robbed. The three armed highwaymen secured about $100 in cash and several watches. There was no resistance on the part of the crew or passengers, and no shooting by the highwaymen.

HOT LEADERSHIP FIGHTS

General Tammany Interest Centred in Anti-Devery Contest.

The Ninth the Only District Where Murphy Has Interfered—Mulqueen's Prospects Bright.

Renewed impetus has been given to the primary fights in all of the Tammany district organizations during the last week, through the impartiality that has been shown by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the Wigwam. From the outset he has let it be known that he would keep "hands off" in every district, except the Ninth, where he is making his fight against William S. Devery. With primary day but little more than two weeks away, on Sept. 15, and with lively contests on in five Assembly Districts, three of them being three-cornered affairs, district politics have progressed to a white heat, and Tammany Hall is being troubled with more internal dissensions than has been the case in some time.

Within the last week the Goodwin-Smith faction in the Ninth, which has the active backing of Charles F. Murphy, in the effort to elect Frank J. Goodwin to the leadership, started the district mass meetings with a banner raising, which Devery met with a cart-tail meeting. During this week meetings are scheduled for all over the district by both sides, and right up to the eve of the primaries the fight will be carried on. In view of the fact that he won last year against the two tickets, that of the Sheehan Democrats and that of the Goodwinites, Devery is confident of carrying the district this year, when his opposition is divided again. Alderman Frank L. Dowling is conducting an active, although quiet, campaign, and is believed to have the backing of the old Sheehan element to a large extent, while the remainder of the Sheehanites have gone to Devery.

Although last year the Sheehanites polled more votes than Goodwin, who ran last in a three-cornered fight, the Horatio Seymour Club element, which is backing Goodwin, professes to be confident of victory. It has the Inspectors and all the rest of the primary machinery in its hands, but the contest is by no means an easy one, and in his district fight at least Devery is generally regarded as the man most likely to pull through, but with the certainty that he will be denied admission to the Executive Committee at the Hall, just as was the case a year ago. Money is being freely spent throughout the district, and it will be the fiercest battleground in the city during the next two weeks.

Next to the Ninth District the most active fight in the districts is in the Nineteenth, where a three-cornered fight also is being carried on between John B. Sexton, present leader; James J. Hagan, for years his lieutenant, and Philip A. Morrison, a clerk of the Supreme Court. Both Hagan and Morrison charge each other with being "stalking horses" for Sexton, while Sexton emphaticaly denies that he is backing either candidate or that there is any understanding between them.

Charges are being bandied back and forth indiscriminately, and the three sides apparently are well organized. Mass meetings and cart-tail meetings are being held nightly, and at this time men well posted in the district hesitate to express an opinion as to what is going to happen when the votes are counted. There are 4,300 Democrats enrolled in the district, but not more than half of them vote at the primaries, on an average, and this is the doubtful element in the entire fight. The Sexton adherents, from the fact that Sexton is the present leader, are in control of the election machinery for the primaries.

Joseph F. Mulqueen's fight for re-election as leader in the Twenty-ninth District has taken on a very different appearance within the last two weeks, and there is practically no question now but that he will be elected over Thomas F. Rush, his only rival in the field. The statements from Charles F. Murphy to the effect that the Mulqueen organization, the Jackson Club, is the official organization of the district, and the giving to it, as a natural result, of the primary election machinery, settled the Rush assertion that Murphy was backing him in the fight, and also brought to Mulqueen's support the backing of the Navaho Club, which is the Delmour organization. The club has not yet officially declared for Mulqueen, owing to the illness of Delmour, which prevented him being at the club last week when such a declaration was to have been made. Nevertheless the club is solidly for Mulqueen, and an official declaration will be made during the early part of this week, according to the men in charge of the organization. This will clear the air entirely, and make the end of the contest a rather tame affair. There have been several important meetings in the district, however, within the last few days, including the big birthday party to Mulqueen on the part of his followers, and also a district parade and meeting of the Thomas McCarthy Association in the Manhattan Casino at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

Mulqueen was taken through the parade on a brilliantly lighted automobile, with red fire and fireworks all along the line of march, and then at the Casino he was fêted, taken from one end of the hall to the other, greeted as the leader, and promised support in the approaching election. Mulqueen has challenged Rush to meet him in joint debate, but so far nothing has come of it, and is not likely to now, in view of the conditions that have swung the contest into a practical certainty.

In the Thirty-first Assembly District there is a lively contest on among the Democrats who are opposing the election of Isaac A. Hopper to the district leadership, and this is three-cornered also. Hopper has the support of the Harlem Democratic Club, his headquarters, and also controls the election machinery. His opponents are Daniel O'Connell and Dr. Elias G. Levy, and between the two he looks for such a division of the opposition vote that victory will be assured. Meetings are nightly affairs, and the district is having its fill of politics, not alone because of the Democratic primary contest, but because the Republicans of the district also have a very lively time on their own hands.

Another Tammany fight on in the city is down in the First District, where Alderman Michael J. Kennedy is battling with Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn to wrest the control of affairs from him. Finn has been the leader for years, and with the control of the party machinery has rather the better of it at this time, but the contest is so nearly equal that the result is debatable.

The only remaining contest in the Democratic ranks is in the Twenty-third District, where Thomas F. McAvoy, the present leader and ex-Inspector of Police, is under fire from John J. Dooley, who is seeking the leadership. All Summer long these two clans have been fighting one another with chowder parties, outings, parades, and similar weapons of district warfare, but the McAvoy contingent, with the control of affairs at this time, has rather the better of the contest, although there, too, the ground is debatable.

A big fight was threatened earlier in the year in the Thirty-fourth District, on both sides of the Harlem River, but was temporarily averted. This district is divided, the leader on the north side being Eugene J. McGuire, while John Haveron is the leader on the south side. His sway long has been contested by the old leader, Percival E. Nagle, ex-Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, while August Moebus, formerly in control on the north side, threatened another fight against McGuire. However, the good offices of Charles F. Murphy succeeded in affecting a temporary settlement there. By this all sides, including John F. Cowan, who was injected into the fight this Summer, have named equal shares of the General Committee ticket nominations, and therefore the ticket will be elected without any fight at the primaries, all sides voting solidly. After the election of the General Committeemen, however, the fight is bound to be renewed when the committeemen meet to select their executive members. However, the entire contest has been effectually taken away from the primaries.

STRIFE AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Six Contests for District Leaderships—The Slater-Strasbourger Battle.

With the primary elections only two weeks off the Republican organization in Manhattan and the Bronx finds itself with six contests, these being in the First, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Assembly Districts, but of these the most warmly contested are in the Thirty-first and the Twenty-fifth.

Since ex-State Senator Samuel Scott Slater started his fight against the leadership of Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, now many months ago, the district has been the banner section in point of a contest, and charges and counter charges have been going back and forth with astonishing regularity. Rival clubs have been carrying on the fights and alliances with Democrats have been charged on both sides. However, with mass meetings and club meetings and cart-tail speeches running through each week the Strasbourger faction, with the election district machinery in its hands, has considerably the better of the situation, although the Slater men evolved the rather novel method of publishing a regular paper in the district to carry on the campaign of opposition.

In the Twenty-fifth District the fight has been smouldering for some time, but the surface work now is apparent. Alderman Herbert Parsons, with the backing of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, the former leader in the district, is making a contest for the leadership and seeking to oust Henry Birrell, the present incumbent. Both sides are making their fights from the same headquarters, in the Madison Square Republican Club in Broadway, next to the Victoria Hotel. All of the men on both sides are members of this club, and while the Birrell faction is making its campaign from the second floor, the Parsons men are sending out literature and making their fight from the third floor of the clubhouse.

One of the uncertain elements here is Charles A. Hess, for many years in control of the district affairs. For the first time in several years Hess has no ticket in the field, and at this late day is not thought likely to place any man in the fight. Both the Birrell and the Parsons factions are claiming his support, and the few votes which he still controls, but so far Hess has given no especial sign of interest in the controversy.

In the first district the leadership of Martin Healey is being contested by Edwin F. Merwin, the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, while in the Thirty-second Abraham Jordan, who came within sixty-five votes of defeating Isaac Newman, the leader, in last year's primaries, has renewed his activity. There has been no especial activity shown in either one of these contests, however. In the Twelfth district Jacob A. Newstadt is seeking the Republican leadership from John Stiebling, charging that he has allowed the Republican organization in the district to go by default and that it has run down to such an extent that the Republicans of the district amount to nothing.

George Hilliard, the leader in the Sixteenth and the Deputy Excise Commissioner of the State, is being fought by Samuel S. Koenig for much the same reasons, with the additional charge that he has allied himself with the Tammany leader in the district, ex-Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, who delivers whatever votes may be necessary. Hilliard also is charged with having given up his residence in the district.

LIQUOR MEN'S ATTACK ON LOW.

In a Letter Sent Broadcast They Declare His Nomination Would Be a Political Crime.

Following up their campaign against the re-election of Seth Low to be Mayor, the Campaign Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association yesterday sent out a letter protesting against his nomination, and copies were mailed to all of the members of the Fusion Conference Committee. In addition to that, stenographers were put to work preparing personal copies for other prominent Fusionists, and mailing printed copies to voters generally.

According to the plans, as announced, 300,000 copies of the letter will be mailed within the next week. Headquarters will be established on Monday in East Twenty-third Street, facing Madison Square. The letter in question is signed by the President of the committee, and recites that as Mr. Low is being proclaimed by the Republicans as being the only logical candidate for Mayor on the Fusion ticket, the organization deems it proper to take a decided stand, and declares that it merely is a ruse on the part of the Republicans to elect a friendly Mayor in a Democratic community. Then the letter continues as follows:

It is a well-known fact and one readily proved that the present City Administration takes its orders from Albany and Washington. The Governor of this State, whose election was accomplished by working the voting machines up the State overtime, and who was defeated in this city at the last election by 112,000, and the President of the United States, who, when he was a candidate for Mayor some years ago, received about 58,000 votes out of about 214,000, demand the nomination of Mr. Low and other county politicians, are very anxiously clamoring for the success of the Fusion cause, with a Republican at the head of the ticket.

It is nothing less than a political crime to try and Republicanize this Democratic city by crooked and corrupt methods, and thereby strengthen the Republican State and National machines. It is clear to my mind that the Governor wants to pay Mr. Low a political debt. Under a false pretense that he (the Governor) wanted to have a 1,000-ton barge canal constructed, the high-license bill was passed, under which one-half of the excise money collected here is sent up the State to reward the Republican country districts, where it is possible for a township of 900 inhabitants to cast 800 Republican votes. This law robs our City Treasury and the taxpayers of about $5,000,000 annually, as over $10,000,000 are collected here to be divided. When the Mayor of this city was asked by a delegation of respectable tradesmen to protest against this unjust measure, he lacked the moral courage to raise his voice in opposition to the Governor's pet measure. At that time, clothed in his mantle of purity and holiness, he would not receive the delegation, but in a letter to them stated that "persistent rumors" reached his ears that the saloon men paid blackmail or tribute to the members of his police force. Can you imagine such a cowardly subterfuge?

ATTITUDE OF SHEEHAN MEN.

Greater New York Democracy's Action Regarding Low Is Not Taken Seriously.

At the various political headquarters yesterday there was a disposition to take very lightly the action of the Greater New York Democracy on the night before, when the Executive Committee of that organization decided to urge the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor while indorsing and praising the Low administration.

Two years ago the Sheehanites threatened to go over to Tammany Hall in a body if Low were nominated, and yet when the nomination was made they supported the ticket. Republicans yesterday pointed out that the Greater New York Democracy had been very careful to assert that it would abide by the Fusion conference, and in view of that the action of the committee was taken to mean merely that the organization expects the Fusion conference to deliver to it every office that can be squeezed out of the ticket.

This same sort of a move two years ago won for the Sheehanites the Borough Presidency, the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and several minor offices, and the action of Friday, preceding as it does the Fusion conference of next Tuesday by a few days only, is regarded as a move toward the same end. Tammany has been closed to Sheehan, although recently he made a strong effort to get back. He could not get the recognition from Charles F. Murphy that he desired, and all negotiations were called off, although Mr. Murphy has let it be known plainly that he is willing to make an arrangement to take back the Sheehan forces, if such an arrangement would be based on the voting powers of the Greater New York Democracy instead of on the mere demands that the leaders of that organization have been making.

Republicans generally yesterday declared that the situation has not changed at all during the last week, and that their representatives will go into the Fusion conference on Tuesday not bound to support or urge any candidate, but prepared to urge the nomination of Low as the logical outcome of his administration.

Delegate Elected to 1904 Convention.

READING, Penn., Aug. 29.—A. M. High was to-day elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and instructed to vote for President Roosevelt. Charles W. Potteiger was named as alternate. The resolutions strongly indorse President Roosevelt and Senators Quay and Penrose.

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBITION.

OUR stock presents the newest and most exclusive productions of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, together with the truest examples of every school from the Chippendale and Colonial periods down to the present time. Everything required for the mansion and the modest home, and at every range of price, and the best values at every price.

Reductions on many lines to make room for incoming goods.

Purchases made now will be held for later delivery if desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

MEETING AGAINST HAFFEN

Residents of Eastern Part of Bronx to Attack His Rule.

Inquiry Made as to Why Public Improvements Are Delayed and Transit Plans Held Up.

Indignation which for years has been welling in the hearts of the residents in the eastern section of the Bronx is expected to overflow in torrents of oratory at a meeting set for Monday night in old Westchester village, when, after parading behind trumpets, the taxpayers thereabouts will gather in Kearney's pavilion, opposite St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church, to denounce the administration of Borough President Haffen.

Flaming posters which have appeared in the disaffected region in the last few days give an idea of the expected temper of the meeting. They are as follows:

"Who called us sluggards? We were asleep, but 'rubbing it in' brought us to our senses. We demand what we are entitled to, and our public servants must either perform their duties or retire from office.

"Westchester Avenue Bridge must be finished without delay. West Farms Road and Westchester Avenue widened. Double tracks laid on Westchester Avenue. We vehemently condemn the extension of Tremont Avenue from West Farms to Westchester Creek as unnecessary and outrageous. Promised improvements have been in the air for the last seven years, but nothing substantial done or realized. Where appropriations are made, the work is not ordinarily 'held up' unless there is something in it. We want to know whose nest is being feathered, if any. Yes, we were asleep; we had one awakening shock, and we are going to have another in the shape of a second. A parade of the association, headed by a brass band, will start at 8 o'clock from the fountain in Westchester Village, proceeding to the Hall, to meet the prominent officials of the city and borough, all of whom have been invited."

The call is signed by Nicholas J. O'Connell, James F. Smith, Frederick Buser, James H. Reynolds, Charles McGrail, Mathew Harnett, Henry B. Hansen, John S. Mapes, James H. Groggin, F. H. McDonough, John J. Groggin, William H. Cokely, August Diener, Timothy Harnett, James C. Green, Otto Kuhlman, and John Kinsella.

Ex-Councilman William J. Hyland, a contractor of Unionport and Westchester, is the man behind the meeting, and will be the principal speaker, though his name does not appear on the call.

Philip A. Smyth, real estate auctioneer at 141 Broadway, is another person greatly interested in the movement because he has large holdings in the Bronx.

"Mr. Hyland told me the other day of what was coming," said Mr. Smyth. "He made a speech about a month ago when he woke them all up. The charge in the abstract is that Mr. Haffen's interests are such that his appropriations are all spent in other parts of the Bronx, although this territory contains an immense area, extending from the Bronx River on one side to Long Island Sound on the other, to the East River on the south, and to Mount Vernon on the north.

"The railroads are in control, and the people are harassed by some disgraceful delays. Mr. Haffen has a well-regulated press bureau up there. I don't live there, and would rather leave the matter to the Bronx voters. Mr. Hyland has thought it advisable to mention such ugly things as going before the District Attorney and asking indictments. I have advised caution. The situation is just like that of President Cassidy of Queens. The Citizens' Association found him guilty in twenty cases out of forty, but he said 'That's only politics,' when accused of favoritism and sidetracking appropriations in the interests of his followers. The people were doing to him just what these people are trying to do to Haffen.

"Westchester Avenue Bridge, across the Bronx, has been standing finished for two years, and they won't build the approaches so that it can be used, and trolley passengers have to walk 1,000 feet in all weathers to get over the old wooden bridge from one car to the other. It is because so build the approach they would have to build a viaduct over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Branch, and I understand that the railroad ought to pay half or all the expense, but it will not do anything.

"The situation needs a 'Paddy' Gleason with an axe. Mr. Hyland didn't go prepared with facts to the first meeting. He just went there and bubbled over, but now he says he is 'loaded for bear.'"

Referring to the failure of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to act on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad to cross the streets of the Borough of the Bronx, Mr. Smyth asked, "Is it a hold-up, or is it that the railroad doesn't want to have it passed because if passed they would have to build the road?

"Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, refused to give this road permission to pass through New Rochelle or Larchmont until he was satisfied that it meant business, and he took the unusual course of naming George R. Read and another to find out who was back of the affair, and whether it was a scheme to get something to sell out to the New Haven Road. They reported favorably on the matter a year ago, and nothing has been done since. I have tried to find out about it, because I own a good deal of property up that way. Now Alderman Gass, who represents this district, says that he cannot find out from his own colleagues what they are going to do about it. It may be that the railroad does not want to get the consent just yet. The proposed road, too, is through the Morris Park race track, which it will destroy, but, of course, the track will have to be removed some day for it closes many streets.

"There may be more or less amusement at the meeting from the fact that Mr. Haffen wants to get the Mayoralty nomination, and he is more likely to get it if his own district is harmonious, and it is more than likely that he will have his friends to combat every statement that may be made."

POLITICS WARM IN HAWAII.

Legislators Running for County Office—Race Question Prominent.

HONOLULU, Aug. 29.—L. Andrews, Attorney General of Hawaii, has forwarded a cablegram to United States Attorney General Knox asking for an immediate ruling on the question previously submitted to the latter concerning whether or not a member of the Territorial Legislature would be eligible to county office under the provisions of Hawaii's organization.

The Republicans last night held primaries for the purpose of choosing candidates for the first county elections to be held in the Territory. A number of members of the Legislature are candidates for county offices. The contests in several of the precincts were very spirited, the race question being quite prominent. In the Seventh Precinct, Fourth District, a negro was arrested. A large number of police were summoned to the precinct.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Boston Couple Reach the Arctic Circle With Their Motor Car—Many Races Being Arranged By Different Clubs—Road Plans Between New York and Chicago.

In spite of the popularity of automobile touring in Europe it has remained for an American to be the first to pass within the arctic circle in an automobile. A cablegram was received in Boston a few days ago from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glidden of that city, stating that they had arrived at Haparanda, Sweden, just within the arctic circle, on the previous Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden left Boston on June 11 with the intention of making an automobile tour through England, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, and Norway, and of penetrating within the arctic region if possible. They had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cosey of Boston. The party first viewed the international automobile race for the Bennett trophy in Ireland, and then, leaving Dublin on July 5, drove to Rostrevor on the north shore of Ireland, passing on the west shore of Lake Leagh, through Tandaragee. Two days later a drive to the Giants' Causeway was enjoyed, thence along a good road passing through Belfast to Newcastle. The trip was continued through the heart of the Wicklow Mountains via Arklow, Wexford, and Waterford to Cork; then through the Killarney section and back to Dublin, making in all a total of 1,510 miles driven in Ireland. The roads in Ireland on the whole were most satisfactory, being better than American roads, other than those of State construction, but somewhat inferior to those of France.

On July 16 the car was shipped across the channel to Holyhead, and the following day the travelers drove along the northern coast of Wales and into Hull, England. Here the car was loaded on a steamer, and on Aug. 3 the party arrived at Copenhagen, and then discovered what a lot of trouble it was to experience before it reached the far northern point in the arctic circle.

The first hint of trouble in Norway had reached Mr. Glidden while he was yet in Ireland, and after he had made all his arrangements for the trip. A cablegram informed him that two of the Governors of Norwegian provinces had canceled the permits granted, and others had added restrictions making the journey almost impossible. Some of these restrictions required advertising in the newspapers six days before leaving a locality, and the notification of Sheriffs of the exact day and hour the car would pass through their territory. One Governor insisted that a man on horseback should precede the car, warning the populace of its coming and clearing the way, although the speed limit is only fifteen miles an hour. Mr. Glidden was so discouraged by the outlook that he decided to avoid Norway, and make the journey through Sweden along the west coast of the Gulf of Bothnia into Lapland, where a more northern point could be reached than in Norway. The last and most difficult stage of the trip was from Gefle, a fortified seaport of Sweden and capital of a province of the same name at the mouth of the Gefle River, 100 miles north of Stockholm and about latitude 60 degrees, to Haparanda, just across the arctic circle.

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The Fall automobile racing circuit has already assumed considerable proportions, extending into the middle of October, with only a few vacant dates, and it is probable from the number of proposed race meetings announced which have not yet received allotments, that the season will be extended well into November. On next Friday and Saturday will be held the race meet of the Cleveland Automobile Club, which will be one of the largest and most important of the season. Seven races are to be decided each day, and on account of the prominence of the automobile industry in Cleveland the number of competitors will be very large.

The Cleveland races will be followed by those at Detroit on Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and all of the racers will go from Cleveland to Detroit on the intervening day. On Sept. 12 the Syracuse Automobile Club will hold a race meet in connection with the New York State Fair, and on Sept. 19 the Rhode Island Automobile Club will hold its Fall race meet at Narragansett Park, Providence.

Sept. 26 is the date of the Philadelphia Automobile Club races at Point Breeze Park, and on Oct. 2 will be held the Long Island Automobile Club races at Brighton Beach, followed on Oct. 3 by the third meet of the year at the Empire City track at Yonkers. The endurance contest of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will be held on Oct. 7 to 14, terminating at Pittsburg on the latter date, and will be followed by races, hill-climbing contests, &c., in that city on Oct. 15 and 16. Besides this national circuit, as it might be called, of important open race meets, a number of local events are scheduled.

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The New York and Chicago Road Association, of which Col. Albert A. Pope is President, has issued a statement of the progress which has been made to date in the carrying out of its plan for a highway between this city and Chicago. It is said that the United States is the only civilized country in the world which has no system of improved highways. With the exception of six States—New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, there is no attempt at an organized plan for securing better roads. In these States the work has been done only in the last ten years, and the limited appropriation of State money permits of building only a few miles of roads in each county. As it is, the roads so far constructed have been built in patches, leaving long stretches of intermediate roads that are dusty in dry weather and seas of mud in the rainy season. On these conditions the average road in the United States is almost impassable, and in many localities the transportation facilities are entirely suspended during many months of the year.

In New Jersey $2,600,000 has been expended in ten years, and the increased valuation of taxable property reaches the enormous figure of $27,600,000.

Instead of devoting the millions of money that are too often wasted annually in an unskilled attempt at road building, the association is advocating the adoption of a system that will result in having through lines, or continuous roads in the United States. When every town along this route, and they are separated only by a few miles, awakens to the necessity of this improvement, and builds a road good at any time of the year the highway will be a fact.

The proposed route leads from New York City up the east side of the Hudson River to Rhinebeck, thence through Ulster, Delaware, Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Chemung, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties in New York, to Erie, Penn., thence it follows the lake shore to Toledo, Ohio, and on to Chicago through Indiana. Among the important cities and towns the route touches are Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Owego, Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville, Salamanca, Wellsville, Jamestown, and Westfield in New York; Erie, Penn.; Ashtabula, Cleveland, Lorain, Sandusky, Clyde, Fremont, Toledo, and Bryan in Ohio; Butler, Goshen, South Bend, La Porte, Valparaiso, and Hammond in Indiana, and Chicago. Some stretches of the road are improved, and work is started on other portions. About 100 miles of the road in the lower tier of counties in New York State will be completed this year. Efforts are being made to have the stretch of road in the panhandle of Pennsylvania finished as quickly as possible.

Improvements in parts of Ohio are also being made. Fully twenty-five miles in and out of Toledo and twenty miles at Hammond are improved. That this proposition of building a continuous road is popular and meets with general favor is shown by the co-operation already secured, as well as the indorsement given to it by many municipal councils and commercial organizations. The plan has been indorsed by the automobile clubs in this city, Brooklyn, Providence, and Chicago, the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, the Board of Trade of Delhi, N. Y., the Common Council of Jamestown, N. Y., the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, N. Y., and the Chamber of Commerce of Erie, Penn., and of Sandusky, Ohio.

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The Automobile Club of Syracuse is making great efforts to awaken interest throughout the State in the automobile races to be held in connection with the New York State Fair in that city on Saturday, Sept. 12. Assurances have been received from various clubs in the State that delegations will run their machines to Syracuse to attend the meet and take part in the big parade to be held the night before. At the last parade of the club, a year ago, about forty machines were in line, and it is expected that over 125 will take part next month. The club will probably engage a room in the business section where visiting automobilists can be given a welcome. The State Fair Commission voted the club $1,000 and offered to furnish all advertising matter. Posters are now being put up all over the State, calling attention to the races. The club will put up cups valued at from $150 to $200 apiece. The programme of events is as follows: Two-mile motor cycle race, five-mile race for cars of 800 pounds or under, ten-mile race for cars under 1,200 pounds, fifteen-mile race for cars under 1,800 pounds, and open mile record trials. In addition, a number of match races are being arranged.

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Usually when an automobile and a railroad locomotive come into collision the automobile suffers most, but a curious reversal of the usual result is reported from Interlaken, Switzerland, where an automobile driven by C. D. Ellis of this city ran into a locomotive and badly damaged it, but the automobile was uninjured. Mr. Ellis had just purchased a big car in Paris, intending to drive it to Geneva. On the way he neared a station where a locomotive was shunting freight cars from the main line to a switch. Mr. Ellis was driving at a high rate of speed, and seeing he could not stop in time, he advanced his speed and tried to cross ahead of the engine. Instead of missing it the automobile crashed head on into the locomotive. The automobile received the shock mostly in the tires of the front wheels and was not injured beyond some twisting of radiator pipes. The railroad locomotive was damaged so much that Mr. Ellis had to give bond in security for damages before he was allowed to proceed on his journey.

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Harry Geer of St. Louis made a trip from St. Louis to Chicago on a motor cycle last week, covering the distance of 372 miles in a total time of 50 hours and 20 minutes, of which 23 hours and 13 minutes were spent in riding. The average time was about sixteen miles an hour. The fastest time ever made between the two cities with a motor car was last November, when Harry Turner covered the distance in 21 hours actual running time.

Geer left St. Louis at 4 o'clock Monday morning and arrived at Edwardsville, Ill., at 8 o'clock in the morning. Springfield was reached at 4:10 P. M., and a stop made there for the night. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning he started again, reaching Bloomington at 1:30 in the afternoon. He rested there until 3 o'clock, and then continued on to Pontiac, where he spent the night. Leaving Pontiac at 6:30 Wednesday morning, he arrived at Chicago at 3:20 in the afternoon.

The fastest time made on the trip was 30.9 miles in 1 hour and 1 minute, from Joliet to Summit. The ride was trying on Geer's weight, as he lost eighteen pounds during the trip, coming down from 142 pounds to 124.

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The programme for the race meet of the Rhode Island Automobile Club, to be held at Narragansett Park on Sept. 19, is as follows:

First Race.—Five miles for gasoline machines weighing 1,200 pounds and under. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Second Race.—Five miles for gasoline machines weighing over 1,200 pounds and under 1,800 pounds. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Third Race.—Five miles for gasoline machines weighing over 1,800 pounds. First prize, $200; second prize, $100.

Fourth Race.—Three miles, for regulation stock steam cars, all weights. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Fifth Race.—Two miles for stock electric vehicles. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Sixth Race.—Five miles for single motor bicycles. First prize, $50; second prize, $25; third prize, $10.

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Nearly 200 licenses for automobile trucks and delivery wagons have been issued to date by the Secretary of State of New Jersey, of which twenty-two were issued to New York City business houses doing business in New Jersey. The total number of licenses so far issued is 3,569, and it is estimated that it will reach 4,000 by Sept. 1.

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The Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville, Ky., has decided to take away the licenses of all automobilists who may abuse the privilege of the park driveways. Two automobile owners have been deprived of their licenses, and many complaints have been lodged with the board, which has issued about 100 automobile licenses.

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An automobile ordinance has been unanimously passed by the Salt Lake (Utah) City Council, making unlawful a speed of more than eight miles an hour, and four miles at crossings. Automobiles must be registered and numbered, and infractions are punishable by fines of $100 or 100 days in jail, or both.

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C. S. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York has issued an order prohibiting the driving of automobiles on the towpaths of the State canals in consequence of the recent accident near Fort Plain, in which Henry Spaulding of Rochester, while driving an automobile along the towpath of the Erie Canal ran into the canal and was drowned.

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The St. Paul (Minn.) Motor Cycle Club has been organized, with A. L. Ege, President, Forest Wood Vice President, A. J. Krank Treasurer, and George Hilgers Secretary. There are over fifty motor cyclists in St. Paul.

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The twenty-three motor car owners of Elgin, Ill., met last week and organized a club. L. B. Garrison was elected President and J. Thomas Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING.

Tournament to be Held at the World's Fair in Connection with Olympic Games.

Arrangements for the international fencing tourney at the World's Fair in connection with the Olympic games have been completed by James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture. The dates selected for the tournament are Sept. 8, 9, and 10.

Assurances have been received that many of the crack foreign masters of fencing will be participants in the contests. The bouts will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, this being the controlling body of the sport in this country.

Many of the large Eastern colleges have promised to send on teams for the intercollegiate competition in fencing, and it promises to be a great event. No doubt the most important feature will be the international team fencing contest. For this contest J. Scott O'Connor says America will send forward three of its best amateur fencers, and it is expected that they will be called upon to meet teams of amateur fencers from France, Italy, and Germany. The events for which entries will be received are:

Championships.—Foil, duelling sword, sabre, single stick; first, second, and third medal in each event; entrance fee, $5 for each event.

Junior Class.—Foils; three prizes; entrance fee, $3.

Intercollegiate Team, (Three Men)—Foils; gold medal for each member of winning team; also a banner to winning college; entrance fee, $9 for each team.

International, (Three Men)—Foils; gold medal to each member of winning team; entrance fee, $9.

The programme decided on for the tournament is as follows: Sept. 8, foils, duelling swords; Sept. 9, junior class, swords; Sept. 10, intercollegiate team competition, three men from each college. The Fencing Committee is composed of the following members: J. Scott O'Connor, Chairman; Charles G. Bothner and Charles G. Tathum.

MOTOR BOAT REGATTA.

The American Yacht Club will hold a regatta for power boats on Saturday, Sept. 5. The race will be sailed over the club course in Long Island Sound, starting and finishing off the clubhouse at Milton Point, Rye, New York.

In the morning an endurance contest will be started at 10 o'clock, in which speed will count 50 per cent., and performance of boat and engine 50 per cent. Each boat will carry a judge, who will be selected from some other boat in the contest. The object of this race is to test the performance of the engine as well as the speed of the boat. The distance for the race will be about twenty miles, and the course will have five sharp turns around the buoys. The scoring for points and penalties for derangement of engine or steering gear will be based on a system now being worked out by the Regatta Committee with the assistance of the American Power Boat Association.

In the afternoon a speed race will be started at 2 o'clock, open to all recognized yacht clubs, and sailed under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. This race will be sailed over the regular triangular course of the club, and the distance will be about twenty miles for the larger boats and ten miles for the smaller.

FRIENDSHIP OARSMEN RACE.

Charles Allison Defeated His Brother George in Handicap Single Contest.

The unfortunate clash in regatta dates yesterday between the Atalanta and Friendship Boat Clubs did not produce any worse results than to have the regattas postponed—the Atalantas until Saturday, Sept. 12, and the Friendships until this afternoon.

In the case of the Friendships, a little sport was furnished to quite a large number of members and guests who came prepared to witness the best regatta of years. The Allison brothers, George and Charles, between whom the greatest rivalry as oarsmen has existed for many years, were talked into a match, and as an inducement for them to do their best John B. Dellett, one of the Trustees of the club, offered an unusually handsome medal for the winner. They rowed in working boats, the course being from the new Lenox Avenue Bridge to the clubhouse, about half a mile, and George gave an allowance of ten seconds to his brother. Both are old members of the club and popular, and the fact of their having agreed to settle their rowing supremacy created no little stir about the clubhouse.

The handicap proved too great for George, and Charles, rowing in surprisingly good form, won by half a boat's length. Rain was falling heavily at the time, but it was decided to have more sport by finishing the two heats in the double gig event. The first heat brought out A. C. Aubert, bow, and G. C. Allison, stroke; W. J. Morgan, stroke, and T. Scannell, bow; G. A. Davis, stroke, and W. Bartles, bow, and W. McClurg, stroke, and P. J. Quigley, bow. Referee Maher of the Wyanokes got the crews off fairly well together, but Allison and Aubert forged ahead gradually and passed the finishing line at least a length and a half in front of Morgan and Scannell. The race for second place was very close, McClurg and Quigley probably losing the position by stopping at the wrong time.

The second heat had three crews, namely, H. Born, stroke, and H. Lahr, bow; E. Dangler, stroke, and A. O. McKenna, bow, and C. D. Allison, stroke, and J. H. McCollum, bow. Lahr and Born soon had their rivals at their mercy, and finished two lengths ahead of Dangler and McKenna. Allison and McCollum stopped an eighth of a mile from the finish.

The order of events this afternoon, which will begin at 2 o'clock, will be the final heat of the double gigs, four-oared gigs, five crews; novice single gigs, five entries; single gigs, handicap, five entries; working boat race for heavyweights, 200 pounds and over; pair-oared gigs, three entries, and an eight-oared barge race, each oarsman being accompanied by a woman.

To shorten the Atalanta's extensive programme the preliminary heats of the single gig race for novices and the single gig contest for juniors have been decided. The novices rowed on last Wednesday evening over a course about three-quarters of a mile long. There were sixteen starters in the four-oared heats, and those who succeeded in getting into the final were R. C. Masterton, E. O. Kraghen, L. G. Taylor, and J. Sweeney. The prize will be a medal presented by Capt. John J. Mulcahy.

Sixteen juniors also appeared in the four heats that were rowed on Thursday evening, the finalists being W. B. Massey and A. J. Dueth, who finished in a dead heat; R. Owens, H. Caskley, and W. Russell. These will contest for a gold medal offered by President Frederick P. Kafka.

DOHERTYS TO PLAY AT ORANGE

Champion Tennis Team Will Contest Against Campbell and Ward To-morrow—What Americans Require to Win Back Trophies Taken at Longwood and Newport.

Tennis lovers about New York are to have an opportunity to witness the play of the Doherty brothers previous to their sailing for England. The committee of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club has arranged for a special match in doubles in which the team that has won the first honors on the courts of this country and in Great Britain will meet an American team composed of Holcombe Ward, the Harvard veteran, and Ollie Campbell, the ex-National champion at the singles, which he last held in 1892, and also the holder of the doubles championship in this country with Bob Huntington as his partner in 1891 and 1892, and with V. G. Hall as his partner in 1888. The match will begin shortly after the arrival of the train leaving New York at 1:30 to-morrow afternoon via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. While this match is in the nature of an exhibition, it is of importance to the players of this country for it will in a measure test the work of H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty to their fullest extent. Ward has become familiar with the methods of the Britons, for he has met them at home when he and Davis made an almost successful attack on the doubles championship of All-England, and he has faced them on the courts of this country.

It will be remembered that only the first part of this month Ollie Campbell played them a close and exciting contest at the invitation tournament of the Meadow Club, Southampton, Long Island. At that time Campbell was paired with Harold S. Mahony, the veteran Englishman, who accompanied the Dohertys to the United States as a member of the International team, but with no expectation of playing unless one or the other of the brothers was incapacitated from accident or illness. At Southampton Campbell almost defeated the Englishmen single-handed, for he received no support whatever from his partner Mahoney, as the latter did not appear to want the victory to come on his side of the net. The score of the match was 3—6, 3—6, 6—1. The dashing work of Campbell in that contest was in a measure a revelation to the Britons, for they were not looking for such forceful and spirited play on the part of an ex-champion who was regarded as an old-timer. The American would have taken the first set, which was several times within his grasp, but for the untimely errors of his partner, who sent the ball into the net or out of the court. With Ward beside him, Campbell may be depended upon to give the Britons a severe struggle, and it may be that the pair will have a place on the international team of next year.

AMERICANS TO GO ABROAD.

Vain regrets are worse than useless now that the English tennis players have captured the most important of the honors on the courts of this country. One of the best signs is that the tennis players only regard their defeat as temporary, and that another season will return the lost trophies to the place from which they have been taken. During the final days of the National Championship at Newport, the members of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association were busy outlining plans for an invasion of the English courts next year. These are of more than the usual magnitude, for it means that not only will an American team be sent over with a challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Cup, but a number of the men will be prepared to enter the All-England championship at Wimbledon, and endeavor to turn the tables on the Britons on their own courts. Such an undertaking means early preparation on the part of those chosen to represent this country, for the English championships are held earlier than the tournaments here. The great meeting at Wimbledon is always held the last week in June, a time when the real work of the players of this country is just beginning. Dr. James Dwight, the President of the association of this country, had a talk with several of the ranking players before they left Newport with a view to ascertaining whether or not they would be in a position to devote themselves to the work of preparation and training for the American team.

The men who were spoken of were William A. Larned, Malcom D. Whitman, Beals C. Wright, William J. Clothier, Holcombe Ward, Leonard E. Ware, Kreigh Collins, and possibly the veterans Ollie Campbell, Bob Wrenn, and George L. Wrenn, Jr. This would make up a formidable gathering, and if the men were to begin practice under the most favorable conditions as early as April, it is thought that they would be in fine trim to sail for the other side about the first part of next June. Possibly some changes will be made in the rules governing the international contests which will allow of the nations represented in the contests to file a challenge not later than the first Monday in March of the year that the competitions are to be held, and then name a team of eight or ten players. The rule that the players shall be nominated twenty-one days previous to the playing of the matches will probably be amended so that it will not be necessary to name the men that are to participate until within twelve hours of actual play. This change, it is thought, will benefit the competing nations, as it will allow them to select the men best fitted to make a close match. While such an arrangement is only talked of now, it will be among the things to be considered at the annual meeting of the lawn tennis association in February.

LACK OF STEADINESS.

All of the endeavor will be to develop men along the line of steadiness, for that is the point on which all of the Americans failed and fell victims to the superior racquet work of the Britons. Clothier is regarded as having in him the making of a second Whitman if he will keep at the game and indulge in plenty of practice against the leading men. Probably several combinations will be tried in the doubles, for it is at this that the Americans are weakest at the present time. Beals Wright and William A. Larned have accomplished some very clever work together, and in the minds of many of the experts are far in advance of any two men the American courts can produce to-day. The plucky little Westerner, Collins, has so ably demonstrated his skill that he is named in the making up of a doubles team. In the playing of the challenge doubles match at Newport the Dohertys would not give Collins any opportunity to get at the ball, for they feared his cross-court drives, and in consequence they cut him out of the play as much as possible. With an able partner beside him, Collins's game would be improved at least ½ 15, and his strokes are of the sort that are deadly to the Britons' chances of scoring.

Whatever the outcome of the preparation it is assured that an American team will journey abroad next year, and it is also certain that it will acquit itself gallantly against the English players in the endeavor to recapture the lost laurels. With the National championships out of the way the tennis following turns to the last of the season's tournaments with vigor unabated, for the list of meetings is longer than usual this year, and there is the promise of more than the allotted amount of high class sport. The championships of the Hudson River Association are scheduled to begin to-morrow on the courts at Yonkers, and as both men and women's events will be played the entry list filled with nearly all of the experts represented in the Hudson River clubs. On Wednesday, Sept. 2, the open tournament of the Roselle Casino, a new member of the National association, will begin on their courts at Roselle, N. J., and many of the leading players that participate in the metropolitan tournaments are expected, because it will afford such men as Ward, Watson, Miles, Millett, Dionne, Roberts, and others good practice before the holding of the New Jersey State championship, which this year was not held in June, as heretofore, but was scheduled among the Autumn meetings. It is to be played on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club at Hoboken, N. J., beginning Sept. 15, and as Richard Stevens is one of the prime movers of that club the entry list is sure to be composed of the ranking players of the country.

A strictly club tournament is to be played on the turf courts of the Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., beginning next Friday afternoon. This is always one of the features of the tennis-loving colony down beside the sand dunes, and is for the valuable cup presented by Stewart Wailer. In former years the strife for this trophy has been keenly fought out, but no one has been able to win it the three times necessary to make it his personal property. It is expected that at least eight of the leading players of the Meadow Club will enter, and if that number fail to compete the tournament will be held over until another season. Among the local clubs the championship of the Crescent Athletic Club is to be held next week on the courts at Bay Ridge. As many of the former college players are now numbered among the Crescent men, it promises to be somewhat in the nature of an intercollegiate event. Malcolm D. Whitman has been playing on the Bay Ridge courts all this season, but it is reported that he will not try to win the club cup at the coming tournament.

AMERICANS WIN IN TENNIS.

Le Roy and Grant Take the International Finals at Homburg.

HOMBURG, Aug. 29.—The finals in the international lawn tennis tournament here were played to-day. Grant and Leroy, Americans, defeated Ritchie and Ballgreene of England, by scores of 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy are members of the New York Lawn Tennis Club and hold the indoor doubles championship of the United States. Le Roy is the ex-Columbia University champion, and the victory of the two young players will be welcome news to their fellow-players and a host of friends here. Grant and Le Roy sailed for Europe over a month ago to take part in several tournaments in Great Britain and on the Continent, beginning with the Scotch championships at Moffat, following up in the tournament at Elgin, where, on a previous visit, Grant won a championship bowl.

Since the opening of the season here Grant's play was somewhat disappointing. During the Southern States championship tournament at Washington he suffered from partial sunstroke and later he contracted malaria, which unfitted him for strenuous tournament play. It was the general impression that a sea voyage would benefit him and his success in yesterday's doubles shows that he has regained his championship form.

Women's Tennis at Niagara.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 29.—Considerable tennis was played to-day in spite of the unfavorable weather. Miss McAleer of Pittsburg, the National champion in 1900, by easily defeating Miss Parker of Chicago, won the right to challenge Miss Carrie Neely of Chicago. In the double matches Miss Summerhayes of Toronto and Miss McAleer won a hard match.

The men's open event has barely started, but in the all-Canadian championship Burns's victory over Patterson was sensational. The scores:

Ladies' Singles—Miss Pennington beat Miss Thorndike, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Parker beat Miss Pennington by default; Miss McAleer beat Miss Parker, 6—2, 6—0.

Ladies' Doubles—Miss Parker and Miss Steever beat the Misses Taylor, 6—4, 6—1; Miss McAleer and Miss Summerhayes beat Miss Neely and Mrs. Burgess, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Parker and Miss Steever beat Miss McAleer and Miss Summerhayes, 8—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Men's All Canadian Championship—Semi-finals—Burns beat Patterson, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Games of Grace A. C. Postponed.

The games of the Grace Athletic Club, which were to have been decided yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City, had to be postponed on account of the storm. Quite a number of the contestants and others who were at the park were quite disappointed, but they received assurances from the officials of the club that they would be held at an early date, probably on next Saturday.

ATHLETIC OUTLOOK AT COLUMBIA

Prospects for a Good Football Team—Improvement in the Training Scheme—The Baseball and Lacrosse Teams Elect Captains for Next Year.

With the opening of college a little over three weeks off Harry A. Fisher, manager of the Columbia football team, has completed his arrangements for the opening of the Fall football campaign. Playing Yale and Pennsylvania in New York with new and increased facilities for the team, Columbia men believe that this year's eleven should be eminently successful and will be much disappointed if it is not.

The candidates are coming back to the city one by one, and it is probable that a sufficient squad with which to begin work will be at college to commence practice of an easy nature by Sept. 5. Regular routine work will scarcely begin before Sept. 9, when it is expected that William Raymond Morley, head graduate coach, will arrive from his home in New Mexico.

There are two important innovations that are expected to result in a material improvement of the team this season. One is the acquisition of a trainer, Dr. Arthur S. Cummings, formerly of Swarthmore College, who will carefully superintend the physical condition of the gridiron candidates. The other is the leasing of a house at 419 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, which will be used as training quarters for the men, where they will live and eat regularly, thus avoiding the inconvenience of poor accommodations in West Hall, one of the university buildings, in which they were quartered last year.

The presence of a physical trainer will probably do away with that nightmare of Columbia athletic teams—a marked slump physically toward the close of the season. This tendency last year and the year before was considered the chief factor in the Columbia eleven's failure to maintain the excellent pace begun at the start of the season.

According to Harry A. Fisher, the new manager of the eleven, it is as yet too early to make any announcement in regard to the new football material which will be available from the incoming classes. The student football authorities are said to have their eyes upon a considerable number of good novices, who are expected to develop into excellent gridiron material. Notable among these is John S. Thorp, an end from De La Salle Institute. Thorp weighs 160 pounds and is very speedy. He was all-interscholastic end for several years, and also holds several scholastic records as a hurdler. He is looked upon as likely to fill in able manner the position of end, a place in which Columbia is weak.

According to present prospects, the men who will be eligible from last season will be: Richard S. Smith, Captain and half back; Duncan H. Brown, tackle; Frederick H. [illegible], centre; [illegible] back; William C. Duell, half back; Thomas Thorp, tackle; Samuel S. Smythe, centre; Charles L. Frambach, end and half back; A. J. Wallace, guard; Robert S. Stangland, half back, and Francis V. Goodman, quarter back. In addition, E. B. Bruce, a veteran of three years, will be able to play in the line again this season. Last year Bruce was ineligible by the four-year rule, having played football three years and having taken part in track athletics one year. The new four-year rule at Columbia, however, provides that a man is ineligible in any sport only when he has competed four years in that particular activity. By this interpretation, which has been [illegible] other elevens which Columbia will play, Bruce becomes available, and will be a great aid in the line.

Besides these [illegible] and the new material, the team will be benefited by the acquisition of some half-[illegible] who were not able to play last season because of the one-year rule, by which no man coming to Columbia from another college can take part in athletics until he has been in residence at the university at least one year.

The arrival of Coach Morley is awaited with much interest by Columbia football men, who are anxious to learn his opinion of the new rules in football and to see what novel formations the ingenious Columbia veteran will devise. Richard S. Smith, the Captain, is not particularly enthusiastic in regard to the new "checkerboard" regulations, and does not think that the Rules Committee's idea of making the game less dangerous is likely to be achieved by the new scheme.

Two Columbia athletic teams have during the Summer elected their Captains for next year, the baseball nine and the lacrosse twelve. The nine chose for its leader in 1904 Charles Lewis Frambach of Cheboygan, Mich. He is a junior in the Mining Engineering Department and played at first base on the team last season. He is also a member of the 'Varsity football eleven. The nine will be unfortunate in the loss of Frank B. O'Neill, the Captain; Hugh C. Gearin, pitcher; Allen J. Bloomfield, first base; Harold H. Weekes, centre field, and Henry H. Eliad, right field. The best remaining players who will still be available for next season will be William R. Tyler, William A. Tilt, and Harry C. Grant, all pitchers; Frank V. Goodman, short stop; R. A. Taber, second base, and Edward R. Joyce, third base.

Thomas Ray, junior, was chosen Captain of the lacrosse team, and will be fortunate in having next season practically all of the best players who were on the team last season which beat Cornell and Pennsylvania. Ray played inside home on the twelve for the last two years. He received an appointment to West Point last year, but decided to remain at Columbia to finish his college course before taking up the life of a cadet.

MANY GAMES FOR ATHLETES.

Javelin Throwing a Feature of the Big Irish Labor Day Sports—Fast Runners for St. Bartholomew's Meet.

The most prominent events on the programme of the Taltin games at Celtic Park on Labor Day are throwing the javelin, putting the stone, rising and striking the hurling ball, archery, shooting, and dancing.

Throwing the javelin is the oldest form of throwing a missile for distance and accuracy. The implement itself is analogous to the sword and spear. From the earliest records of Irish warfare it appears that the javelin was used at the battle of Magh Tuireadh, 1272 B. C., by both the Firbolgs, Ireland's primitive people, and the Tuatha De Danaans. It is stated that the accoutrements of a Firbolg warrior were a craisech or thick-handled spear for thrusting, a javelin or light spear, and a sword. Though wonderful feats for throwing the javelin are recorded during the progress of the Taltin games, the greatest thrower of all was Cuhulin, who flourished about 300 years before the Christian era. A javelin weighing about two pounds, and fitted with a shaft measuring three feet six inches, he could throw more than a quarter mile, and he was so accurate that he could send it through a man at that distance.

The Buffalo hurlers will send a team to meet the players of Brooklyn. James M. Walsh of the Buffalo hurlers claims that they are enthusiastic in their desire to line up against their New York opponents. The team will be composed of Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary men. The Dalys are composed of the best hurlers in the four Provinces of Ireland, Leinster leading with five, Connaught second with four, and Ulster and Munster with three each.

Instead of the 56-pound weight for height event which was scheduled for the Florence J. Sullivan Association games next Friday, the committee has substituted the 56-pound weight for distance at the request of a few of the Metropolitan cracks, who allege that they have given little or no time to the former event. Besides this event the following events will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park: 75-yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; 60-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 1-mile run, handicap, and an 880-yard team relay race, handicap for boys in the Eighth Assembly District. Four boys constitute a team, each boy to run 220 yards, and the teams are to be taken from each of the thirteen election districts and be selected by the Captains of said districts.

A one-mile handicap, open to firemen, policemen, and letter carriers of Greater New York, has been added to the athletic meet of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, to be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, next Saturday. In the one-mile handicap relay race, the team of the New York Athletic Club will start from scratch. It will be composed of P. J. Walsh, the Metropolitan and National champion sprinter; H. A. Sedley, Jr., Frank Rickert, and Harry Hillman. Other teams entered are Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, Star Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Association, Mohawk Athletic Club, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, and Grace Athletic Club.

A. G. Harvey, Secretary of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, says that it is practically certain that Schutt, Cornell's distance runner, will consent to meet Joyce, Carr, Grant, Todd, Newton, and other local men in the mile-and-a-half handicap run.

The Scottish games of the New York Caledonian Club, which will take place at Washington Park and Casino, Grand Street, between Maspeth and Newtown, L. I., on Labor Day, will be unusually interesting this year. There are twenty-five events on the programme, with a cash prize list aggregating $625. Twenty-two events are open to the world, while three are limited to members. The park can be reached from New York City in half an hour by either the Roosevelt, Grand, Houston, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, or Ninety-second Street Ferries, and thence by electric cars.

Only a few days remain in which to enter the events for the Labor Day games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club. To-morrow is the last day that entries will be received. The games are to be held at the club grounds, Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I. The events are: Seventy-five-yard dash, novice; 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile bicycle race, novice, and putting 12-pound shot, handicap. The final number on the athletic programme is a game of baseball between the Brooklyn Athletic Club team and the Vincentian Baseball Club. The entries close with John A. Schofield, 274 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, Manhattan.

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POLO CONTESTS FOR CAVALRYMEN

Squadron A Anxious to Meet Outside City Troops—Three Cups Offered for Local Guardsmen Under Novel Conditions—Form As Well As Speed to Count.

Efforts are being made by the Squadron A polo men to hold an inter-cavalry polo tournament. The plan, as roughly outlined by the Squadron A Polo Committee, is to hold such a tournament this Fall if possible, the competing teams to be drawn from the various State troops in this immediate vicinity. Letters asking for suggestions and co-operation have been sent to the City Troop of Philadelphia, Troop C of Brooklyn, the Essex Troop, New Jersey, and Troop B of Albany. It is proposed to include West Point in the tournament as well, and the latter will probably be the only regular army organization represented, for the present at any rate.

The squadron and West Point have already met three times in dual competitions, and the fourth game and return one of this year will be held this Fall at Van Cortlandt Park. Efforts have been put forth for some time to arrange matches with other militia organizations, as several of those mentioned have a number of polo players enlisted among them, although the squadron thus far is the only militia organization to have a regularly organized polo club. The City Troop of Philadelphia has a number of good polo players, many of them being members of the neighboring Philadelphia polo clubs, John G. Groome, one of the Polo Association Executive Committee, being one of its most pronounced polo enthusiasts. The squadron committee has asked Mr. Groome if a match could be arranged between the City Troop and Squadron A. Owing to the absence of many of the Quaker players from their city, Mr. Groome replied a few days ago that nothing definite could be stated now, but a little later he may be able to make successful arrangements.

The Squadron A committee is willing to hold a cavalry tournament even if only one other troop enters. If the plan should not succeed this season in bringing about a general inter-cavalry event, the Squadron is willing to hold as many dual contests as possible, and promises to meet any of its opponents in a return match next Spring.

Robert C. Lawrence, in speaking for the committee, yesterday said:

"Polo has been of great aid to the Squadron, and to the men who have given the game even small practice. There are polo players in the troops at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and in the Essex Troop, and it seemed that if an effort were put forth considerable interest might be aroused in the utility of the game for volunteer cavalry organizations, provided a general tournament could be arranged. It might lead to a militia polo association, in which special cups could be offered and a series of events given each year. Of course, it is too early to predict what might be accomplished, for the plan is only in an embryonic stage. Nothing may come of it this year, but if agitation is aroused, that will be a step in the right direction, and possibly next season a start may be made. We would like to arrange to hold a tournament of cavalry organizations at Van Cortlandt Park in the last week of September."

The squadron will resume active practice at Van Cortlandt on Saturday, Sept. 12. A series of cups has been offered for competition on that and the following Saturday, Sept. 19, by Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, to be known as the Adjutant's Cups. Instead of being played for in the usual tournament style, competition will be entirely by individuals, each man giving an exhibition of carrying the ball and hitting it between the goal posts. The competitions will not be so much in the line of a tournament as a test of individual ability by the various classes of Squadron A players.

Three cups, in all, will be offered—a novice cup, a seasoned cup, and a champion cup. The novice cup will be open to members or former members of the squadron who have never before played polo. The conditions are that the ball will be started from the south line of the field, carried the length of the field, crossing the north line, and then returning in the same manner, crossing the south line. Time will count, the player making the fastest time winning the prize. Only one man, of course, will play at a time.

The seasoned cup will be open to the Class B and Class C members of the squadron, and the conditions will be the same, only that a goal must be made at both the north and south lines of the field. The championship cup is open only to the Class A members, and will be a test in personal skill, but the conditions are somewhat more exacting. The ball will be started from the south line, hitting the east side of the field at least once in its progress to the north end, and a goal must be made, and in returning the west side of the field must be struck by the ball and the goal made at the south end. The four men making the best time in this performance will be drawn to meet in the final contest, which will be under the same conditions, but form will also be counted as well as time. Ten points will be allowed for the best time, eight points for the second best, six for third, and four for fourth. Ten points will also be allowed for form, handling of the mallet and handling of the pony to be carefully considered. The squadron has had the services during the Summer of a regular polo coach, and one idea of this champion cup competition is to bring out the importance of playing the game not only fast, but in the correct manner, for future ability depends very much upon the proper methods acquired in learning the game.

In their conditions these three cup competitions are decided novelties in polo, and although some difficulty may be experienced in judging the point-scoring for form, the committee believes that it is wise to give the plan a trial, as it is purely a squadron affair and will virtually be an examination of each man's polo ability. Although entries are voluntary, it is believed that practically the entire polo force of the squadron, now nearly sixty men in the different classes, will turn out to try for the three Adjutant's cups.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS WIN

Americans Badly Beaten by the English Team at Garden City—Travis Succumbs to J. L. Low—Douglas and Brokaw Score for the Eastern Players.

American golfers were again defeated yesterday by the strong aggregation of Oxford and Cambridge golfers, the latter defeating, with apparent ease, an All-Eastern American team, captained by the ex-amateur champion Walter J. Travis. The match was played over the Garden City links, and the Englishmen won by a total of 14 points to 3. The defeated team made the worst showing that has been done by any American team thus far in the series of competitions with the visitors.

The match was played in two halves, an 18-hole team foursome being the morning competition, while individual match-play occupied the afternoon. Ten men played on each side, and in both divisions the Oxford and Cambridge men maintained their superiority. In the foursomes, with five opposing teams, the Englishmen won four of the matches, Dr. H. L. Fredericks of Oil City and George T. Brokaw of Princeton being the only victorious American team. In the afternoon matches Findlay S. Douglas and George T. Brokaw were the only All-Eastern players to win, the Britons securing eight matches. As has been the case in the preceding events, one point was counted for each match won.

The competition was played under most miserable conditions. There was a driving wind and a steady, penetrating rain nearly all day, which completely saturated the players. Nevertheless, every man was game, and they seemed to enjoy it. The gallery, naturally, was small, but the National Association was represented by Treasurer Samuel Y. Heebner of Philadelphia and Secretary Maturin Ballou of this city.

The two matches in the afternoon that carried the largest number of the very limited number of spectators present were the Travis-Low and Douglas-Bramston contests. In John L. Low Travis found an opponent worthy of his best golf, for Low ranks among the leaders in English golf circles, and is practically the only veteran on the Oxford and Cambridge team. Low showed no fear of the former American champion, and beat Travis by 3 up and 2 to play. From the very start Low had the lead. He began well by taking the first four holes, the fifth was halved, and Low won the sixth. For Travis to be 5 down on the sixth green was somewhat disconcerting. He put forth a grand effort and gradually recovered some of his lost ground. On the eleventh green Low was only 2 up. Close golf followed for four holes, and by winning the sixteenth hole Low took the match. The Englishman's play was practically bogey for every hole. The cards are:

Low, out .... [illegible]—41
Travis, out .... [illegible]—44
Low, in .... [illegible]—37—78
Travis, in .... [illegible]—39—[illegible]

Douglas defeated J. A. T. Bramston, one of the best of the visitors, by 4 up and 2 to play. There was not a halved hole in the first nine holes, but honors were even at the sixth green when Douglas won three in succession. The holes were halved and Douglas got the twelfth in 3 to 4, which gave him the match, for the next three were halved. The bye-holes were played and Bramston got one, the sixteenth, the only hole he won in the match. The cards are:

Douglas, out .... [illegible]—44
Bramston, out .... [illegible]—47
Douglas, in .... [illegible]—41—85
Bramston, in .... [illegible]—43—90

Norman F. Hunter defeated the young Yale golfer, F. J. O. Alsop, by 6 up and 5 to play. With the exception of an 8 in the 498 yard fourth hole, Hunter's golf was bogey for nearly every hole. The cards:

Hunter, out .... [illegible]—42
Alsop, out .... [illegible]—47
Hunter, in .... [illegible]
Alsop, in .... [illegible]

T. Mansfield Hunter defeated A. G. Lockwood, the Boston representative, by 1 up. Brokaw, the second American to win, defeated D. F. Ransom by 6 up and 5 to play, and G. D. Barne beat the Princetonian, F. O. Reinhart, by 3 up and 2 to play. The other Americans were beaten by narrow margins. The team match results, by points, was:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.		ALL-EASTERN.	
John L. Low	1	W. J. Travis	0
J. A. T. Bramston	0	Findlay S. Douglas	1
N. F. Hunter	1	F. J. O. Alsop	0
T. M. Hunter	1	A. G. Lockwood	0
D. F. Ransom	0	G. T. Brokaw	1
H. W. Beveridge	1	H. B. McFarland	0
G. D. Barne	1	F. O. Reinhart	0
H. G. B. Ellis	1	Dr. H. L. Fredericks	0
F. W. Leathart	1	E. M. Byers	0
C. H. Allison	1	C. B. Macdonald	0
Total	8	Total	2

The closest match in the foursome team contest was between Norman Hunter and Bramston on the English side and Travis and Lockwood of the Eastern team. Every hole was well fought. The first six were halved, and the Englishmen won the seventh in 5 to 6. The eighth was halved, but Travis and Lockwood got the ninth, and honors were even on the turn. The game was still even in the sixteenth green. Then by good putting the visitors won the next hole, and the last two were halved. The scores are:

Norman Hunter and J. A. T. Bramston—
Out .... [illegible]—39
In .... [illegible]—39—78
Walter J. Travis and A. J. Lockwood—
Out .... [illegible]—39
In .... [illegible]—40—79

The foursome team results by points follow:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.		ALL-EASTERN.	
Norman Hunter and J. A. T. Bramston	1	W. J. Travis and A. G. Lockwood	0
J. M. Hunter and J. H. Low	1	F. S. Douglas and C. B. Macdonald	0
C. D. Barne and H. F. Ransom	1	F. J. O. Alsop and E. M. Byers	0
H. G. B. Ellis and F. W. Leathart	0	Dr. H. L. Fredericks and G. T. Brokaw	1
H. W. Beveridge and C. H. Allison	1	F. O. Reinhart and H. B. McFarland	0
Total	4	Total	1

The match play results of the rounds follow: Herman Hunter and Bramston beat Travis and Lockwood, 1 up; J. M. Hunter and Low beat Douglas and Macdonald, 2 up and 1 to play; Barne and Ransom beat Alsop and Byers, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Fredericks and Brokaw beat Ellis and Leathart, 1 up; Beveridge and Allison beat Reinhart and McFarland, 4 up and 3 to play.

Golf Winners at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The last of the weekly golf tournaments was given at the Kebo Valley Club to-day. There was a tie for first and second places between J. B. Schope and R. F. Phiffer. They played off this afternoon, and the first cup went to the latter. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. F. Phiffer	97	18	79
J. B. Schope	91	12	79
S. W. Bates	94	14	80
Major Macauley	98	15	83
J. De Koven Bowen	97	13	84
Arden Robbins	86	0	86
R. Wellman	104	18	86
M. S. Burrill	101	10	91
C. D. Moore	90	8	82
Dr. Kyle	111	16	95
Franklin Ellis	98	2	96
W. Butler Duncan	124	24	100
A. Clifford Shinkle	122	20	102
Dr. Robert Amory	131	27	104

The Condon Cup for the showing in the weekly golf tournaments was won by J. De Koven Bowen, a sixteen-year-old boy from Chicago. Bowen won two firsts during the Summer. The second cup went to C. D. Moore of New York, who won a first and a second. The Bowen Cup for the best showing in the ladies' contest went to Miss Hoy, who won three firsts and two seconds. In to-day's putting contest Mrs. Francis L. Wellman won first prize and Miss Hoy second.

Hillside Golfers Play in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—The only event at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club to-day was the weekly play for the Golf Committee Cup. Notwithstanding a severe rain seven players made the round of eighteen holes. F. C. Talmadge and H. R. Stockton divided first honors, while Olaf Saugstad, Walter Peterson, and E. T. Newkirk each received one point. The scores:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
F. C. Talmadge	86	2	84
H. R. Stockton	88	4	84
Olaf Saugstad	92	8	85
Walter Peterson	90	5	85
E. T. Newkirk	95	10	85
E. T. Barrows	99	12	87
H. D. Hibbard	97	7	90

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

Despite the miserable day yesterday for golf playing, a handful of enthusiasts of the Crescent Athletic Club turned out on their club links, near Bay Ridge, in the regular weekly handicap. Only four scores, however, were turned in, and James A. McKelvey was the winner, in 73 strokes, net. The cards were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. A. McKelvey	87	14	73
William B. Rhett	84	10	74
James Rhett	86	6	80
W. M. Campbell	88	13	75

Marine and Field Golf Cup Final.

The final round was finished yesterday on the links of the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach, for the Golf Committee Cup. C. A. Blood and B. A. Bullock were the competitors, and Blood won the match and the trophy, defeating Bullock by 5 up and 4 to play. A general club handicap will be held next Saturday.

Pacing Challenge from Readville.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit races at Readville were declared off to-day on account of rain, with the exception of the Neponset Stake of $3,000, in which pacers eligible to the 3:10 class last Spring were entered. This event will be raced on Monday.

This afternoon Mart Demarest, driver of Prince Alert, (2:00,) issued a challenge to any pacer in the world for a race for from $15,000 to $25,000, the match to be best two in three heats or three in five, the latter preferred.

Townley Wins Westfield Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—R. I. Townley won the Halsted Cup competition at the Westfield Golf Club to-day. His score was 85. H. W. Gladwin, with a net score of 90 and E. I. Serrell, with a net score of 94, were the last two to qualify for the President's Cup competition, which begins next Saturday and continues through the month of September.

MONUMENT FOR HARRY ELKES.

Cyclists Anxious to Honor the Memory of the Popular Wheelman.

An effort is being made by a number of cyclists to secure by popular subscription funds sufficient to erect a monument at the grave of the late Harry Elkes as an enduring testimony of the respect and esteem in which he was held by cyclists.

The idea was first suggested by some of the fellow-riders of the pace follower, and it crystallized in the official circles of the National Cycling Association. Chairman A. G. Batchelder, Handicapper Wetmore, and a few others were the first to take hold of the proposition earnestly and formulate it, and they have asked The Bicycling World, the only American cycling paper published, to be the custodian of the fund.

No particular size or design of monument has been decided upon, nor has any desired amount been fixed. These matters will be left to a competent committee to be selected later. It is desired that the subscription shall be a popular one, with contributions from all who admired the marvelous speed and staying power of Harry Elkes, as well as from those who knew him personally. Contributions in sums of any amount will be received and all duly acknowledged in The Bicycling World.

NATIONAL BASEBALL AGREEMENT

Minor League Organizations Will Discuss Provisions of Proposed Uniformity of Rules To-day—Professional Interests in the Game Throughout the Country to be Protected.

An important meeting of minor league baseball representatives will take place to-day at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, at which the new National agreement, adopted by the National League and American League delegates at Buffalo, last week, will be discussed in detail. This meeting has been called by President P. T. Powers of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, an organization which embraces all the professional baseball associations in this country, with the exception of the two big leagues.

Ever since the baseball war between the major organizations was amicably settled by the signing of the Cincinnati peace pact last January, most of those who have interests in baseball clubs throughout the United States and part of Canada have been urging the adoption of a new National agreement for the protection of every person, club owners as well as players, connected with the game.

President Johnson of the American League was opposed to the arranging of a measure of such importance as a National agreement until the clubs in the National as well as the American League could be certain that there would be no friction in the workings of the peace agreement.

The case of George Davis and the New York National League Club, which was allowed to play Davis on its team for a short time, while the Chicago American League Club, to which he was assigned at the Cincinnati conference, strenuously objected, having been adjusted at a meeting of the National League club owners, left the way clear for the American League President to take definite action on the National measure.

The Presidents of the major leagues, with two representatives from each organization, were in conference recently in Buffalo, and the outcome of the conference was the adoption of a lengthy document embracing, seemingly, every point of importance for the absolute government of professional baseball. One of its articles created a National commission for the purpose of enforcing the terms and provisions of the agreement. The members of this body were named as August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman; President Johnson of the American League, and President Pulliam of the National League.

The most important objects of the new agreement are as follows:

(1) Perpetuation of baseball as the National pastime of America by surrounding it with such safeguards as will warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods, and by maintaining a high standard of skill and sportsmanship in its players.

(2) Protection of the property rights of those engaged in baseball as a business without sacrificing the spirit of competition in the conduct of the clubs.

(3) Promotion of the welfare of ball players as a class by developing and perfecting them in their profession, and enabling them to secure adequate compensation for expertness.

(4) Adoption of a uniform code of rules for playing baseball.

The agreement is to be indissoluble except by the unanimous vote of the parties to it. Each party to the agreement retains the right to conduct its affairs and govern its players according to its constitution and by-laws, but there shall be no conflict between such constitution and by-laws and the objects and terms of the agreement. Should the measure be adopted by the National Association of Minor Leagues, these minor organizations will have absolute control of their own affairs.

Under the terms of the agreement the major Leagues shall adopt all rules governing the game of baseball. Neither major League circuit shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the clubs of each major League, and the circuit of each League is to consist of the following cities:

National League—Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. American League—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Contracts with players must be respected under the penalties specified. The right and title of a major league club to its players shall be absolute, and can only be terminated by release or failure to reserve under the terms of the agreement by the club to which a player has been under contract.

The practice of "farming" is prohibited. All right or claim of a major league club to a player shall cease when such player becomes a member of a minor league club, and no arrangement between the clubs for the loan or return of a player shall be binding between the parties to it or recognized by other clubs.

The right of a minor league club to its players shall be absolute, except that from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15 of each year major leagues shall have the privilege of selecting players from National association clubs for the following season upon payment of $750 for each player so selected from clubs in Class A leagues; $500 for each player so selected from clubs in Class B leagues; $300 for each player so selected from clubs in Class C leagues, and $200 for each player so selected from clubs of a lower class.

A major league club may at any time purchase the release of a player from a minor league club, to take effect forthwith or at a specified date, provided such purchase is recorded with the Secretary of the commission for promulgation within five days of the date of the transaction.

Many of the articles in the agreement are designed to protect the interests of the players, one of which gives a player suspended for a period of longer than ten days the right to appeal to the commission. The leagues are strictly enjoined to enforce the provision in the constitution against open betting on baseball grounds, and club officials are obliged to cause the arrest and prosecution of those who may engage in such practice.

No game or a series of games are to be played for a stake between clubs of any league according to the agreement, and neither clubs nor players shall accept or agree to accept a sum of money or present of great value as an inducement or reward for winning or trying to win a game.

Articles of the agreement which do not find favor with the minor league representatives are the drafting clause and the method of paying for players drafted. Under the terms of the agreement the major leagues have two months in which to draft players, while the old rule gave them only one month.

At the meeting this afternoon there will be present representatives of the Eastern League, New York State League, Southern League, American Association, Central League, Connecticut League, and New England League. President Powers says that there is a good deal of work to be done, but he expects that the labors of the delegates will be concluded late this evening.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Won Two Games, but All Local Events Postponed on Account of Inclement Weather.

While six of the major League baseball teams played their scheduled games yesterday, the other ten remained idle owing to the inclement weather prevailing in most of the Eastern and Western cities. New York and Brooklyn followers of the game were in hopes that the weather would clear so that they would have the choice of seeing the New Yorks and Philadelphians at the Polo Grounds or the Brooklyn and Boston teams in a double-header at Washington Park. Should the weather conditions be favorable to-morrow double-headers will be in order at both places, and in all probability the Brooklyn and Boston teams may play two games on Tuesday. The only National League games decided took place at Pittsburg, where the local men took the honors from the St. Louis visitors in a double-header.

The Boston team, which leads in the American League pennant race, won the first game of a double-header in the tenth inning, and the second one was called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning, each side having scored one run. The Cleveland and St. Louis teams were scheduled for two games at St. Louis, but the teams were delayed by a railroad accident, in which some of them were slightly injured, and when they reached St. Louis they had barely time to finish one game, which the home team won, shutting out the Clevelands by the score of 4 to 0.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 2, (second game.)
Boston, 3; Washington, 2.
Boston, 1; Washington, 1, (2d game.)
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Won Two Snappy Games from St. Louis—Splendid Pitching and Fielding.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Contrary to expectations, the St. Louis team played strong baseball against Pittsburg to-day. It could not, however, cope against splendid pitching supported by errorless fielding, and Pittsburg won two games, thereby strengthening an already firm hold on first place in the National League.

Murphy and Leever were the opposing pitchers in the first contest, and both acquitted themselves well. Murphy held the champions down to seven hits, and kept them from scoring an earned run. A few bases on balls and a couple of errors aided the home team, however, in scoring the runs necessary to win. In the second game the pennant holders scored four runs in the opening inning, and they proved to be more than sufficient to win. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	.	5	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Leever and Phelps; Murphy and Ryan.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Winham and Smith; Rhoades and O'Neil.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	75	37	.670	Brooklyn	54	56	.490
New York	67	46	.593	Boston	46	61	.430
Chicago	65	46	.586	St. Louis	38	76	.333
Cincinnati	60	49	.550	Philadelphia	33	66	.337

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in St. Louis. Cincinnati in Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston and Washington Play Two Games Requiring Extra Innings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Both games to-day were contests between the pitchers. Boston won the first in the tenth inning, while darkness ended the second in the eleventh inning, with the score a tie. The games were characterized by sharp and brilliant fielding in support of superb pitching. Boston captured the first game by bunching hits in the sixth and last innings. Scattered hits and snappy fielding in the second game made it impossible for a man to score until the eighth inning. Scores by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	11	2

Batteries—Lee and Drill; Young and Criger.

SECOND GAME.

												R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Orth and Drill and Wilson; Winters and J. Stahl.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CLEVELAND, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The Cleveland and St. Louis baseball teams were to have played two games to-day, but a wreck interfered with this arrangement and only one was contested. In this Powell was invincible, and St. Louis won by a score of 4 to 0. Ten of the Cleveland players failed to connect with the ball at all, while only four of them placed the ball in safe territory. Powell was also very steady, and not a visitor walked to first base. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	.	4	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Batteries—Powell and Sugden; Killian and Bemis.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	71	39	.645	New York	53	52	.505
Cleveland	61	48	.560	St. Louis	50	57	.467
Philadelphia	60	51	.541	Chicago	50	60	.455
Detroit	54	53	.505	Washington	35	74	.321

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cleveland in St. Louis. Detroit in Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	2	7	1
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Briggs and Fuller; Fertsch and Stillman.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	5
Baltimore	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	17	3

Batteries—Milligan and Laskey; Burchell, Wiltse, and Hearn.

American Association Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 0; St. Paul, 4.

At Louisville—First Game—Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3. Second game—Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

At Toledo—First game—Toledo, 6; Minneapolis, 7. Second game—Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 2.

At Indianapolis—First game—Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 8. Second game—Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 6. (Darkness.)

CYCLE NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Brooklyn members of the Century Road Club Association have decided to open their Brooklyn clubhouse within two weeks. The club will also retain its New York clubhouse.

William Sulser of the National Turn Verein Wheelmen of Newark is leading in the race for the gold medal the club offers for the member finishing the greatest number of century runs.

Charles Mock of the Century Road Club of America will make an attempt to break all existing road records up to 100 miles behind motor pace to-day. The race will be held over the Long Island roads from Springfield to Hicksville.

Joseph Fogler and Oscar Goerck of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be among the starters in the cycle path road race on Labor Day.

The Royal Arcanum Club of New York will hold a club run to-day to Floral Park, L. I. Capt. John F. Forsyth announces that the run will start from the clubhouse at 8 A. M.

The 100-mile-record run of the Century Road Club Association will be held in the latter part of September. There will be twenty prizes, including five time prizes.

C. E. Bonnell of the Century Road Club Association has offered a gold medal in the form of a five-pointed star to the rider making the best time for 100 miles, motor cyclers barred.

At the carnival of sport at the Parkway trotting track on Sept. 5 there will be a half-mile novice and a one-mile handicap bicycle race.

The Tiger Wheelmen, which have recently organized with about eighteen members, will be out on the Long Island roads to-day, with Capt. Harry Gleisman in charge.

The Brower Wheelmen and Tiger teams will hold a joint meet to-day at Valley Stream for amateur riders. The events to be decided are five, ten, and fifteen mile races for silver loving cups.

The 100-mile American championship motor pace record will be held on the Long Island roads under the auspices of the Century Road Club of America.

Capt. H. A. Gleisman and E. Fanning will have charge of the amateur races to-day at Valley Stream.

The Century Wheelmen of New York, in charge of Matthew M. Gibb, will hold a club run to-day to Loughbar Park, Pelham, N. Y.

The Prospect Wheelmen of Upper New York will hold their first club run of the season to-day to Valley Stream.

J. Hughes, O. J. Steih, and F. Wellenschlager will start from scratch in the amateur races held at Valley Stream to-day.

Trotting and Pacing Notes.

The work of resoiling the Harlem River Speedway is progressing rapidly and Superintendent William Weeks says that he expects to complete the upper stretch in a week or ten days.

Charles A. Higgins, the well-known road driver, appeared on the Speedway last Wednesday behind his new green pacing mare Helga, who gives promise of remarkable speed. The mare came down the stretch head and head with Christopher Hackett's pacer Helen H., and although she was beaten, the performance was considered excellent.

The Hudson River Driving Park Association has announced a meeting to be held at Poughkeepsie on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

Speedway favorites were prominent factors in the sport at Readville track on Thursday, when first and second money in the $15,000 Massachusetts Stakes for 2:12 trotters went to New York horses. Queen Wilkes, the long-recognized queen of the Speedway, won the 2:20 class trot and Swift won the first heat in the race for the Massachusetts Stakes, reducing his record from 2:15¼ to 2:06¼. This placed him at the pole for the second heat and he got away in front and led to the second turn, where he began to grow a trifle weary and one after another passed him, Billy Buck winning the heat in 2:07¼. In the final Andrews sent Swift away at his top speed, but when Geers made his drive in the homestretch Billy Buck won the race and heat in 2:08¼.

Geers has refused an offer of $10,000 for his trotter Billy Buck, 2:07¼, saying that he is worth many times that to him.

Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers's Speedway trotter, did not fulfill the expectations of her owner when she was started in the 2:24 class at Brighton Beach, but considering the fact that it was her first start she performed very creditably, finishing third in each heat in 2:13¾ and 2:14.

The trotting races at Syracuse, in connection with the New York State Fair, which begins on Sept. 7, will consist of two races each day for amateur drivers, with silver cups as prizes. The classes are 2:09 pace, 2:10 pace, 2:11 trot, 2:14 trot, 2:17 trot, 2:20 trot, free-for-all trot, and free-for-all pace. The races will be mile heats, best two in three. Horses will be classified according to their wagon records, in the absence of which the sulky record will prevail. In the absence of either of these records, the horses will be classified by the Racing Committee of the State Fair Commission.

John F. Cockerill has received several very tempting offers for his little trotter Swift, but he still has the horse. One well-known horseman offered $10,000 for the animal, but changed his mind the following day and failed to produce the cash, a fact which Mr. Cockerill says he is very glad of, for he has a sentimental feeling with regard to the horse which he so ably developed.

James Murphy of Chicago, the former owner of Star Pointer, 1:59¼, is expected in this city next week with his string of road horses. He has a couple of new ones and will enter them in the Fall matinées on the Speedway.

Sale of Race Horses in Training.

A sale of race horses in training was held in the paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The stock offered was fair and prices ruled good. Those that sold for $1,000 or more were:

Bobadil, b. c., 2 years, by Imp. Deceiver—Brune; J. J. Markklein	$2,900
Blackamoor, blk. c., 2 years, by Buck Massie—Rosalie; J. J. Markklein	2,800
Rockmart, blk. f., 3 years, by Potomac—Brown Princess; George E. Dudley	1,250

League Day Celebrated by Cyclists.

The members of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, celebrated League Day by a dinner at Brighton Inn, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, last evening. In spite of the inclemency of the weather an enthusiastic meeting was held, and several speeches were made. Covers were laid for 100 diners.

YACHTS SAIL FOR LIPTON CUP.

Second Event for Small Boats in Chicago Won by the Sprite.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The second race of twenty-one-foot yachts for the cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton was won to-day by the Sprite. Little Shamrock was second, half a mile behind the Sprite; Hoosier was third, La Rita, which won the first race, was fourth; the Pilot fifth, and the Outlaw failed to finish.

The race was sailed over a twelve-mile course in a thirty-mile breeze and a rough sea. The third race will be sailed on Monday.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS
AT TEMPTING REDUCTIONS.
The
Sterling Piano
Company
Will inaugurate on Monday a mark-down sale of
Wareroom Used Pianos
of well known makes and established reputation. Also about 40 genuine bargains in good as new pianos that have been used a few months, and a large stock of second-hand Uprights and Squares that have come to us in exchange as part payment for new uprights and grands. Every piano is in perfect order and looks, and is practically as good as new, but we want the room they occupy. The Summer season is nearly over and our new Fall stock will commence to arrive soon, so down goes the price on dozens of pianos that have been in stock during the past few months. There are several
New Sterlings
at reductions of $50, $75 and $100, and thoroughly good used Pianos at astonishingly low prices, on easy monthly payments if desired.
Every Piano in this sale is fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange at our expense if unsatisfactory after being used six months. All of these bargain Pianos as well as all regular stock will be sold on
Our Monthly Payment System,
Which is a practical, common-sense method of purchasing a Piano—for those who do not wish to pay cash. We do not charge interest, nor do we take a note or mortage—you simply agree to pay a certain amount each month at our warerooms. We deliver the Piano on first payment and require no references.
Open Monday Evenings; Closed Saturdays at 12:30 During August.
Sterling Building,
FULTON ST. AND HANOVER PLACE,
BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS—then at noon.
STORE OPENS MONDAY MORNINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK; OTHER MORNINGS AT 8:30.
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES IN
Women's Tailored Suits For Autumn
Just one hundred of them, made from sample ends of cloths, during the manufacturers' dull period. The fabrics represent the best weaves merchant tailors will display for men's wear—mixtures of black, navy and green. The Jackets are the very newest long skirt effects that are at once stylish and becoming, lined with silk. The Skirts are modeled after those that have the stamp of foreign modistes' approval and are decidedly smart in appearance.
Not a Suit in the lot but what would command $27.50 later on—each is worth that amount—Our Price to-morrow for any is just half, or.. $13.75
New Autumn Walking Hats.
The first week of their showing has been gratifyingly successful—due, no doubt, to the beauty and practical merits of the styles, as well as to the moderate prices. Color schemes, this season, run largely to tasteful combinations of blue and green and brown and green, though almost every other harmonious blending of shades is to be seen and worn. Birds, wings and velvets figure prominently among the trimmings. Especially noteworthy are our styles at.... $5.00
Special Sale of Silk.
Guaranteed Black Taffetas.
One hundred pieces of a very good grade,
At 49c. Per Yard
although worth all of 65c. They have a particularly high lustre, are non-breakable and every yard is fully guaranteed.
A capital opportunity for anyone who has a need for a good serviceable silk skirt or a high-class, durable, rustling lining.
Exquisite 69c. Silk and Wool Fabrics at 29c.
They are called Waistings, but that word does not begin to cover their field of usefulness in the realm of feminine apparel. Besides waists, they make the daintiest sort of kimonos, tea gowns, wrappers and children's dresses.
The fabric has a pretty satin finish all wool Prunella ground, in every desirable color, on which are various contrasting shades of silk stripes. The goods are 38 inches wide and are worth, in the regular way, 69c. per yard. We have secured just 100 pieces to sell at the very low price of.................. 29c.

Death List of the Week.

ANGUS, Appel, Armstrong, Atchison, Atkinson, Auld.
BAINBRIDGE, Baker, Baptiste, Barhydt, Barnard, Barnes, Bayard, Biehayn, Billings, Blasdell, Bligh, Bliss, Bolden, Bosworth, Bott, Bradley, Breeden, Brennan, Bressler, Brooks, Brussel, Buckmaster, Bullwinkel, Burchinal, Burras, Byrnes.
CABLE, Cassidy, Caswell, Chamberlain, Chrisfield, Clancy, Clerihew, Cohn, Conrow, Cook, Corr, Corsa, Cross, Cushing.
DAILEY, Davenport, De Figaniere, Deininger, De La Rionda, Denny, Deutsch, Dietrich, Dietz, Donohue, Donovan, Ducker, Dugan, Dunham, Dung.
EAGAN, Earle, Eckerson, Engel, Englander, Exiner.
FAHEY, Farley, Farrell, Fitzpatrick, Fitzsimmons, Flynn, Foley, Foote, French, Fritz.
GAHAN, Garcia, Gardner, Gargan, Garvey, Girard, Goodman, Gough, Grant, Grau, Green, Gribbon, Gwyer.
HACKETT, Hadden, Hadigan, Hall, Halliday, Hamilton, Hammit, Hannigan, Harrison, Hawkes, Henkel, Herbst, Hewlett, Hewson, Hicks, Hight, Hirsch, Hitchings, Hohlweck, Hole, Horstmann, Hunn.
IEVERS.
JESSUP, Johnstone, Jones, Junk.
KASKELL, Keiser, Kelly, Kennion, Kerruish, Kirkpatrick, Kleeberg, Kneissel, Kraus.
LADUE, Lane, Laughlin, Leahy, Lee, Leonard, Levy, Lewis, Logan, Luttrell, Lyon.
McAVEY, McBride, McCaffrey, McCarthy, McCue, McGuire, McKittrick, McKeown, MacLaughlan, McLaughlin, McLaurie, McMahon, McQuillan, McShane, Mailly, Marshall, Matzen, Mead, Meaney, Meyer, Miller, Motel, Mott, Muller, Murray.
NAAR, Nearing, Naumburg, Needham, Neustadter, Nichol, Norris, Nussbaum.
O'BRIEN, Olson.
PALMER, Park, Pelsang, Pelz, Piersons, Prunty, Purroy, Putnam.
QUINN.
RAWLINS, Reid, Reilly, Reimer, Renwick, Reuben, Reynolds, Rippingale, Robson, Roden.
SALTZ, Sanxay, Sarles, Schluter, Schuster, Shuttleworth, Smith, Stalnaker, Steifel, Stubberfield, Sullivan, Sutton, Swalm.
TEEVAN, Terry, Tiedeman.
VAIL, Van Dusen, Volckhausen, Vreeland.
WALL, Walsh, Walter, Walton, Webb, Weiss, Whitworth, Wild, Wilkinson, Willets, Williams, Winant, Woodruff, Woods, Wright.

A

ATKINSON.—Aug. 25, at 223 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Charles Atkinson, aged 70 years.

ANGUS.—Aug. 22, at 142 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, John Angus.

APPEL.—Aug. 22, at Far Rockaway, L. I., in her 63th year, Hannah, wife of Solomon Appel.

ARMSTRONG.—Aug. 22, at Jersey City, Harriot Appelby Sawyer, wife of Samuel Armstrong, aged 27 years.

ATCHISON.—Aug. 26, at 244 East Thirty-fifth Street, Margaret Stephenson, widow of Frank Atchison, in the 75th year of her age.

AULD.—Aug. 26, at 507 West Forty-fourth Street, Thomas, son of the late Robert Auld.

B

BAKER.—Aug. 25, at 762 Eleventh Avenue, Catharine, wife of William Baker, aged 60 years.

BARNARD.—Aug. 22, at Pasadena, Cal., Florena Bastian, wife of Kenneth Parkhurst Barnard.

BLASDELL.—Aug. 24, at Deal Beach, James H. Blasdell, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

BURCHINAL.—Aug. 22, Mary E. Burchinal.

BULLWINKEL.—Aug. 25, at 1,018 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, John D. Bullwinkel in the 49th year of his age.

BAYARD.—Aug. 22, George Dashiell, son of the late William Bayard.

BILLINGS.—Aug. 22, in Brooklyn, Mary H., daughter of the late Charles W. Billings, of Glen Cove, L. I.

BREEDEN.—Aug. 22, at Laconia, N. H., Charles Breeden, in the 62d year of his age.

BRESSLER.—Aug. 22, at 343 West Twenty-third Street, Joseph Bressler, aged 79 years.

BROOKS.—Aug. 23, at East Orange, N. J., Sarah Blake, widow of Franklin Hatch Brooks, in her 92d year.

BRUSSEL.—Aug. 22, Elbert, son of the late Adolph Brussel, in his 22d year.

BAINBRIDGE.—Aug. 27, at 521 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Hannah M., widow of Charles T. Bainbridge, aged 88 years.

BAPTISTE.—Aug. 25, at 104 Oliver Street, Elisabeth A., daughter of Anthony Baptiste.

BARHYDT.—Aug. 27, 28 East Forty-first Street, Sophia Hackley, wife of David Parish Barhydt.

BARNES.—Aug. 28, at Stony Brook, L. I., F. Francis Barnes of 128 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

BIEHAYN.—Aug. 26, at 215 East Forty-first Street, Theodore W. F. Biehayn.

BLIGH.—Aug. 28, at 192 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of the late Addison Bligh, in her 65th year.

BLISS.—Aug. 28, at 3 Perry Street, Catherine M., widow of Alonzo Bliss.

BOLDEN.—Aug. 27, at Tenafly, N. J., Mrs. Martha Bolden, in the 87th year of her age.

BOSWORTH.—Aug. 27, in St. Luke's Hospital, Marguerite Bosworth, née Earl, in the 23d year of her age.

BOTT.—Aug. 24, at Branchport, N. J., Marie Louise Bott.

BRADLEY.—Aug. 28, at Wheeling, West Va., Mrs. Ann Augusta Bradley, in her 82d year.

BRENNAN.—Aug. 27, Thomas H. Brennan of Stapleton, S. I.

BURRAS.—Aug. 26, at Englewood, N. J., William H. Burras, in his 73d year.

BYRNES.—Aug. 28, Michael J. Byrnes.

C

CASWELL.—Aug. 23, at 145 West Sixty-third Street, Margaret R., widow of Homer Caswell, in her 90d year.

CLANCEY.—Aug. 22, at 283 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, William G., son of the late John J. Clancey.

COOK.—Aug. 22, at 71 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, Anna M. M., daughter of D. Cook, aged 23 years.

CHRISFIELD.—Aug. 24, at 37 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, Elinor K., wife of William H. Chrisfield.

CROSS.—Aug. 25, at 1,066 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Frank K. Cross, in his 38th year.

CABLE.—Aug. 28, at Hudson, N. Y., Susan Bullock, widow of Capt. Walton Cable, in the 87th year of her age.

COHN.—Aug. 28, at 1,137 Lexington Avenue, in her 70th year, Regina Cohn.

CORSA.—Aug. 22, at 1,209 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, Margaret J., wife of James D. Corsa, daughter of John Donnelly.

CUSHING.—Aug. 21, at Lunenburg, Mass., Robert D. Cushing, aged 57 years.

CASSIDY.—Aug. 25, at 112 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles Cassidy.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Aug. 25, at Alton, N. Y., Anne E., wife of Frederick W. Chamberlain and daughter of the late Frederick Eckel.

CLERIHEW.—Aug. 26, at Roseville, N. J., Charles Milne Clerihew.

CONROW.—Aug. 26, at 123 West Eighty-first Street, James Wooley Conrow, in his 66th year.

CORR.—Aug. 26, at 662 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Alice Fox, wife of Patrick W. Corr.

D

DAVENPORT.—Aug. 22, at 65 Irving Place, Henry C., son of John R. Davenport.

DE FIGANIERE.—Aug. 28, Elisabeth H. De Figaniere.

DEININGER.—Aug. 24, at 58 Vernon Avenue, Minnie Louise, wife of Charles A. Deininger.

DE LA RIONDA.—Aug. 28, Rose De La Rionda.

DEUTSCH.—Aug. 24, at 1,809 Lexington Avenue, Benjamin Deutsch.

DENNY.—Aug. 28, at 169 Beard Street, South Brooklyn, John E. Denny, aged 34 years.

DIETRICH.—Aug. 23, at 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, William G. Dietrich.

DAILY.—Aug. 22, at Westchester, N. Y., George Daily, aged 48 years.

DONOHUE.—Aug. 23, at 411 East Seventy-fifth Street, Catherine, wife of John Donohue.

DONOVAN.—Aug. 22, at 96 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, Mollie, daughter of William Donovan.

DUNN.—Aug. 28, at 68 West One Hundred and Second Street, Lieut. Parker C. Dunn, in his 76th year.

DIETZ.—Aug. 28, at 116 East Ninety-first Street, Alfred Becker, son of George W. Dietz, in the 4th year of his age.

DIETZ.—Aug. 26, at 791 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, George Dietz, aged 74 years.

DUCKER.—Aug. 25, at Ravenswood, L. I., Margaret K., widow of John F. Ducker, in the 73d year of her age.

DUGAN.—Aug. 26, at 668 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank, eldest son of Arthur Dugan.

DUNHAM.—Aug. 27, Edward A., Jr., son of Edward A. Dunham, aged 48 years.

E

ECKERSON.—Aug. 25, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Zack Eckerson.

ENGEL.—Aug. 28, at Carlstadt, N. J., John Engel, aged 68 years.

ENGLANDER.—Aug. 22, at 8 Leroy Street, Joseph H. Englander, aged 18 years.

EXINER.—Aug. 23, at Jamaica, L. I., William Exiner, in his 81st year.

EAGAN.—Aug. 27, John C. Eagan of 28 Fillmore Place.

EARLE.—Aug. 25, at 233 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Warren Holmes Earle.

F

FAHEY.—Aug. 22, at 377 Broome Street, John, Jr., aged twenty-seven years, son of John Fahey.

FARLEY.—Sunday, Aug. 23, at 62 Edgecombe Avenue, James E. Farley.

FITZSIMONS.—Aug. 21, at 96 Heyward Street, John H. Fitzsimons, in his 37th year.

FOLEY.—Aug. 22, at 442 Lexington Avenue, John Foley, in his 69th year.

FOOTE.—Aug. 22, at Darien, Conn., Martha M., widow of John Foote.

FORD.—Aug. 22, Dr. James Curran Ford of 283 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

FRITZ.—Aug. 23, at Orange, N. J., Charlotte A., widow of Louis H. Fritz, in her 40th year.

FARRELL.—Aug. 26, Sidney G., son of the late George W. Farrell, in his 16th year.

FITZPATRICK.—Aug. 27, at 2,023 La Fontaine Avenue, Bronx, Mary Fitzpatrick.

FLYNN.—Aug. 26, at 360 East Seventy-ninth Street, Ellen, wife of the late John Flynn, aged 77 years.

FRENCH.—Aug. 27, Edward Warner, son of Albert French of Montclair, N. J.

G

GIRARD.—Aug. 23, at 482 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Aime Girard, née Jeannette Freix.

GOODMAN.—Aug. 23, at Bangor, Penn., Lena May, wife of Frank Croly Goodman, and daughter of the late Stephen C. Breese, aged 22 years.

GREEN.—Aug. 24, at 60 St. Nicholas Avenue, Rachel, wife of I. H. Green, in her 65th year.

GRIBBON.—Aug. 24, at 246 West Tenth Street, James Gribbon, native of County Derry, Parish of Glenullar, Ireland.

GWYER.—Aug. 24, at Oakland, N. J., Eugene Gillette, Jr., eldest son of Eugene Gwyer, in his 21st year.

GARVEY.—Aug. 22, at 217 South Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Bernard Garvey, in his 82d year.

GOUGH.—Aug. 21, Norman G. Gough, aged 34 years.

GRANT.—Aug. 22, at 334 East Fifty-eighth Street, Alfred, son of the late Moses Grant.

GAHAN.—Aug. 28, 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Marie Louise, (née Gaffney,) wife of Aloysius C. Gahan.

GARCIA.—Aug. 28, John Gerald, son of Juan H. Garcia, aged 8 years.

GARDNER.—Aug. 27, Sarah F. Gardner, for twenty-four years missionary in India of the Woman's Union Missionary Society.

GARGAN.—Aug. 25, at 146 West Eighth Street, Mary, aged 72 years, wife of the late Patrick Gargan.

GRANT.—Aug. 28, at Orange, N. J., James Ralston, son of the late Charles Henry Grant of Philadelphia, in his 46th year.

GRAU.—Aug. 26, Mrs. Louisa A. Grau, aged 71 years.

H

HALL.—Aug. 23, at 20 Stewart Street, Capt. William H. Hall, aged 72 years.

HAMILTON.—Aug. 22, at 223 East Twenty-fifth Street, James Henry, only son of Allerton Hamilton, aged 6 years.

HANNIGAN.—Aug. 23, at 422 East Sixty-sixth Street, Mary, wife of Jeremiah Hannigan, aged 57 years, native of Lyrenacarriga, Tallow, County Waterford, Ireland.

HARRISON.—Aug. 24, at 205 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Fannie, wife of Henry Harrison, aged 78 years.

HIRSCH.—Aug. 24, at 16 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Hannah, wife of Moses Hirsch.

HORSTMANN.—Aug. 23, at Liberty, August C. Horstmann, in the 83d year of his age.

HADIGAN.—Aug. 22, at 508 West Forty-third Street, James Hadigan, aged 74 years.

HERBST.—Aug. 22, at Fanwood, N. J., Katherine, (née Tisch,) wife of Frank Herbst, in her 72d year.

HICKS.—Aug. 22, George Embree Hicks of Great Neck, L. I.

HACKETT.—Aug. 26, at 244 East Thirty-second Street, Joseph Hackett, aged 40 years, native of Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland.

HADDEN.—Aug. 27, at 108 Huron Street, Brooklyn, Melancthon F. Hadden, in the 80th year of his age.

HALLIDAY.—Aug. 26, at 2,316 Cambreling Avenue, John Halliday, in the 67th year of his age.

HAMMITT.—Aug. 27, at 181 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Hammitt, in the 38th year of his age.

HAWKES.—Aug. 26, at Roosevelt Hospital, Katherine, wife of Charles A. Hawkes of Chicago and daughter of Charles N. Nelson of Sand's Point, L. I.

HARRISON.—Aug. 28, at Milton on Hudson, Sarah Edlow, widow of Samuel B. Harrison, in the 77th year of her age.

HENKEL.—Aug. 28, at 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Adolph Henkel.

HEWLETT.—Aug. 28, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., John Divine, son of the late Jacob C. Hewlett, in his 70th year.

HEWSON.—Aug. 27, at West Hoboken, Sarah Louise, widow of Harry F. Hewson and youngest daughter of the late Andrew Farmer.

HIGHT.—Aug. 27, at Washington, D. C., Donald Meredith, infant son of Frank A. Hight.

HITCHINGS.—Aug. 26, at Pasadena, Cal., Frances Weld, wife of Edward W. Hitchings and daughter of Granville Nicholson.

HOHLWECK.—Aug. 27, at 157 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Hazel Emily, infant daughter of Thomas P. Hohlweck.

HOLE.—Aug. 28, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Phoebe Hole, aged 85 years.

HUNN.—Aug. 27, at New Rochelle, Priscilla, only child of Arthur B. Hunn.

I

IEVERS.—Aug. 26, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Richard W. Ievers, in the 32d year of his age.

J

JESSUP.—Aug. 25, at 55 Convent Avenue, Frederick J., son of the late James Hinchman Jessup.

JONES.—Aug. 22, at 19 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, L. I., Euphemia Wilmot, wife of Cornelius A. Jones.

JOHNSTONE.—Aug. 25, at 275 Ninth Avenue, Jocelyn Johnstone.

JUNK.—Aug. 28, at 448 West Twenty-fifth Street, Daniel Junk.

K

KIRKPATRICK.—Aug. 28, at Little Mountain, Ohio, Florence, wife of Wilson H. Kirkpatrick and daughter of Charles H. Rutherford.

KLEEBERG.—Aug. 28, Maria H., wife of Philip Kleeberg, in the 45th year of her age.

LAUGHLIN.—Aug. 22, at 2,419 Third Avenue, Margaret, wife of the late Daniel Laughlin.

KASKELL.—Aug. 22, at 259 Marion Street, Brooklyn, Daniel S. Kaskell.

KEISER.—Aug. 22, at 238 East Eighty-first Street, Mina, (née Kern,) widow of John V. Keiser.

KRAUSS.—Aug. 22, at 200 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Adolph Krauss.

KELLY.—Aug. 27, at 44 Carlton Avenue, Bridget, wife of John Kelly, native of County Monaghan, Ireland, Newbliss, Parish of Killevan.

KENNION.—Aug. 26, at 48 Third Street, Brooklyn, Kenward K. Kennion, in his 22d year.

KERRUISH.—Aug. 28, at 1,733 Amsterdam Avenue, Harry Greenfield, son of William Kerruish, in his 4th year.

KNEISSL.—Aug. 27, at 1,112 Park Avenue, Theresa M., wife of Leo E. Kneissl, aged 27 years.

L

LEE.—Aug. 25, David Bradley, son of David Lee, aged 70 years.

LEE.—Aug. 25, at 383 West Twenty-seventh Street, Robert E. Lee, in his 58d year.

LEVY.—Aug. 24, Frances, wife of Benjamin Levy.

LOGAN.—Aug. 24, Patrick Logan, brother of Edward and Thomas Logan.

LADUE.—Aug. 22, at Cold Spring, N. Y., William H. Ladue, in his 59th year.

LEAHY.—Aug. 23, at 134 Henry Street, Ann, wife of the late Officer Michael Leahy.

LEE.—Aug. 23, at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Adaline C. Lee, in her 79th year.

LEONARD.—Aug. 28, at 1,701 Madison Avenue, Paul Leonard, formerly of Westchester Village.

LUTTRELL.—Aug. 22, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Alice, youngest daughter of E. J. Luttrell.

LANE.—Aug. 26, at Neshanic, N. J., Andrew Lane, aged 72 years.

LEAHY.—Aug. 28, at 675 Eighth Avenue, Mary Leahy of Croom, County Limerick, Ireland.

LEWIS.—Aug. 28, at Nyack, N. Y., Elijah Lewis, in his 75d year.

LYON.—Aug. 26, at Byram Shore, Conn., Thomas M. Lyon, in the 77th year of his age.

M

McCARTHY.—Aug. 25, at 320 East Seventy-eighth Street, Mary Agnes, wife of Edward F. McCarthy.

McCUE.—Aug. 24, at 444 West Fifty-eighth Street, Elizabeth B. McCue.

McGUIRE.—Aug. 23, at Monroe, N. Y., the Rev. John F. E. McGuire, son of the late Bernard McGuire.

McMAHON.—Aug. 28, at White Plains, N. Y., Bridget, wife of Thomas McMahon.

McMAHON.—Aug. 24, at Clarke City, Quebec, Francis J. McMahon, aged 30 years, of 328 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

MARSHALL.—Aug. 22, at 21 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, Sarah E. Marshall, née Davin.

MEYER.—Aug. 24, at 329 East Twenty-fifth Street, Francis Meyer, in his 63d year.

MEYER.—Aug. 24, at Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., Mary, wife of John W. Meyer, aged 39 years.

MULLER.—Aug. 25, at 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Adam J. Muller.

McCAFFREY.—Aug. 21, at 101 Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J., Mary A. Ebbets, widow of Robert H. McCaffrey.

McKITTRICK.—Aug. 21, at Sixty-eighth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Patrick J. McKittrick.

McKEOWN.—Aug. 22, at 245 Greenpoint Avenue, Blissville, Long Island City, Thomas McKeown, native of Cully Hanna, County Armagh, Ireland.

MacLAUGHLAN.—Aug. 21, in West Hoboken, David, son of Alexander MacLaughlan.

McLAUGHLIN.—Aug. 22, at St. Luke's Hospital, Thomas McLaughlin, in the 69th year of his age.

MAILLY.—Aug. 22, at 905 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, Elizabeth, wife of James Mailly, aged 45 years.

MILLER.—Aug. 22, at Sparkill, N. Y., Lutie E., daughter of the late Silas A. Miller.

MURRAY.—Aug. 22, at 290 Pleasant Av., Henry J. Murray, aged 22 years.

McAVEY.—Aug. 26, at 343 East Fifty-eighth Street, Peter McAvey, aged 87 years, native of Parish of Aughavass, Corrigan, County Leitrim, Ireland.

McBRIDE.—Aug. 26, at 166 East Ninety-sixth Street, William J., son of William J. McBride, aged 8 years.

McLAURIE.—Aug. 27, at Salem, N. Y., Minnie Schermerhorn, widow of Dr. Charles M. McLaurie, in her 83d year.

McQUILLAN.—Aug. 26, at 329 East Sixty-sixth Street, Arthur McQuillan, native of Kiltubert, County Monaghan, Ireland.

McSHANE.—Aug. 27, at 150 West Thirty-third Street, Margaret McShane, in her 75th year.

MATZEN.—Aug. 28, at Newton, N. Y., Felix Matzen, aged 52 years.

MEAD.—Aug. 28, at 51 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Adelaide, daughter of E. V. Mead, in her 20th year.

MEANEY.—Aug. 28, at 423 East Eighty-fifth Street, Jane Baxter, wife of Thomas Meaney.

MOTEL.—Aug. 27, at 242 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mary A., wife of Charles Motel.

MOTT.—Aug. 28, at 4,400 Third Avenue, Stephen H. Mott.

N

NEUSTADTER.—Aug. 24, at Salzburg, Austria, Henry Neustadter.

NICHOL.—Aug. 25, at Monticello, N. Y., Rosabelle Bertie Nichol.

NUSSBAUM.—Aug. 24, at 343 East Sixth Street, Emil Nussbaum.

NAAR.—Aug. 22, at 612 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn, David F. Naar, aged 70 years.

NAUMBURG.—Aug. 22, Karoline, sister of Elkan Naumburg, in her 75th year.

NEEDHAM.—Aug. 23, at 89 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Helen E., widow of Henry M. Needham and daughter of the late Henry T. Chapman, Sr.

NEARING.—Aug. 26, at 1,216 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Woodbridge Nearing, in his 74th year.

NORRIS.—Aug. 26, at 525 Lenox Avenue, Richard Norris.

O

QUINN.—Aug. 22, at 1,436 Lexington Avenue, James Quinn.

O'BRIEN.—Aug. 27, at 57 Montgomery Street, Ann, widow of Timothy O'Brien.

OLSON.—Aug. 26, at 707 Ninth Avenue, Victor A. Olson, aged 31 years.

P

PALMER.—Aug. 25, at Stonington, Conn., Ira Hart Palmer, aged 67 years.

PURROY.—Aug. 22, at 106 Regent Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Henry D. Purroy.

PUTNAM.—Aug. 22, at Albany, N. Y., Henrietta Wilson, wife of David M. Putnam.

PARK.—Aug. 25, at 522 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, Anna T. Park, aged 72 years.

PELSANG.—Aug. 25, at 415 West Fifty-third Street, F. V. Pelsang, aged 53 years.

PELZ.—Aug. 26, in Brooklyn, infant daughter of George V. W. Pelz.

PIERSONS.—Aug. 28, at 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Dr. A. N. Piersons, in his 66th year.

PRUNTY.—Aug. 27, at 206 Eighth Avenue, Mary A. Prunty, native of Clontumphir, County Longford, Ireland, daughter of Patrick Donlevy.

R

RAWLINS.—Aug. 23, at 98 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, Annie, wife of Thomas Rawlings, in her 56th year.

REIMER.—Aug. 24, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Theodore Reimer.

ROBSON.—Aug. 25, Christina, daughter of William Robson.

RODEN.—Aug. 25, at Jersey City, Hugh Roden.

REILLY.—Aug. 22, at 134 West Eighty-third Street, Ann Elizabeth, widow of Peter Reilly.

REUBEN.—Aug. 22, at 66 East Ninety-third Street, in her 62d year, Frances, wife of Julius Reuben.

REID.—Aug. 26, at 102 Willow Street, Brooklyn, Maria, wife of the late Aaron L. Reid and daughter of the late Robert Speir.

REILLY.—Aug. 27, at 308½ Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Reilly.

RENWICK.—Aug. 25, at Amityville, L. I., Evelyn, wife of Stanhope C. Renwick, in her 44th year.

REYNOLDS.—Aug. 27, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sarah S. Wilson, widow of Elkanah M. Reynolds, in the 84th year of her age.

RIPPINGALE.—Aug. 29, at 81 St. Edwards Street, Kate Powell, wife of Smith Rippingale.

S

SARLES.—Aug. 24, at Stelton, N. J., the Rev. John W. Sarles, D. D., aged 86 years.

SCHLUTER.—Aug. 24, at Andover, N. J., Abigail, daughter of John V. Schluter.

SMITH.—Aug. 22, at 1,475 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Frances, wife of John Beardsley Smith and daughter of the late Mahlon Kingman of Buffalo, N. Y.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—Aug. 24, at 1,460 Fifty-sixth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, Walter E. Shuttleworth, Jr.

STEIFEL.—Aug. 24, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jacob K. Steifel of 28 East Ninety-fourth Street.

SALTZ.—Aug. 21, at 54 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Tina, wife of Isaac Saltz.

SANXAY.—Aug. 22, at Sugar Hill, N. H., Joseph Frederick Sanxay of 558 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—Aug. 22, at 1,475 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Frances K. Smith.

STALNAKER.—Aug. 22, at Oak Point, L. I., James Albert Stalnaker.

SCHUSTER.—Aug. 26, William Schuster, formerly of 80 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

STUBBERFIELD.—Aug. 27, at 110 West Eighty-ninth Street, Jenny Stubberfield, aged 15 years.

SULLIVAN.—Aug. 27, at 145A Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, John, son of Martin Sullivan.

SUTTON.—Aug. 28, at Newburg, N. Y., William H. Sutton, Sr.

SWALM.—Aug. 26, at Plainfield, N. J., Maria Smith, wife of the late William Swalm, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 88 years.

T

TIEDEMAN.—Aug. 25, at Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Christopher G. Tiedeman, dean of Buffalo Law School, formerly of New York City, in his 47th year.

TEEVAN.—Aug. 26, at 26 Leroy Street, Mary Loretta, daughter of the late John Teevan.

TERRY.—Aug. 27, at 81 Pulaski Street, Charles V. Terry, aged 81 years.

V

VAN DUSEN.—Aug. 21, at 159 East One Hundred and Third Street, Capt. W. A. Van Dusen.

VREELAND.—Aug. 22, John V. B. Vreeland of Montclair, N. J., in his 58th year.

VAIL.—Aug. 27, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, Cecelia, wife of George E. Vail and youngest daughter of the late Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia.

VOLCKHAUSEN.—Aug. 27, at 438 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Charles Louis Volckhausen.

W

WALTON.—Aug. 25, in Jersey City, Wellington, Jr., youngest child of Wellington Walton.

WEISS.—Aug. 24, George B. Weiss.

WILD.—Aug. 23, at the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y., Lucia Cory, wife of Michael B. Wild of Baltimore and eldest daughter of the late Samuel Manning Welch of Buffalo.

WILLETS.—Aug. 22, at Harrison, N. Y., Robert R. Willets, in the 58th year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—Aug. 23, Louisa W., wife of Capt. Robert Williams of Leonia, aged 78 years.

WALSH.—Aug. 23, at 654 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Hanora, wife of John J. Walsh.

WEBB.—Aug. 23, at 337 West Forty-first Street, Ann (née Emmett,) wife of Peter Webb, native of Castle-Pollard, County Westmeath, Ireland.

WHITWORTH.—Aug. 21, at Fallsburg, Rosetta Whitworth.

WILKINSON.—Aug. 23, at 280 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, Hannah Montgomery Connor, wife of John Wilkinson.

WINANT.—Aug. 23, at Huguenot, S. I., Ella, wife of Barent Winant, in her 37th year.

WOODRUFF.—Aug. 28, in Washington, Conn., Albert Dayton, in his 19th year, eldest son of Arthur D. Woodruff.

WALL.—Aug. 25, at Ridgewood, N. J., Isaac Millbank Wall, aged 54 years.

WALTER.—Aug. 28, at 105 West Sixtieth Street, Marie Walter.

WILLIAMS.—Aug. 27, at Closter, N. J., Mary Ray Williams, late of Woodhaven, L. I.

WOODS.—Aug. 26, at 710 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, John W. Woods.

WRIGHT.—Aug. 27, at 428 West Thirty-first Street, James Wright, aged 46 years.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:30	Moon sets...1:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:09	Gov. Isl'd	1:28	H. Gate	3:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:35	Gov. Isl'd	2:05	H. Gate	4:01

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, AUG. 31.		
Halizones, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kiowa, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Carpathia, Liverpool via Queenstown		1:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	....	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	2:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Mexico via Progreso	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Arabic, Liverpool via Queenstown	....	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Adirondack, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Allanton, Brazil via Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Porto Rico via Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Byron, Brazil via Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Canova, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	....	....
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	6:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	....	....
Toronto, Hull	....	....
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 30.

Axminster, Haiti, Aug. 24.
City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 26.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 19.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 28.
Queen Christina, Algiers, Aug. 4.
Queen Mary, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Toronto, Portland, Aug. 17.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
Armenian, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Bernard, Para, Aug. 19.
El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Maracaibo, Porto Cabello, Aug. 21.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 22.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Calabria, Naples, Aug. 19.
Curityba, Havana, Aug. 27.
Grenada, Trinidad, Aug. 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 29.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 25.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 19.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Arara, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 22.
El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 27.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Aug. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Aug. 26.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Aug. 22.

Arrived.

SS Patria, (Dan.,) Lund, Sagua, &c., with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:40 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville Aug. 25 and Charleston 27th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Princess Anne, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Cienfuegos Aug. 14 and Manzanillo 21st, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

SS Duncan, (Nor.,) Roseland, Jeremie, Haiti, Aug. 22, with logwood to G. C. Kanzow—vessel to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg Aug. 20 and Southampton and Cherbourg 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Bule, Rotterdam Aug. 16, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Coronda, (Br.,) Le Sautreur, Rosario, &c., July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M. 28th.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:26 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Markschlaeger, Antwerp Aug. 15, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at Aug. 15, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Arabic, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool Aug. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Jutte, Paramaribo, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Kroonland, for Antwerp.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen and Christiansand.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) for Santa Marta.
SS Coamo, for San Juan and Ponce.
SS Zulia, for La Guayra, Curacao, &c.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
U. S. battleship Indiana.
SS Santurce, for Jacksonville.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS El Dia, for Galveston.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT VESSEL—VIRGINIA. (List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 120, No. 530; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 14.)

Stationed about 1¼ miles east-southeasterly from the shoalest part of Smith Island Shoal, on a range line marked by the old and the new Cape Charles lighthouses, and nearly 9 miles from the new lighthouse.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 31, 1903, Light Vessel No. 49 will be replaced on her station, and Light Vessel No. 72, temporarily marking the station, will then be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 49 as to characteristics of her lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notices to Mariners—No. 146 of 1902 and No. 70 of 1903, and Bulletins No. 140, Par. 10, and No. 146, Par. 11.)

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Jamison, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlesmitch, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Aug. 27.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleston, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 9 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Prinz Sigismund, (Ger.,) Capt. Bussman, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from Barbados for New York Aug. 26.

SS Cervantes, (Belg.,) Capt. Dixon, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New York yesterday.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Gheraldo, from New York, arr. at Genoa Aug. 27.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Rocha, sld. from Oporto for New York Aug. 24.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbiere, sld. from Naples for New York Aug. 26.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York via Algiers for Venice, arr. at Malta yesterday.

SS Manaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, sld. hence for New York to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the following-named posts on business pertaining to the inspection of armament: Forts Preble, Williams, Levett, McKinley, Foster, Constitution, Stark, Banks, Heath, Warren, Strong, Andrews, Revere, Standish, Rodman, Adams, Wetherill, Greble, Getty, Mansfield, H. G. Wright, Terry, and Michie.

Lieut. Col. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, will make four visits to Newark, N. J., and four to Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture.

The following assignments to regiments of cavalry officers recently promoted are announced: Col. Clarence A. Stedman to the Fifth Regiment; Col. Edgar Z. Steever to the Fourth, Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock to the Fourth, Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain to the Thirteenth, Major Franklin O. Johnson to the Fifth, Major Herbert J. Slocum to the First, Capt. Frank R. McCoy to the Third, First Lieut. G. R. Fortescue to the Tenth.

Major Johnson will report to the commanding General, Department of Colorado, and Major Slocum will report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment.

Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson is transferred from the Fifth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain from the Thirteenth to the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock from the Fourth to the Fifth Cavalry.

The following assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted are announced: Capts. Percy M. Cochran to the Seventeenth Regiment, George N. Bomford to the Twenty-second, Benjamin P. Nicklin to the Ninth, John W. French to the Twenty-fourth, Cromwell Stacey to the Twenty-first, William A. Cavanagh to the Sixth, George M. Grimes to the First, Thomas R. Harker to the Fifteenth, John F. Wilkinson to the Fourth, Frank D. Wickham to the Twelfth, William B. Folwell to the Seventeenth, Bryan Conrad to the Fifteenth, and William K. Naylor to the Eleventh.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Fourteenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop E to Troop L; First Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb from Troop H to Troop G, and First Lieut. Clarence R. Day from Troop G to Troop H.

First Lieut. Lewis W. Rand, Corps of Engineers, upon being relieved from duty in the Philippines, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report at that post for duty.

So much of special orders No. 177 as relates to First Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, Eighth Cavalry, is revoked, and Second Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 10.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart's unexpired sick leave is revoked, and he is ordered to await orders.

Commander H. M. Hughes is detached from command of the Annapolis and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Arrived—Dolphin at New York, Alexander at Malta, Alert at San Diego, Hist at Greenport, Brooklyn and San Francisco at Genoa, Prairie at Boston.

Sailed—Machias from Genoa for Port Said, Potomac from New London for Newport, Solace from Guam for Midway.

CAUSE OF COFFEE FAILURE.

Dannemillers & Co. Suffered from Competition of Arbuckles and American Sugar Refining Company.

Julius Dannemillers of 265 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, member of the firm of Dannemillers & Co., wholesale coffee jobbers, with offices at 93 Broad Street, Manhattan, who have announced their failure, said yesterday that he believed the principal cause of the failure was due to excessive competition brought about by the union of Arbuckle Brothers with the American Sugar Refining Company.

Julius Dannemillers has been expecting the failure of his company for a considerable time, and six months ago he left the head offices of the Dannemillers Grocery Company, of which the coffee business is a branch, and came to New York with the intention of helping his brother, Edward Dannemillers, tide over the trouble.

The grocery company was established about thirty years ago by a member of the Dannemillers family, and is still in a prosperous condition. From the grocery business grew that of the coffee branch, it being started twenty years ago at Canton. A little more than three years ago Edward Dannemillers came East and took charge of the importing affairs of the concern. Their warehouses were located near the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, Brooklyn, and the main offices at 93 Broad Street.

About half a million dollars is involved in the failure, and the liabilities are not yet known, though thought to be more than $100,000. The largest interests affected are New York bankers and brokers. Mr. Dannemillers said yesterday that a satisfactory arrangement would probably be made with the creditors, it being the intention of himself and brothers to give up all their property to pay off the indebtedness. They own almost one-half of the Canton grocery company and will sell this for the benefit of the creditors.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRICKELMAIER, STEPHENS & CO.—Godfrey Brickelmaier and Charles A. L. Stephens, composing the firm of Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., general contractors and decorators at 131 West Eighteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to R. Tyler Hoy. The firm began business in August, 1896, succeeding James T. Hall & Co., in whose employ they had been. The assignee said yesterday that the assignment had been caused by poor collections. No estimate of assets or liabilities was given out.

Out of Town.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Justice Herrick to-day appointed B. S. Mesick of Claverack receiver for the Hudson River Institute at Claverack to wind up its affairs. The Institute has been inoperative for some time.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court here to-day by W. Howard Barlow, a merchant of Holyoke. The liabilities are placed at $142,528; no assets. The secured claims, aggregating $137,632, are protected by mortgages on real estate valued at $161,200.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CORNELIUS T. BANTA.—Cornelius T. Banta, confectioner of Kingston, N. Y., formerly in business in Hackensack, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,462 and no assets.

MORTIMER M. THEISE.—Mortimer M. Theise, theatrical manager of 10 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,647 and no assets. Mr. Theise was formerly manager of the Metropolis Theatre, and more recently of the Wine, Women and Song Company. Among his creditors are Hurtig & Seamon, commissions, $300, and Gilbert & Follie, $125; Hanson & Drew, $160; Harry & Sadie Fields, $600, and Busch & Devere, $300, the last named being actors to whom salaries are due.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBRECHT, Herman—City of New York	$31
AMSTERDAM CONSTRUCTING COMPANY—City of New York	112
BALL, Moses—M. Goldberg	72
BITTNER, Andrew—City of New York	72
BITTNER, Andrew—City of New York	81
BROPHY, John—City of New York	81
BENNETT, Frank—City of New York	151
BADISCHER Kranken Unterstuetzungs Verein No. 1 von Brooklyn—C. Hilbert	84
CATLIN, Isaac S.—City of New York	74
CHRISTMAS, William A.—City of New York	157
DEMMERLE, Louis—City of New York	287
ESQUIVAR, Robert—City of New York	1,276
DAMON, Louise—E. M. De Witt and another	294
GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	287
FEHR, Julius—City of New York	383
FERGUSON, John—City of New York	151
FELDMAN, Dora, by guardian—H. Starr, costs	24
GARLICK, Joseph—City of New York	158
HELENA MINING COMPANY—City of New York	309
LEESON, William G.—T. F. Tope	162
KENNY, Thomas L.—City of New York	48
KUCH, Otto, and Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	90
KENNEY, William F., and Charles Lehr—P. Maker and another	523
LEVINSON, Isaac—City of New York	158
LEMMEL, Jacob—City of New York	1,276
LEARY, John—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, costs	24
RILEY, Michael—City of New York	226
ROBERT, Jacob H.—C. L. Miller	102
SIEGELSTEIN, Pierre A.—A. Waxman	26
SCHNEIDER, Louis—C. Spaeth	148
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—G. Pfister	194
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	86
TOBOLDT, Carl W.—H. Wheaton and another	2,463
VON DRANN, Paul—H. F. Lewandowski	33
WHYTE, Robert—City of New York	180
WALLACE, Frank—New York Cab Company, Limited	151
WEATHERED, Edmund—R. Meister	55
WILLIAMS, Francis—P. J. Mulcahy	19

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Showers have continued from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward and have extended locally into the south-east. There were also showers in the south plateau and on the extreme North Pacific Coast. Temperatures are 5 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average from the slope region eastward, except in the South Atlantic States and the lower lake region, while in the extreme West they are about normal.

There will be rain to-morrow in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the greater portion of the lake region, and showers in the South Atlantic States and portions of the south plateau. With these exceptions the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Monday, no precipitation of consequence being at present indicated for Monday. It will be cooler to-morrow in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States and warmer in the Northwest, the middle slope, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. It will be warmer Monday from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

On the New England Coast winds will be fresh to brisk northeast, except high over extreme portion; on the middle Atlantic Coast they will be brisk northeast to east; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and mostly west; on the east Gulf Coast light northwest to north; on the west Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk north to northeast, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk becoming north.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Virginia, rain Sunday, except fair in southwest portion; cooler in southern portion; variable winds; Monday, fair, warmer in interior.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain Sunday; fresh east winds; Monday fair, warmer.

Delaware—Rain Sunday, fresh to brisk east winds; Monday fair.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers and cooler, except in extreme west portion; Monday fair, warmer, fresh west to northwest winds.

South Carolina—Showers and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, warmer, light to fresh south to west winds.

New Jersey—Rain Sunday, brisk northeast to east winds; Monday fair, warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Sunday, fresh winds; Monday fair, warmer.

Eastern New York—Rain Sunday, brisk east winds on the coast, Monday fair, warmer.

New England—Rain Sunday, fresh to brisk northeast to east winds, except high on extreme south coast; Monday fair, with warmer, except in east Maine.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers and cooler in extreme northwest portion.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, fair, cooler in west portion.

South Dakota—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, fair.

Minnesota—Fair Sunday, warmer in west and southern portions; Monday, fair, warmer in extreme northeast portion; fresh northeast to south-east winds.

West Virginia—Fair in west, showers in east portion Sunday; Monday, fair, warmer in west portion.

Western New York—Rain Sunday, cooler in western portion; fresh to brisk winds, becoming north; Monday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday, cooler in south portion; fresh to brisk north winds; Monday, fair, warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; brisk east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	66	57	58
6 A. M.	67	60	64
9 A. M.	67	60	64
12 M.	74	61	64
3 P. M.	77	60	60
6 P. M.	75	60	60
9 P. M.	72	59	60
12 P. M.	70	59	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 305 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¼
Weather Bureau	59¾
Corresponding date 1902	71
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 59 degrees and at 8 P. M. 60 degrees, the maximum being 62 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 3:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 100 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. H. Ward, Washington, D. C.; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia; V. B. Dillon, Dublin, Ireland.

MANHATTAN—C. Baker Olmsted, Boston; Secretary Cortelyou, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Sidney W. Worth, Chicago; George E. Wheeler, Minneapolis, Minn.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. H. K. Winterfeld, Philadelphia; A. P. Stevens, Albany.

HOLLAND HOUSE—G. Marconi, London; Baron L. Bojari, Rome, Italy; Count Sizycki, Russia; Capt. L. James, London.

PLAZA—Dr. Walther, Leipsic.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. C. M. Hann, San Francisco, Cal.; M. O. Eldridge, Washington, D. C.

IMPERIAL—Dr. E. D. Capper, Fort Worth, Texas.

BIRDS IN UTAH PENITENTIARY.

Murderers' Row at the State Penitentiary has been cast into the depths of gloom. It is all because a bird of ill omen has taken up an unbidden home in that quarter, bringing with it, as the prisoners believe, the shadow of death.

A few months ago two small blackbirds were captured by a life prisoner and given to one of the men in Murderer's Row. The birds were fed by the prisoners and became pets. They spent all their time hopping about the cells chattering and eating from the prisoners' plates.

For months these birds furnished amusement and means of pastime for five condemned men. A few days ago the blackbirds forsook Murderers' Row, it is said, and made friends with two burglars who are serving comparatively short terms. Almost any day the birds may be seen sitting on the shoulders of the burglars while they are doing their work about the prison.

The birds were missed by those on Murderers' Row, but no significance was attached to their disappearance until a few days ago, when a mourning dove flew into that part of the prison and perched upon the bars of the row. There it sat and cooed until the prison rang with its dirge. Since then the bird has remained in the row, and day and night the ears of the condemned men have been greeted by its dismal song.

The appearance of the bird, it is said, was looked upon by the murderers as a sign of evil, and one of them is said to have remarked that bad luck was surely coming to some one in the row. As if in fulfillment of this, the word came that Nick Haworth had been denied a new trial and must die. Then came the unexpected news to Mortensent that he had been denied another chance for his life, and that he, too, must face the executioner.

The bird still coos, and each of the other three condemned men is waiting in anxious fear to hear what evil is to come to him.—Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Noah Brooks.

A wholesome, hearty, and sincere man, one whom it was good to know, was Noah Brooks, whose death in California is announced. He began early in his life calling, leaving his Maine coast home to become a Boston reporter in 1848, when he was eighteen years old. He had years of experience in California before the civil war, and was noted among war correspondents in that long trial of the Nation. He was welcomed by President Lincoln as a personal friend, to whom his frank, honest, and ever-cheerful presence was a tonic. But while working for many papers, up to about seven years ago, Mr. Brooks was all the time at his true business, writing books for manly boys, and making them manly by his books, which partake of and speak with his generous and ample nature. A more refreshing and strengthening man than Noah Brooks is rarely met, and yet he was not a man of brilliant parts, nor of remarkable intellectuality; his mind was one of genial simplicity and directness, and so working without pretense he accomplished good. He went back to California to get a rest, bought a home in Pasadena, and lived a retired life. There is wonder at his lonely last year and his death alone, but there is many a hard worker that at seventy years, sometimes even earlier, can well understand the mood of withdrawal and repose that possesses even so warm a nature as that of Noah Brooks. He was well-to-do, he might have had company in his house every day of his life; he was a successful and constantly read author; he was a member of many clubs, and welcome in all of them—but he desired to escape. He belonged to the Century and Authors Clubs and the New England Society of New York City, to the Essex County Country Club of Boston, and the Essex County Club of Newark, N. J.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

New French Sporting Centre.

A society has just been formed for making a race course at Le Becquet, about five miles from Arcachon, on the road from La Teste to Cazeau. For some years past the site of the race course has been used as a training ground; and a magnificent race course can be made there at a very moderate cost and within a very short time. It is expected that the first meeting will be held on the 13th of next month. A station on the railway from La Teste to Cazeau will be made just opposite the course, and the Compagnie du Midi will be urged to run a special train from Bordeaux on the days on which races are to take place, and several special trains from Arcachon. The creation of this race course, which has long been hindered by local jealousies, marks another step in the advancement of this place as a sportive centre; and is a complement of the Arcachon Golf and County Club, whose property is not sufficiently large to comprise both golf links and a race course.—Arcachon Correspondence Paris Daily Messenger.

FALL RENTING BREAKS ALL NEW YORK RECORDS

Realty Operations Twice as Great as a Year Ago.

House Hunters Scour the City Almost in Vain—Leases Renewed at Extraordinary Advances—Hotels as Last Resort.

Fall renting was never more brisk. In the opinion of some real estate brokers, twice as much business is going on in the renting of apartments and residences as at this time last year, and by September they believe all of their number will be doing a land-office business. The renting season begins July 1 and extends to Oct. 15 or 20, and those having the most to do therewith aver that the season thus far has been most gratifyingly active and that the high tide is not yet reached.

Indeed, it is announced that the volume of business would be even greater were there more rentable property available. In short, the supply is greatly exceeded by the demand, generally speaking. The strike among the building trades is held by all but a few apartment house operators to be chiefly responsible for the dearth of living accommodations.

That, among other things, has resulted in giving the market a general upward trend, and higher prices prevail in all the especially desirable rentable properties.

Of course, the greatest activity is on the upper west side, where lies the bulk of the best residential property. Yet another reason why the activity is not what it might attain is because scores and scores of people who have been away for the Summer are returning to the homes they left in the latter part of May or middle June, instead of leaving them for other apartments or residences. Conditions force them to this course to a great extent.

So far as selling and buying is concerned there has been a fair movement. People who would have ordinarily been buyers at this time of year are now renters. This some real estate men ascribe to the condition of the money market and the general caution inculcated by the recent uneasiness in Wall Street.

Those who have sufficient means to purchase a residence, and who have, as intimated, become renters for the time, rent houses varying from $1,200 to $7,000 annually. In the event that conditions change, they cannot hope to do other than buy a residence which has been erected anywhere from three to twenty years. The day of buying a lot and putting a residence thereon has about gone by so far as the upper west side is concerned. The supply of lots is exhausted. Very few of the residences in this section are valued at less than $30,000, while houses valued at $150,000 are frequent.

But what is causing the owners of houses or apartment houses or their agents satisfaction is the almost total abolition of concessions this year. The public seems to realize how scarce homes are, so few concessions are sought, generally speaking, and certainly fewer are granted. Small sums are allowed for repairs, and that is about all that anybody is getting.

Advertising among real estate factors with particular reference to rentable houses and apartment hotels has become for the time almost a lost art. They are advertising less than in many, many months. They haven't much to call the public's attention to, anyway, and, realizing that renters must come to them almost of sheer necessity this year, they are refraining in great measure from addressing the public.

While prices are on the advance now, all living apartments adjacent to the subway are due to have fancy figures clapped on to them the minute the underground railroad shall be in operation, say the brokers. Without question, the construction of the subway will do more to raise rentals than any other thing. It has already and will continue to affect rentals in sections adjoining it for months to come, aver those who make it their business to keep in touch with conditions.

While apartment houses and residences are scarce and are bringing substantial prices without concessions, and in hundreds of instances sums considerably in excess of those asked last year are being paid, the movement affects stores in the upper west side, too.

There are very few empty. And the rent for those even is high. Agents are not allowing leases to be made for more than two years at the outside, as a rule. A year's lease seems to be the usual thing now. Rents have been jumped up in scores of instances. On Columbus Avenue, renewals of leases for a year only have been accompanied by increases in the rent of sometimes as much as $800. Some of the business men along that thoroughfare profess to expect increases of $1,200 in another year.

The real estate men concede that as many apartment houses cannot be finished for some time, and very many not at all this year, hundreds of families will be without the living accommodations they desire. What to do with these applicants until they can be housed in such apartment houses as they may be able by good fortune to have finished is troubling many of the brokers. They have little or nothing to offer. In the opinion of one big operator, most of them must find accommodations in the big apartment hotels or hotels proper until the homes they planned to occupy this Winter shall be ready for them. But even that plan is not wholly feasible, as after November very few will care to move. Therefore the agents are doing all in their power to get enough apartments finished to admit of the occupancy of enough tenants to pay the running expenses, if nothing else. That the apartment houses which were started this year will be anything but paying investments until next Spring at least goes without saying.

FEW HOUSES; LARGE RENTALS.

In regard to some phases of the Fall renting situation real estate brokers and operators hold varying opinions. Some give the building trades strike credit for bringing about in considerable measure the conditions that exist, while others believe it had practically no bearing. But all dwell in glowing terms on the fine prospect of a record business, and few are there who do not say that they are getting better prices than ever before for their offerings, lacking in number though they may be.

L. J. Phillips & Co. had this to say: "Houses and apartments that are for rent are going rapidly. There is a slight advance over prices obtained last year.

"In the private house market there is more renting than ever. And the landlords are making fewer concessions. We think fewer leases are expiring this year than last. Therefore, the supply is small. But conditions are very gratifying.

"Lots of would-be buyers have become renters. The condition of the money market has a great deal to do therewith. And people also are cautious because of slight uneasiness among many over the condition of Wall Street.

"Houses vary in rent from $1,200 to $7,000 on the average, but the $1,200 ones are very, very scarce. This year landlords are not making the concessions they were at the beginning of last season. This example will show the way the wind is blowing: A landlord asked $1,700 a year for his house. The prospective tenant would offer but $1,500. A compromise was effected whereby the tenant is to pay $1,600 annually, with $200 allowed for repairs. A three-year lease was drawn up."

Slawson & Hobbs declared: "There are not enough apartment houses or private residences for the people's needs. There is no such assortment being offered as formerly. Prices are better than ever before. In some classes of houses there is little or nothing left. Everything from $30 a month to $7,000 a year is renting well. In apartments from $40 to $60 there is nothing to offer.

"People are paying the price for old model apartments and houses they formerly paid for new. Now eighteen-hundred-dollar and two-thousand-dollar houses are almost an impossibility, whereas they were plenty formerly.

"There is little or nothing to select from between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. As regards opportunities above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, of course places are not so much taken up, though they are renting better than ever before.

"More inducements to rent were offered in former seasons. Few or none is the rule now. It's 'take it or leave it.' What one may get to-day may not be obtainable to-morrow. There is no such thing as option in the present condition. The brisk tone extends to the tenement districts also. The renting therein has been very good.

"There is quite a general advance in rents. For what $45 has been paid heretofore now commands $50. Even in the least desirable places of rental there is an advance of from $2.50 to $5 a month, and for apartments or residences of considerable pretension the advance is, of course, greater. Houses or apartments that brought $1,000 last year easily bring $100 more this year.

"In the line of selling it has been much restricted as regards apartment houses, though operations in private houses have been pretty good. This has been because many people have been unable to get what they wanted to rent, so they purchased. Practically all such purchases have been on the west side, and the minimum price has held at about $35,000. The buying of private houses, if one would seek to have them, has become almost imperative, as there is nothing desirable left in space for the erection thereof. All such is far to the north and northwest of the heights about Columbia University.

"The building-trades strike undoubtedly affected the apartment-house situation. Houses that were to have been finished Oct. 1 will not be ready for occupancy before next May now. Those that have apartment houses up are finding them paying considerably better, of course, than they would have had those projected been completed. But we think prices would have been better, anyway.

"Leases are averaging from one to three years. Whatever movement there may be in the selling of apartment houses we expect will come in October."

Frank L. Fisher Company declare that more apartment houses are taken up than ever before. "There is a great demand for private houses, but the supply is very, very shy," said a member of the firm. "There is no such choice as last year in anything.

"Many people are moving from the downtown districts to the upper west side. It seems they have but recently learned that it costs no more to live in that section than down town, though for some reason they have held the idea that the rentals up town on the upper west side were far higher. Indeed, if anything, the rents down town are higher.

"Anything on the Boulevard cannot be secured with a lease running longer than a year. This is owing to the construction of the subway. That has had the greatest effect on rentals on property fronting thereon or adjacent thereto.

"There has been exceptional demand for apartments that generally rent for $50, though which now bring $55. Families are keeping to the places they now have very generally. There is not the usual changing about. There's nothing available to change to.

"Everything is filling up. Houses, apartment houses, and stores. Those with a mind to buy will get property for less money now than they ever will again."

Porter & Co. report advances in rentals in fine apartment houses of from $50 to $70 to $100 a year. Apartments are going fast. Those renting for $800 to $900 have been about exhausted. Those renting for from $1,200 to $2,000 are also filling up rapidly.

"Everything about the subway is worth more," said a member of the firm. "And, when present leases expire, they will certainly not be renewed without a substantial increase in the rent.

SHORT LEASES THE RULE.

"Prices are going up. There have been great changes since last year. Leases will not be made for more than a year as a rule. And rentals are liable to be jumped up on those who occupy homes near the subway at any time after the road gets into operation. The general public as well as real estate people now begin to appreciate that places of residence are worth a great deal more if adjacent to the subway. So, those having no lease yet desirous of remaining where they are, may expect to pay more before Spring than now. There are many others standing ready to pay a higher rental if they do not, because of the lack of living facilities through the natural increase of population and also because of the less number of apartment houses there are to cater to the public's needs this season, which, of course, is attributable to the strike among the building trades."

Gibbs & Kirby believe the activity in apartment house and private house renting is twice what it was last year. The firm says the season began unusually early, and prices waxed strong almost from the first. By Sept. 1 it expects to see the rental feature of their business making giant strides. "People can't obtain anything better than what they already have," said an official in the office. "Rather, they had better believe they can't obtain as good as they now have, which is absolutely true. Apartment houses are full now.

"The few that may be finished before snow flies will not suffice for the needs of the many families desirous of holding residence in them."

All the apartment houses in the city between Seventy-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street are considered high class, bringing in a rental of from $40 a month to $6,500 a year. The average apartment, consisting of four rooms and a bathroom, can be secured for $75. Below Fifty-ninth Street, however, there are a great many high-class apartment houses which formerly brought the same rentals as those further up town. During the past year all of them have advanced, in some cases the rates being from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than they were at this time last year.

In the section below Fifty-ninth Street the supply is far less than the demand. According to various real estate agents, a great majority of the apartment-house dwellers prefer to live in this section, but are unable because of the lack of apartments.

West of Fifth Avenue and between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets there have been very few houses erected during the past two years. The reason for this is said to be a clause in the Tenement House law which forbids the erection of a non-fireproof house to more than six stories. Six-story apartments do not pay sufficient interest on the money invested, and in apartments of more than six stories the percentage of rentable space in fireproof apartment houses is so small that the return on the investment is again too small to induce builders to erect them.

In the place of the family apartments are now being erected many apartment hotels. Apartments in these rent for about the same as apartments in the better class of houses, and are at present in great demand.

Throughout this section private dwellings are in greater demand than ever before. West of Fifth Avenue there are few blocks which are desirable but in these the rates have been advanced in the same proportion as in the apartments. In many cases where people have left houses in that section of the city, others have come and asked for them, offering to pay a far greater rental than has ever been asked.

All cutting of rates has disappeared in this section. Two years ago, all kinds of inducements were held out to prospective tenants in order to get them to take out leases. In many cases the rent for the first few months was cut in two, and not infrequently did agents offer the apartments and houses free for a month or two to any person who would sign a lease for a year.

HOUSE FAMINE ON EAST SIDE.

Along upper Madison Avenue and on the east side not an apartment is to be had. Every house is filled, and still the demand continues. Several new apartment houses were opened for occupation this Summer, and despite the fact that the renting season was at its worst, every house was filled in a very short time and in every case the full amount of the rental price was received. Even the places rented for the Summer by these persons leaving town were snapped up, the original lessees receiving an equal amount to what they had paid as rent.

In the lower-priced apartments and in the cheaper private dwellings there has been an activity equal to that in the highest-priced places. Flats all over the city have gone up in price, and the demand in every section is far less than the supply. When the people gave up their flats in the early Summer to go to the country others took them as fast as they were vacated. In consequence of this, the people who have returned were compelled to look in other sections of the city for dwellings.

Every section in which heretofore there have been so many places to be rented is feeling the effect of the inability of people to get accommodations in the more thickly settled portions of the city. The greatest movement is toward the Bronx and to Washington Heights. Already people are anticipating rapid transit and are moving to what were a short time ago inaccessible places rather than pay the much higher rates downtown. The same conditions prevail to-day in regard to these sections as prevailed a few years ago on Riverside Drive. When facilities were presented for reaching there a great number of people went to the section to make their homes. Just so Washington Heights is filling up with people who have lived farther downtown.

The tendency is more to private dwellings in this section, few apartment houses or flats being erected. There are a great number of dwellings for rent in this section, all of them for much less than those in the more settled districts. The movement toward the Bronx is even more marked. For several years people have gone to live there in anticipation of the Rapid Transit Subway, but now that the facilities are almost at hand, the number of people moving to that borough has almost doubled.

Builders in that section are taking advantage of the movement, and are building as fast and as many houses as they can. All of them are rented before they are completed. Apartment houses are very scarce in the Bronx, and there is no possibility of their erection in the near future. People who look for that style of dwelling are better satisfied with the sections further down town.

Upper Broadway and West End Avenue have also become more desirable during the past year, until now there are very few places to be rented. The apartment houses along Upper Broadway are now entirely filled, where a few years ago special inducements had to be offered to prospective tenants, and even then many apartments were vacant. West End Avenue was one of the most undesirable of residential streets a few years ago because of its inaccessibility, but now, with rapid transit near, all classes of residences along that street are being taken, and for long terms of years.

MOVEMENT TOWARD THE HOTELS.

Besides the movement to outlying districts, there is another toward the hotels. This movement is confined to those people who formerly lived in apartment houses, but who are now unable to be accommodated. Rather than take a private dwelling they go to the hotels, where the actual cost of living is about the same as in the apartments.

The renting agent for the Real Estate Management Company, whose chief business is the renting of high-class apartments and dwellings, said yesterday: "Since July 1 we have had 2,580 inquiries about such places as we rent. This is by far a larger number than we have had in any previous year, and the renting season has really not begun yet. We are absolutely unable to get places for all who apply for them. The average person wants an apartment which will rent for $75, but should they offer twice that amount, as some have done, we could not supply all who wish them.

"I have never known such a renting season. Although the weather in the early part of the Summer was bad and prevented people going away until rather late, thereby making their return late, there are more people living in rented apartments and dwellings than ever before. Apartments which were to have been completed and ready for tenants this Fall have been held up by the building strike, but even so, people have signed leases for them as soon as they are completed, and are now occupying small private dwellings until such a time as the apartment houses are completed."

One of the prominent real estate organizations of the city has started an innovation in the method of renting which promises to become very popular. Instead of a searcher for an apartment or dwelling having to go about the city inspecting the various places which are to be had, he may now go to the office of the company, where he is shown cards on which are a picture of the place to be rented, a floor plan, and all of the information obtainable about the neighborhood, with a complete description of the house.

As soon as an owner places a piece of property in the hands of the company, the house is photographed, and placed on the card with all of the other information. About 800 houses have been handled in this manner, and many out-of-town dwellings have been sold upon the representation of this system.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Trouville,
2,783 BROADWAY, NEAR 107TH ST.
An ideal eight-room apartment; all light, large rooms; fine location; beautiful decorations embracing every known improvement very liberal concessions to those renting now;
RENTS, $1,100 AND $1,200.

Blenheim,
2,493 BROADWAY, NEAR 93D ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator, parquet floors; electric lights, &c.; rents only $840 to $1,000.
SUMMER CONCESSIONS.

Neuwald,
242 WEST 104TH ST.
Beautiful seven-room Apartment; all large and light; parquet floors, electric light; hall service and convenient location; near Broadway.
RENTS, $780.

Laurel,
201 WEST 111TH ST.
Corner Apartments, facing 7th Av. drive; seven extraordinarily large rooms and bath; all light; liberal concessions; rents $50 to $70.

West Hampton,
2,133 7TH AV., 127TH ST.
The best value for $45 on 7th Av. drive. Single Apartments of eight rooms, large and light; good location; one month free.

Braisted & Goodman,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

MATHILDA AND EMPIRE COURTS
310 & 315 WEST 95th ST.
NEW, STRICTLY FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms. | All Modern Improvements.
$40, 45, 65, 70, 75, 77.50 & 80.

HOFFMAN COURT,
S. W. cor. Madison Av. & 99th St.
Half block from Central Park.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS,
With all the latest and modern improvements.
Rents, $35 to $55.
WILLIAM SCHUSTER, Owner.
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO.,
AGENTS ON PREMISES.
Tel. 1907 79th.

Hotel Margaret, 129-131 W. 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1.

1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LEONORI,
MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.
Luxurious furnished or unfurnished suites, 1 to 10 rooms and baths.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments. Hotel Belmont, 118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Handsomely furnished suite, 2 rooms, baths; special rates to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

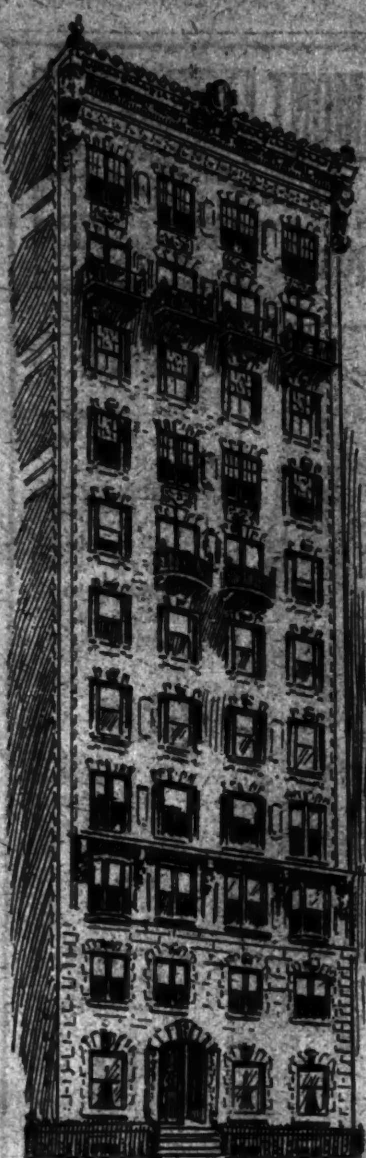
Few suites of 2 and 4 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

1 to 4 rooms, bath; furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; restaurant; reasonable.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

LEADING APARTMENT HOTELS.



THE

WARRINGTON,

Madison Ave., 32d and 33d Sts.

This new house contains all the best features of the different modern Apartment Hotels. Every convenience that skilled thought could suggest has been here incorporated.

The apartments vary in size from two rooms and bath to three and four rooms and two baths, and the construction is such that different suites can be thrown together if larger apartments are desired.

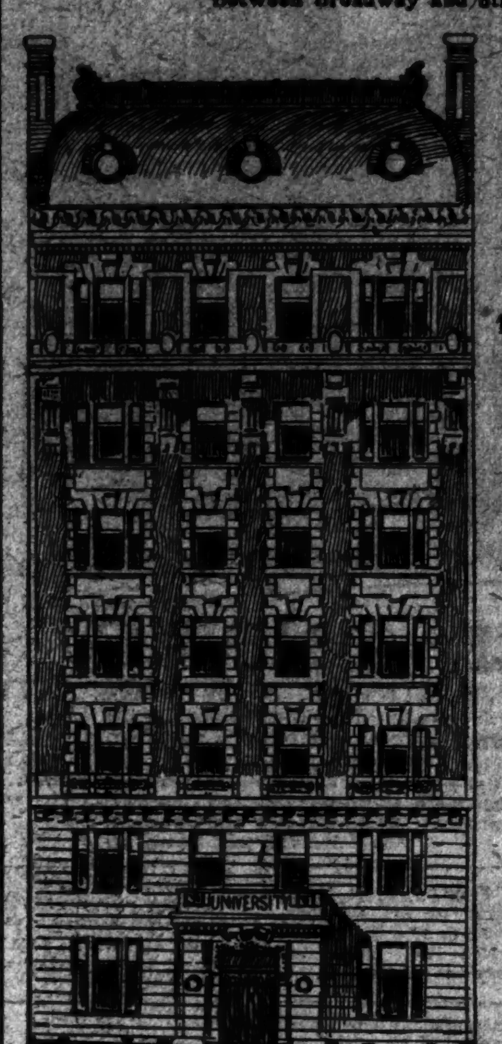
THE RENTS ARE FROM $1,000 PER ANNUM AND UPWARDS.

The restaurant is in charge of a famous French chef, and it is intended to have the cuisine as good as any in New York. The situation speaks for itself. As the only Apartment Hotel on Madison Avenue in the Murray Hill district it occupies a unique position.

IT WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1ST OF THIS YEAR.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, Agents, 573 Fifth Avenue, near 47th St.
Windsor Arcade Building, or on Premises.

THE UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
106-108 WEST 47TH STREET,
Between Broadway and 6th Avenue.



High-class Apartment Hotel.

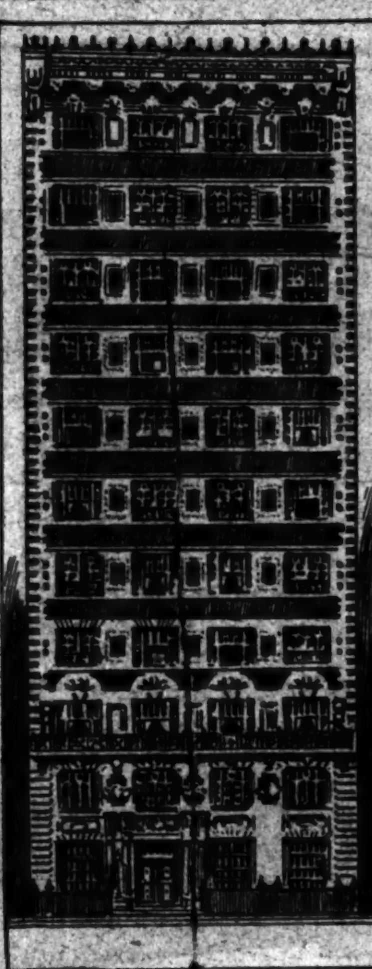
1 to 3 Rooms and Bath. Leases Yearly.

References Required.

Restaurant, American and European Plan.

Booklet on Request.

E. A. HUBBARD.



The Arlington,
18, 20 WEST 25TH ST.,
Just west of Madison square and opposite Trinity Chapel.
New 12 Story Steel Fireproof
Family Apartment Hotel.
Embodying every modern convenience; excellent service and appointment.
Café and cuisine of superior order.
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 2 rooms and 2 baths.
Rentals $500 to $1,800.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
44 Pine st. Telephone, 3,246—John or manager, on premises.

Hotel Wellington,
7th Ave., 55-56th St.,
NEW YORK CITY,
3 Blocks from Central Park.
Most desirable location in the city.
Broadway cars pass the door.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rooms with bath, $2.50 per day.
Parlor and bedroom, $3.00 to $5.00.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment. Restaurant a la carte. Music.
A. W. EAGER, Prop.

NORMANDIE HOTEL,
Broadway, Cor. 38th St., N. Y.
The Very Centre of the Shopping and Amusement District.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ALMY & WILLSEY, . . . PROPS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
REAL ESTATE,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st.
RENTAL DEPARTMENT.
OFFER TO RENT HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
ALL ELEVATOR HOUSES.

THE SWANNANOA. 105 East 15th St. Fireproof. 5, 8 and 10 rooms and 2 baths, $780 to $1,800.

THE UNADILLA. 128 West 11th St. 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $660 to $960.

THE ACKERLY. 241 West 101st. 8 large rooms and 2 baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

THE MELROSE. N. W. corner Central Park West and 108th St. 7 and 8 elegant large rooms and bath, $840 to $1,400.

THE ST. PAUL. 219 West 80th St. 5 rooms and bath, $540 to $660.

EMPIRE COURT. 311 West 95th St. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $480 to $840.

VALENCIA COURT. 317 West 95th St. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $480 to $840.

THE IOWA. 135 West 104th St. 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

THE AUGUSTA. 235 West 92d St. 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $780.

MATHILDA COURT. 310 West 95th St. 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $480 to $1,050.

HENRIETTA COURT. 316 West 95th St. 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $480 to $1,050.

THE ARLINGTON. 146 West 82d St. 25 foot single Apts., 8 large rooms and bath, $1,000.

ALL THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE UNDER THE EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
Managers of Estates,
440 Columbus Av., Corner 81st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Hotel Carlton,
54th St., near Broadway.
SOMETHING NEW.
The only hotel apartments in the city having a
BUTLER'S PANTRY,
with refrigerator, china closets, and chafing dish conveniences, without which it is impossible to enjoy
APARTMENT HOTEL LIFE.
Leasing now for fall; best references required.

THE GALLATIN,
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
70 AND 72 WEST 46TH ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
and equipped with every modern convenience of a refined home.
SUITES DIVIDED INTO ONE TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
ARTIST'S STUDIO.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Excellent cuisine and service; American plan or a la carte.
INSPECTION INVITED.

HOTEL LEONORI,
MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.
Luxurious furnished or unfurnished suites, 1 to 10 rooms and baths.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanent or transient.

Schuyler Hotel, 63 West 45th St.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; reasonable rates; new apartment hotel.

Schuyler Hotel, 63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanent or transient.

Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; very reasonable; restaurant.

Handsome apartments, Hotel Winsonia, 44th and Broadway; 1 to 4 rooms and bath; furnished; meals optional.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th, Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; excellent restaurant on premises.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

THE ANSONIA,
Broadway, 73d to 74th St.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETELY APPOINTED APARTMENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES ARE:
Housekeeping Apartments, from five rooms and bath to as many as required... $1,800 AND UP.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, with or without hotel service, one room and bath to as many as required... $850 AND UP.
A1 Restaurant and Café. Game Parlors, Billiards, Pool, &c. Large Assembly and Reading Rooms. Meals served a la Carte in apartments. Theatre tickets and newspapers on premises. Long-distance telephone and telegraph station on premises. Special high-class cab service on premises. Ice boxes chilled by artificial refrigeration. Electric light included in rent. An attendant stationed on each landing. Special detectives and house officers service. Expensively equipped laundry in building.
Milk depot maintained for convenience of tenants, as well as bread, rolls, cream, cheese, &c., served to tenants from the grocery department.
A Trust Company, Florist, and Druggist in building. Running ice water in each housekeeping apartment.
Telephones, pneumatic tubes for prompt delivery of mails, &c., are used in connection with usual bellboy service.
CALL AND INSPECT BUILDING. COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS WILL BE FOUND AT HOTEL OFFICE.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
294 COLUMBUS AVE., NEAR 73D ST.
G. E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

HOTEL LEONORI
MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.
Luxurious furnished or unfurnished suites, 1 to 10 rooms and baths.

131 West 117th.—Large, bright rooms, nicely furnished private house; porcelain baths; all improvements; terms reasonable.

LEADING APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY AND 63d STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Patronized by the elite of travelers and tourists from all parts of the world.

Delightfully and Conveniently Located.

TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM.

Within ten minutes of all the Theaters and Great Department Stores.

Rooms with Detached Bath $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.
Rooms with Private Bath $2.00 Per Day and Upwards.
Suite with Bath - - - $3.50 Per Day and Upwards.

From Grand Central Station take cars marked "Broadway to Fort Lee Ferry," and reach Hotel Empire in seven minutes.

From Fall River Boats take "9th Ave. Elevated Train to 59th St.," from which Hotel Empire is only one minute walk.

From Cortlandt or Liberty Street Ferries take cars marked "6th and Amsterdam Aves." direct to hotel door in 20 minutes.

The Restaurant of the Hotel Empire is noted for the excellence of its cuisine, its efficient service and moderate prices.

A greater number of street car lines pass the Hotel Empire than any other hotel in the city.

From all Ferries, Steamboats and Ocean Steamers take "9th Ave. Elevated to 59th Street," from which it is one minute walk to Hotel Empire.

A fine library of choice literature for the exclusive use of our guests.

Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.

W. JOHNSON QUINN. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,

Broadway and 77th Street.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Luxuriously furnished rooms for permanent or transient guests. Restaurant a feature. Most beautiful Palm Room and Cafe in New York. Theatre Parties a Specialty. Orchestra. Affability and courtesy guaranteed from every employee.

MILTON ROBLEE, PROPRIETOR.

"14 East 60th St."

New Twelve Story Apartment Hotel.

OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Just completed and open for inspection.

ALL LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS.

EAGER AND BABCOCK, Props.

Schuyler Hotel, 66 West 45th St.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 46th.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

Superb apartments to lease, Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

Hotel Flandre, 129-131 West 46th.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Furnishing Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

HOTEL LEONORI,

MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.

Luxurious furnished or unfurnished suites. 1 to 10 rooms and baths.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Hotel Flandre, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

Concessions made to and after Oct. 1st for three-room apartments. Hotel Belmont, 118 W. 45th.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 3 baths. Hotel Metropolitan, 142 W. 56th St.

HOTEL BELMONT

116 and 118 WEST 45th St.

Bet. BROADWAY AND 6TH AVE., Near LONG ACRE SQUARE.

A NEW UP-TO-DATE FIRE PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.

CONVENIENT, QUIET.

THE PERPLEXING SERVANT PROBLEM SOLVED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

Suites

Of One, Two and Three Rooms and Bath, with facilities to enlarge to Five Rooms and Bath if desired.

Bathrooms

The most recent and expensive conceptions.

Transients

A number of Furnished Rooms and Apartments have been provided for the accommodation of transient visitors, and Apartments may be rented furnished if desired.

Location

Convenient to the principal theatres, shopping district, and "L" and surface cars, which transfer to all points of interest.

Service

A competent and courteous staff of attendants always available.

RENTS, $400 TO $1200

THE BRISTOL

Attention!

Spacious Single Suites,

One Room and Bath,

$360 Per Annum.

Special Bachelor Apartments, with Bath and Private Telephone, $2 Per Day.

Attention!

Attractive Outside Suites,

Two Rooms and Bath,

$600 Per Annum.

Large Suites, 3 Rooms and Bath, $900 Per Annum.

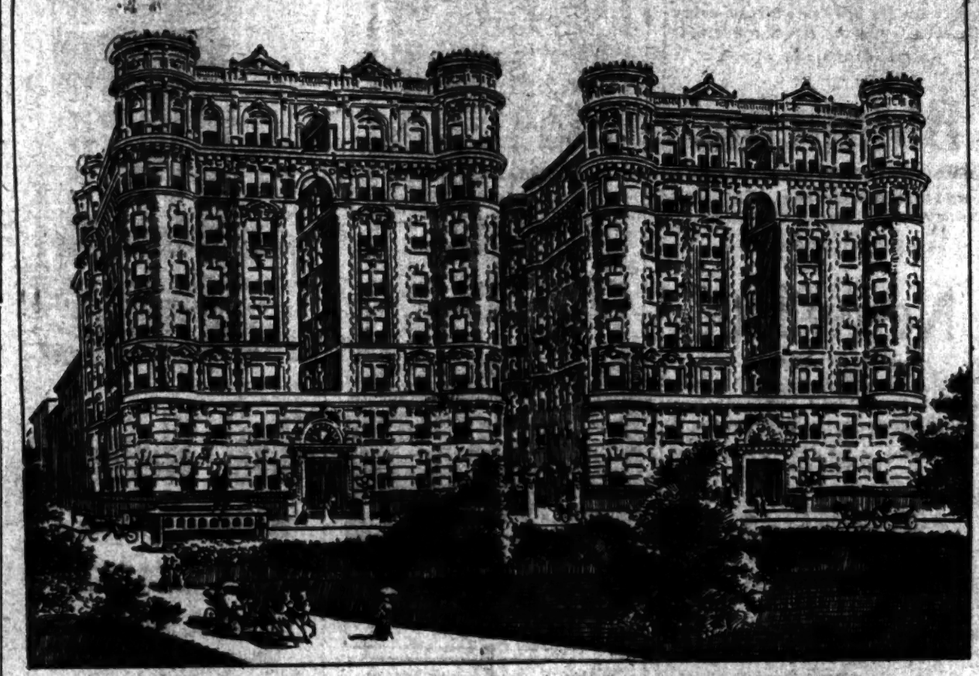
New Apartment Hotel,

122-124 West 49th Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

TELEPHONE AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
MONTHLY OR YEARLY AGREEMENTS. UNEXCELLED SERVICE. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
References Indispensable.

Management FREDERIC M. WARNER,

FORMERLY HOTEL LORRAINE, FIFTH AVENUE.



THE ELDORADO APARTMENTS

CENTRAL PARK WEST. EMBRACING BLOCK 90TH AND 91ST STS.

A few remaining apartments to lease from Oct. 1st, 5 to 14 rooms, $1,000 to $4,500.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES JOHN V. SLIGNELL, Owner.

The Brayton,

62 Madison Av., N. W. Cor. 27th St.

NEW APARTMENT AND FAMILY HOTEL.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES.

1, 2, and 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

ENTIRELY FIREPROOF.

ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND SUNNY.

Choice Cuisine.

SPECIAL HOMELIKE FEATURES THROUGHOUT.

THE BRUNSWICK.

MADISON AV., CORNER 39TH ST.

Strictly fireproof, high class family hotel; homelike cuisine and service; 3 to 6 rooms and bath; an ideal hotel for those who are looking for homelike comforts; prices moderate. E. SIBBERT.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL.

American and European Plans.

STANDS IN THE FRONT RANK OF NEW YORK'S MODERN HOTELS.

Furnished and unfurnished Apartments now being reserved for the year, beginning October 1.

92D STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.

Conducted for the accommodation of those desiring to live in the best residential section of New York; quiet, refined surroundings; the best at reasonable cost.

FOR FAMILIES AND TRANSIENTS.

Twelve minutes from Grand Central Station, one block from Carnegie, Vanderbilt and Stokes group of mansions and overlooking most beautiful part of Central Park.

The cuisine of particular excellence. Caters only to select patronage.

THE GANONGA

35 and 37 East 27th st.

Apartments of one to five rooms; private telephones; all night elevator; full hotel service, with high class restaurant open all summer; select tenants on references only.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

HOTEL LEONORI.

MADISON AV. AND 63D ST.

Luxurious furnished or unfurnished suites. 1 to 10 rooms and baths.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

Hotel Stanley, 134-136 West 47th St.—New open; apartments of 1 to 6 rooms; excellent cuisine.

The Highlands (New)

91ST ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

"A High-Class House at Moderate Rates."

400 Rooms, 200 Bathrooms, 200 Telephones. Comfort, Repose, Elegance, Private Roof Garden. "Owners (using house) can afford for rental: Small Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $3 daily, $18 weekly; with board (two), $21-$27. Large Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, $14-$18 weekly; with board (two), $28-$42. Special $11 daily rates. Room, Bath, board, $11 daily, $66 weekly." "LIFE FREE FROM SERVANT PROBLEM." Room, Bath, $1 daily up, with board, $3.50. "CUISINE NOTED FOR FASTIDIOUS EXCELLENCE."

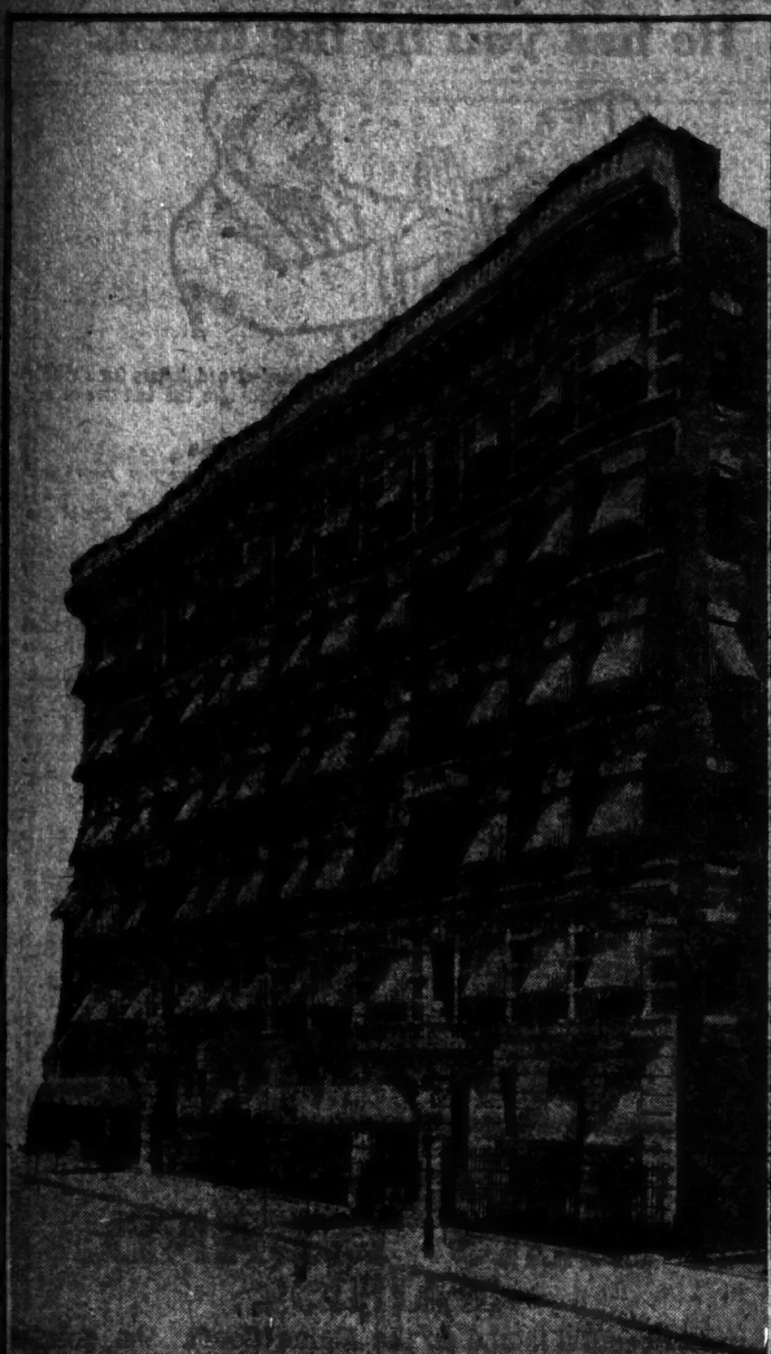
American plan, three meals, $3.75; two, $2.50 daily. Breakfast, 35-50; dinner, $1 (meals, 75 cts). Special European plan rates.

Rooms, suites, furnished, unfurnished, room board or board only.

Depots, theatres, 15 minutes; 2 trolleys, or "L." Combining perfection with economy, we found New Yorkers

"A NOVELTY IN THE ART OF LIVING."

APARTMENTS TO LET.



MARJORIE AND TERESA,
241-247 WEST 112TH ST.
New Apartment Houses in residential section; 8 rooms and 2 baths.
$1,000 to $1,100.
Every modern convenience. Must be seen to be appreciated. Elevator Service Night and day. Owner on premises. Tel. 3503 Morningside.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

REAL ESTATE — BROADWAY and 87th Street. — REAL ESTATE

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING SELECTED LIST OF MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS:

The Dorilton,
171 West 71st St., Cor. Broadway.
The most fashionable West Side Apartment, and contains every modern improvement; 6, 7, and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS, $1,800 TO $3,600, including light and refrigeration.

The Metropolitan,
380 West 58th St., Cor. Broadway.
Has every modern convenience; one suite of 7 rooms and bath.
RENTAL, $1,200.

The Fife Arms,
251 West 87th St., Cor. Broadway.
Containing every known modern improvement; suites of 6, 8, and 7 rooms.
RENTALS, $600 TO $1,200.

65 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
All improvements; convenient to all surface cars; suites of 8 large, light rooms.
RENT, $1,500.
Also Bachelor Apartments of two rooms and bath.
RENTS, $480 TO $600.

182 WEST 75TH ST.,
Corner Building.
Every modern convenience; hall attendance; electric light, &c.; suite of 7 rooms and bath.
RENTS, $660 TO $780.

159 WEST 80TH ST.,
Private houses front and rear; all improvements; tiled bathroom; servants' toilet, &c.; suites of 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS, $50 TO $60 MONTH.

172 WEST 77TH ST.,
Corner of Amsterdam Ave.
Beautiful corner Apartments; hall attendance; suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENTS, $600 TO $1,080.

202 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Near 89th St.
Large, light Apartments; every convenience and improvement; suites of 8 rooms and bath.
RENTS, $1,000 TO $1,300.

Early Inspection Suggested.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSES, WITH ELEVATOR SERVICE.

LINLAUGH,
2467-2469 Broadway at 100th St.
Most Elegant House on Upper Broadway.
1 7-ROOM APARTMENT, $900. 1 6-ROOM APARTMENT, $660.

GREYSTONE,
304 West 99th St.
Every Room Outside Light and Air.
1 8-ROOM APARTMENT, FROM OCT. 1, $1,000.

CARVEL COURT,
N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Every Room Outside Light and Air.
1 6-ROOM APARTMENT, $660. 1 5-ROOM APARTMENT, $660.

ALEXANDER,
N. W. Cor. 117th St. and 7th Ave.
Most Elegant Home in Harlem.
1 7-ROOM APARTMENT, $780. 1 6-ROOM APARTMENT, $600.

ANTHONY,
457 West 123d St.
2 6-ROOM APARTMENTS, TILED BATHS, $480.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
1910 7th Ave. Tel. 325 Morningside.

THE BROADWAY
Southwest Corner of 40th St.
Attractive two and three-room apartments, with bath. Attendance.
Restaurant on premises.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 LIBERTY ST.
(9636.)

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
One suite of 8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
25 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

THE "TREVYLLIAN,"
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service, electric lighting, telephones, and other modern conveniences. Rents $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

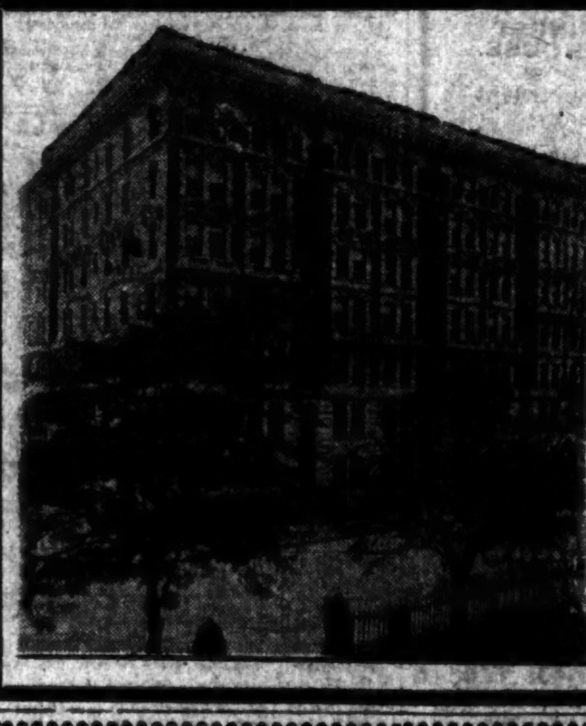
BROADWAY ARCADE.
IN "EMPIRE SQUARE."
BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 65TH ST.

Building just completed. Abundance of light and ventilation, elevator electric lights.

Stores, offices, studios, floor space divided to suit. Can now be secured on advantageous terms.

Transfer point of nine car lines, new Subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L" stations.

APPLY GEO. W. MARTIN, 1,931 BROADWAY.



Why pay $1,200 for an Apartment when the same or better can be had for $840?

The Gainsboro

Southwest corner 5th Ave. and 120th Street, overlooking beautiful Mount Morris Park. Elevator service day and night. THE ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE CITY SUPPLYING A FULLY EQUIPPED BALL ROOM for the exclusive, free use of tenants and their friends. Rents extremely moderate, ranging from $30 to $70 per month. Write for Booklet. For October leases apply at once to Superintendent on premises or to

A. WEISS,
28 PARK ROW.

ST. JAMES COURT
N. W. cor. 143d St. and 7th Ave.
LENOX COURT
141st St. and Lenox Ave.
EARL'S COURT
141st St., near Lenox Ave.
HAMPTON COURT
140th St., bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
EDINBORO COURT
140th St., bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.

The attractive suites are arranged in four, five, six and seven unusually light rooms and tiled bath, with every device and convenience known to modern architecture. All-night elevator service and uniformed attendants.
Rents Range from $32.50 to $60.
LEASES FROM OCT. 1st.
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
LENOX AVE., NEAR 140TH ST.

KAATERSKILL
NORTH--SOUTH
141st and 142d Streets.
Two 7-story modern Elevator Apartment Houses. On the Crest of
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
Commanding an Extensive View of
Hudson River, Palisades and Riverside Park.
Semi-Fireproof, Elevator Service Day and Night, Electric Fixtures, Telephone each Apartment. Safes and every known convenience for comfort.
Size, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms and Bath.
PRICES $400 to $1,000.
CHURCHES of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. SCHOOLS—Numerous public and private schools of the best class within the radius of three squares. Street Railway Facilities: Eighth Avenue "L" at 140th and 145th Streets; Subway Station, Broadway, 145th St. Surface lines: Lenox, 8th and Amsterdam Avs. Full particulars regarding these Apartment Houses may be obtained by applying to
KAATERSKILL REALTY COMPANY,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.

ATTRACTIVE WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms (two servants' rooms); open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators. $2,200

GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight and nine room Apartments; elevator; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views. $1,200 TO $2,200

252 WEST 91ST ST.
Elevator Apartment; telephone; seven and eight rooms and bath; perfect appointments. $900 TO $960

73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single flat, private hall; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat; rooms very light. $45 TO $50

ELMORE COURT,
541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by CABLE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric elevator and light; telephone. $50 TO $55

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $50 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
73 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $40 TO $55

65, 67 & 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

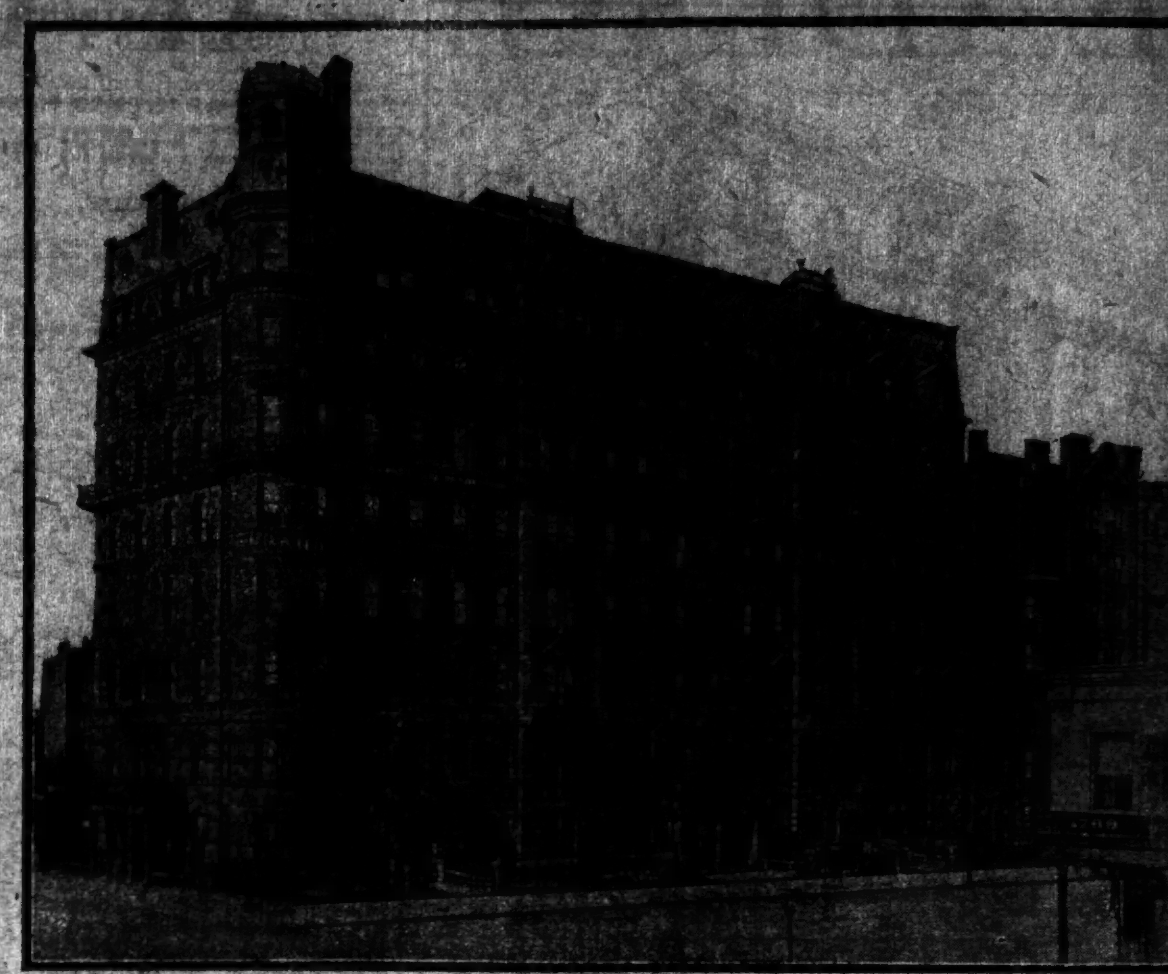
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.
Full particulars mailed. Telephone, 1,050—Riverside.

508 MANHATTAN AVE.,
N. E. COR. 121ST ST.
MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Corner apartment of 7 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply; hall boy service; rents, $38-$40. Apply to janitor, on premises.

One 8-room doctor's suite to let at the Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.

THE RAYMOND,
42 East 28th St.
SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience. First-class restaurant.

Elegant parlor floor to rent. 243 West 34th St.



THE RUTLAND,
S. W. COR. 57TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
HIGH CLASS MODERN APARTMENTS. EXCELLENT LOCATION; CARS TRANSFER TO ALL POINTS ONE BLOCK AWAY.
6 TO 11 ROOMS AND BATH.
With All the Latest Modern Improvements. Elevator Service All Night and Uniformed Attendants.
Apply to R. E. VAN VARICK. Agent on Premises. Office Always Open.

LA SCALA,
465 Central Park West—106th St.
Six, seven and eight room apartments, with every modern convenience; elevator.
Rents $800, $1,000, $1,100 and $1,200.

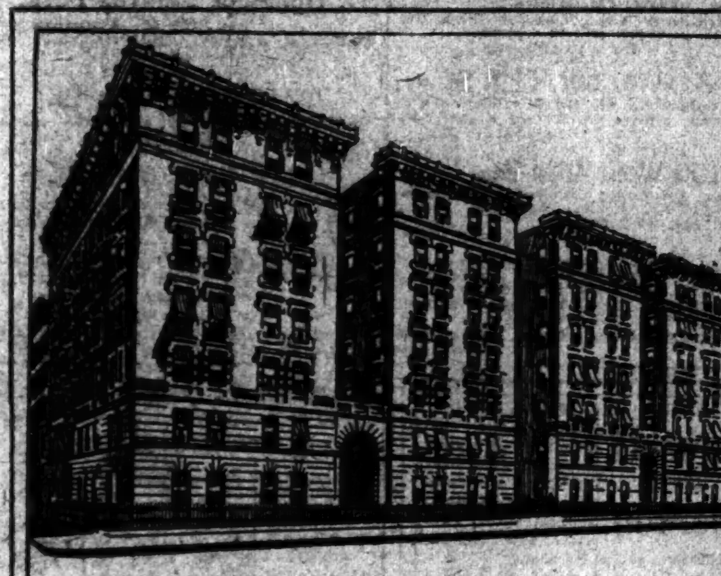
11-15 WEST 88TH ST.
Single apartments, twenty-five-foot frontage, eight and nine unusually large rooms; all conveniences, hall service.
Rents $960 and $1,200.

133 WEST 11th St.
Elevator building, one choice eight-room apartment with every convenience.
Rent $1,200.

35 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
One six-room modern apartment.
Rent, $26.

42 WEST 60TH ST.
Two single six-room modern apartments.
Rents $35 and $40.

L STATION AT 110TH ST.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West at 108th St.



Two Modern Buildings
WITH HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENTS
OF
4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 ROOMS

MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
118TH TO 119TH ST.
H. C. COLEMAN
AGENT
OFFICE ON THE PREMISES

THE SAN JACINTO
S. E. COR. MADISON AVE. AND 60TH ST.
New 8-story fireproof apartment hotel, with all modern improvements.
SUITES OF 2 TO 8 ROOMS AND BATHS WITH SERVICE.
Rents $650 per annum and upwards, by the year only. Restaurant on 8th floor. Cuisine a special feature. For booklet and other information apply to the Madison Ave. Real Estate Co. on premises.

D. H. SCULLY,
57 E. 126th St., Nr. Madison Av.
TELEPHONE, 824—HARLEM.

ELEANOR COURT AND ALBERT COURT, 209 to 217 West 93d St.	Adjoining Riverside Drive and overlooking the Hudson. Beautiful, large, all light Apartments; 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; all night service.	$480 to $780
The OXFORD, Madison Av., N. W. Cor. 124th St.	Suites of eight rooms and bath, facing beautiful Mount Morris Park; elevator, telephone and all night service; most beautifully situated Apartments in Harlem.	$840
THE LOHENGRIN, Madison Av., S. W. Cor. 126th St.	Apartments of six extra large outside rooms and bath; elevator and complete service.	$600
THE IROQUOIS, 200 West 133d St.	Beautiful single Apartments of six rooms, near 7th Av., Drive and L station; all modern improvements.	$30 per month

HAROLD,
N. W. Cor. Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
Near Morningside Park.
Handsome 6-8-8 room apartments; marble bathrooms; finished floors; hardwood finish, spacious entrance and reception room; elevator and hall service day and night; telephone in each apartment; steam; hot water, &c. Rents $35 to $45.

THE KAUNEONGA
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
336-350 West 95th St.
Apartments of 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath,
with all the latest modern improvements.
Elevator and Uniform Service.
GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO., AGTS.,
561 Columbus Av.

NEW, HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
THE LYRIC
352 TO 356 WEST 46TH ST.
4, 5, 6 AND 7
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH,
containing every modern device;
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Inspection Day or Night.
RENTS, $540 TO $960.
Telephone 1,086—38th to Superintendent on premises, or apply to
WILLIAM J. ROOME,
11 West 34th Street.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway & 94th St.
A very desirable nine-room apartment to rent; first-class in every particular.
Also, a six-room and bath apartment in the Stuart Annex, 2511 Broadway.
Steam Heat, Private Entrance, suitable for bachelors or private family.
Apply to CHRIS HEISER, 60 Liberty St., or janitor. Tel. 155—Cortlandt.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments.

THE ST. MARC,
504-506 West 112th St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Three Blocks from Columbia College.
Two Blocks from Elevated Station.
Two Blocks from Rapid Transit Station.
Seven and eight rooms and bath, with every modern convenience. Ample storage room. Rent, $900 to $1,000. Elevator service day and night.
STOCKDALE & JULIAN,
2,752 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Healthiest location; 5-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephone; special inducements. 509 West 112th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. cor. Madison Ave. & 99th St. Half Block from Central Park.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS,
With all the latest and modern improvements. Rents, $35 to $55.
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO., Agents on Premises. Tel. 1997 79th.
WILLIAM SCHUSTER, Owner.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,

19 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS:

The Rockingham,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 56th St.
$720 to $900. Fireproof building, 7 & 8 large rooms; extra wide halls; telephone, elevator and hall service, &c.

The Allston,
Madison Ave., Corner 38th St.
$400 to $1,650. Suites of 1 to 4 rooms. Caterer on premises.

175 2d Ave., cor. 11th St.,
Opposite St. Mark's Church;
$1,000 Large 8-room Apartment, steam heat and hall service.

155 West 46th St.,
$1,000 near Broadway; parlor floor and basement, eight rooms; hardwood floors; suitable for physician.

The Regent,
438, 440 West 57th St.
$600. eight large, light rooms and bathroom; hall service, heat, &c.

Hetherington,
Southeast Corner Park Ave. and 63d St.
$1,000 One remaining. Eight large Rooms; elevator; telephone; choice location.

Opposite Central Park.
218, 220 West 59th St.
$1,000 One remaining. Excellent location; eight rooms. Elevators, telephone, &c.

210 West 59th St.
$900. Single Apartment, eight rooms and bathroom; steam heat, &c.

117 West 84th St.,
$600 to $660. Single Apartment, 7 large rooms; steam heat, hall service, &c.

238-44 East 13th St.,
$480. 5 rooms and bathroom; wide hall; hall service, &c.

Further particulars can be had at the houses or by calling up this office on phone 6,600—38th St.

THE **Lowell** AND **Emerson,**
Amsterdam av., 120th to 121st st.
ADJOINING Columbia Campus.
Rentals $800 to $1,200.
FIRE-PROOF. This newly constructed 10 story modern Apartment Building, overlooking adjacent parks, Hudson River, Palisades, and Long Island Sound.
Suites of 7 and 8 large, light, and airy rooms and bath.
Elevators, electric light, telephone, and cold storage, &c. Roof Restaurant.
Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,234 AMSTERDAM, (on premises.)

THE LOWELL & THE EMERSON,
Amsterdam Av., 120th to 121st St.
—FIREPROOF—
commanding an unobstructed view of COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AND ADJACENT PARKS.
APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS, $800 to $1,200.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $450.
ROOF RESTAURANT.
Cold Storage and All Modern Improvements.
LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO., 1,234 Amsterdam Av., cor. 120th St., on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Madison Av.
High Class Apartments,
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Superintendent on premises.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.

THE TUILERIES, 251 W. 96TH ST., COR. B'WAY.
RENT MODERATE.
7 large, light rooms and bath; elevator, electric light; all-night service; long distance telephone in each apartment. Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,703 BROADWAY (AT 103D ST.).

2067-2069 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door above 123d St.; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one light apartment; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St., and 27 West 30th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE,
502-504 WEST 151ST ST.
6-7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR AND HALL ATTENDANCE; ELECTRIC LIGHT AND 'PHONE. RENTS $540-$660. WILL BE DECORATED TO SUIT. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Mendelssohn Building,
40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.
2 rooms and bath; service, steam heat, electric light, and elevator.
For particulars apply on premises or to Clark Estate, 2,331 Broadway.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light; moderate rentals.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 5 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 118th to 119th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

Corner Bachelor Apartments, 133 East 34th St.; two rooms and bath; latest improvements; rent, including light and attendance, $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

227 West 42d St.—6 rooms and bath; fine location; references required; rent, $40. A. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

110 East 96th.—Seven and bath, steam heat; single flat; $46. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Four and six rooms, bath, 96th and 97th Sts., improvements. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

1,331 Madison Av.—8-room flat, elevator, $1,200; the "Holywood." Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 63 West 45th; references.

1 to 4 rooms, bath, furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; reasonable prices; restaurant.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; restaurant; reasonable prices.

[illegible] West 145th St.—Five rooms and bath; rent $25. Janeway & Shaw, 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

64 East 96th.—7 rooms, bath; heat; $35, $40; single. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Park Av., below 96th St.—6 rooms and bath, $28, $32. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

61 East 96th.—Seven, bath, steam; single flat; $41, $46. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

[illegible] East 97th St.—Six and bath, steam, single flat, $24. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—A few 3-room suites to lease to and after Oct. 1.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co.
Schuyler Square, Broadway, corner 107th St.

THE WESTBOURNE.
SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. 930 West End Av., between 105th and 106th Sts.—Beautifully finished, large, light and well ventilated Apartments, containing every modern improvement, including all-night elevator and liveried hall service. RENTS $900 to $1,000 ANNUALLY.

VAN KOVEN.
SUITES OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH. 2,700 Broadway, corner 106th St.—Very attractive Apartments, equipped with every modern improvement, including all-night elevator and hall service; parquet floors, &c.; every room light. RENTS $780 TO $900 ANNUALLY.

THE RALEIGH,
1 APT., 8 ROOMS AND BATH. 814, 816 West End Av., Near 99th St.—A most delightful locality; every modern convenience; elevator, telephone, &c. RENT $900 ANNUALLY.

205-211 WEST 107TH ST.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH. Beautiful Apartments; large, light, airy rooms; ample closet space; every modern improvement; will decorate to suit. RENTS $50 TO $55 MONTHLY.

2728 BROADWAY,
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH. between 104th and 105th Sts.—Southern exposure; only one Apartment vacant; all modern improvements; will decorate to suit. RENTS $40 MONTHLY.

WESTMINSTER
St. Nicholas Av., cor. 145th St.
SUITES OF SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTALS $660 TO $780 PER YEAR.
Choice location, Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L." Attractive Hall and Reception Room.
Apply on premises, or 1742 Amsterdam Ave.,
THOMAS & SON

THE BRAENDER
Central Park West, S. W. cor. 102d St.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
One of the Choicest Residential Sections in the City. AN IDEAL LOCATION.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Suites of 5 to 24 Rooms, with 2 to 6 Baths. These Apartments are especially adapted to those who are accustomed to refined surroundings.
RENTS $850 TO $7,000.
Supt. on Premises. Tel. 2464 Harlem.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 113TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000-$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3302 Morningside.

THE NORMA,
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
BET. PARK AND MADISON AVES.
Elegant spacious apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, hallboy service; rents, $850 to $1,000 per year. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

HOLYOKE.
Apartments 736 West End Av., corner 97th St.; apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

BUILDING LOAN BROKERS.
Have plots, suitable loft and apartment buildings; want loans for buildings waiting. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

1.—An elegantly furnished apartment to sublet, including meals for two, $25; private bath, telephone, elevator; transients. VAN RENSSELAER HOTEL, 17 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

$52.50. 245 WEST 138TH ST. $52.50.
An elegant fourth floor; eight extra large rooms, new tiled bath, and kitchen a model of perfection; appointments of private house. See janitor.

Handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms, baths; special rates to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 133 West 45th St.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 63 West 45th; references.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

75 East 120th St.—Corner flat; 8 rooms and bath; $25. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and two baths. Hotel Hamilton, 133 W. 45th.

Hotel Portland, 132-134 West 47th St.—1 to 5 rooms; handsomely furnished apartments.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE
WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.
GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 33D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms (two servants' rooms); open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators. $2,200

THE WESTPORT,
46 WEST 33D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

LYONHURST,
205 WEST 79TH ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Seven rooms and bath; elevator; very light. $60 TO $75

GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight and nine room Apartments; elevator; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views. $1,200 TO $2,200

252 WEST 91ST ST.
Elevator Apartment; telephone; seven and eight rooms and bath; perfect appointments. $800 TO $900

ELMORE COURT,
341 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by CABLE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric elevator and light; telephone. $35 TO $50

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS.
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60

108 WEST 83D ST.
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water; steam heat. $50

73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single flat, private hall; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat; rooms very light. $45 TO $50

65, 67 & 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars mailed.
Telephone, 1,656—Riverside.

BROOKE & GEORGER
41 West 33d St.,
offer the following Apartments to rent:
BLENHEIM & BILTMORE
Nos. 56-62 West 58th St.
Eight rooms and two baths; steam heat, hot water; elevator and hall service; private telephone, &c.
RENT $1,500—$1,800.

CARROLLTON,
981 Madison Av., corner of 76th St.
Seven rooms and two baths; fire-proof; steam heat, hot water; elevator and hall service; telephone, &c.
RENT $1,200—$1,700.

SANTA ANITA,
122 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; telephone; elevator and hall service, &c.
RENTS $1,100 to $1,300.

39 & 43 EAST 27TH,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
of eight and nine rooms and bath, and extra servants' room; steam heat, hot water supply; elevator, telephone, &c.
RENTS $1,100 to $1,500.

WITHINGTON,
Bachelor Apartments,
650 Madison Av., corner 60th St.
Two rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; electric light, telephone, elevator, and hall service, &c.; meals served, &c.; rents, $45 to $70.
Apply to janitors on the premises, or

BROOKE & GEORGER
Agents,
41 WEST 33D ST.

—RIVERVIEW—
140TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
A new modern seven-story Apartment House, most accessibly situated on one of the highest points of Washington Heights.
Electric light, elevator and hall service. Ready for occupancy Sept. 15. Very attractive Suites of 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, and 16 Rooms. Rentals, $45 to $85 monthly. Telephone installed in every apartment.
commanding a superb view of the Palisades and Hudson River and equipped with all modern improvements known in the building art.

Northeast Corner Madison Ave., 94th St.
One corner apartment, all sunny rooms, $2,400; also corner bachelor apartment, three rooms, 10.4x18, 15x22, 19x12; one apartment on the street; all outside rooms; $1,500.
DARDS, 341 Madison Av.

THE BERLIN APARTMENT
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
644 to 654 East 141st St., near Willis Av.
Seven large sunny rooms and bath, all modern improvements, in unsurpassed neighborhood; private houses front and rear; convenient to east and west side car lines; rented from Oct. 1st; rent $34 to $37; reference required. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE; CORNER 95TH ST.
UNSURPASSED LOCATION.
THE HUDSON,
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE.
Fire-proof apartments, 5-8 rooms; telephone service; uniformed attendants; separate stairs and elevators for servants.
RENTS, $900-$1,600.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE LANGDON,
124TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Finest 10-story fire-proof apartments in N. Y. Parlor, room, and bath; service, restaurant; $37.50 to $55; telephone; all-night elevator; all-light rooms.
D. BIRDSDALL & CO., 317 Broadway.

THE FLORENCE,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.
Absolutely fire-proof; cuisine unexcelled; apartments furnished and unfurnished.

20TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
For rent apartment seven rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat. (9636)
GEO. R. READ.
1 MADISON AVE. 60 LIBERTY ST.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two large rooms; bath; southern exposure.
FOR BACHELORS ONLY; RENT, $480.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven room (elevator) apartments; all modern conveniences; $35 to $50. Premises, or Ernst, 55 Liberty St.

A Seven Room Flat, $28.00.
All light rooms; open plumbing, porcelain bath, steam heat, hot-water supply; handsome entrance, halls newly carpeted; half month free. Janitor, 52 East 106th St.

ONLY 1 LEFT.
Broadway, [illegible], near 88th St.; 7-room apartment, 1st-class order; neighborhood unexcelled; rent, $35.00. Agents, Pooker & Co., 40 West [illegible].

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms; no air shafts; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St. 34th St.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 236 West 58th St.

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J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.
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"The Phoenix," 18 E. 28th St.
New Bachelor House.
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.;
Rent $50 to $70 per month.

THE SORRENTO,
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; three rooms and bath, $900.
Also Doctor's Office, $550.

NO. 173 MADISON AV.,
near 34th St.
Bachelor Apartments of two to four rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000. Also Doctor's Office, of two rooms and bath, $900.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartment of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $550.

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Six rooms and bath; open plumbing, hot water supply, &c.
Rent $45 to $55.

2,197 BROADWAY,
NEAR 78TH ST.
Steam heated Apartments of seven rooms and bath; rent $40 to $46.

THE PEMBROKE,
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room apartment; elevator and all improvements; $1,000.
Also first floor Apartment, $900.

THE BEAUCLERE,
Northwest corner of Broadway and 100th St.—Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent $900 to $1,200. Also one housekeeping Apartment of four rooms and bath, $600.

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EL NIDO,

N. W. Corner 116th st., 7th and St. Nicholas avs.
HARLEM'S FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE.
One Corner Apartment
of eight large rooms and bath. RENT $1,200.
Possession Oct. 1, 1903.
Apply on Premises.
PAUL MAYER, agent
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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
COR. 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.,
OFFER APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
THE CECIL,
929 WEST END AVE., 105TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-Room Apart. at $1,200.
The Portland, 53 West 72d St.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms at $1,320.

63d St., 101 W.; 6r. & bath, steam heat	$32
64th St., 100 W.; 6r. & bath, steam heat	$35 & $40
71st St., 100 W.; 6r. & bath, steam heat	$35 & $40
86th St., 61 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	$50
86th St., 101 W.; 7r. & bath, hall serv.	$40 & $50
87th St., 12 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	$45
87th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service	$45
90th St., 100 W.; 7r. & bath, steam heat	$40

Apply on Premises or to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 72d St. & Columbus Ave.

Columbia Court,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AND 115TH ST.
Modern high-class apartments.
Suites of 7, 8, 9 and 12 Rooms.
2 BATH ROOMS EACH APARTMENT.
Butler's pantry—Parquet floors.
Telephone, mail chute, electric elevator.
Liveried attendants night and day.
Rents, $1,300 and Upwards.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
PORTER & CO., Agents,
2727 BROADWAY, at 104th Street, and 159 West 125th St.

THE CORONET,
N. E. COR. 58TH ST. & 6TH AVE.
High grade apartments, absolutely fire-proof;
8, 9 AND 12 ROOMS; 2 AND 3 BATHS;
modern in every detail; cold storage, electricity, mail chutes, elevators and all conveniences; location accessible to all points.
Very desirable offices 6th Av. side.
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

THE OLGA,
42 AND 44 WEST 120TH ST.
New seven-story building, opposite and overlooking Mount Morris Park and Avenue; eight extra large, all light rooms and bath; electric lights; all night elevator service; telephone; hardwood trim; modern in every detail; rents $1,000 to $1,100.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.,
B'WAY AT 104TH ST.

ELIZABETH. S. W. Cor. B'way and 105th St.
Seven and eight extra large, light rooms and bath; spacious and attractive entrance; all-night elevator service, telephone, &c.; immediate possession.
Rents, $840 to $1,020 per annum.
SUBWAY IN THIS VICINITY COMPLETED.
Station One Block; "L" Station 104th St.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS,
B'way at 104th St.—159 W. 125th St.

CAMERON,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 126TH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
5 AND 6 ROOMS.
RENTS, $45 TO $60.
Conveniently located; electric light; telephone free; day and night elevator service; liveried attendants; reception rooms.

THE "WYOMING."
145 SECOND AVENUE, COR. 9TH ST.
Suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

MILTONA
28 AND 30 WEST 131ST ST.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, electric lights, elevator service.
RENTS MODERATE.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, electric lights, elevator service.
RENTS MODERATE.

THE ADELAIDE
PARK AVENUE, COR. 66TH ST.
Apartments, six to ten rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or address J. A. Shedd, [illegible] Park Avenue.

THE CLINTON,
[illegible] West 42d St., near Broadway.
Single Studios; also Studios with bedroom; fine light.

COUNTRY IN CITY, ADJOINING MORNINGSIDE Park; six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat, hot water; convenient transportation; private surroundings; telephone; rent, $25-$27; references. 360-368 West 117th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Elegant single, heated first flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; hot water; $35, worth $40. Bellamy, 8d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1266 Plaza.

SINGLE FLAT, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; private hall, six large, light rooms, bath; rent $40; references. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

61st St., 169 East.—Nice 5-room and bath flat; all light; $19. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

To Let—6-room apartment, 150 West 125th St.; also 6-room, 2,135 7th Av., all improvements. Apply janitor or I. M. Horlen, 143 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE PEARL ST. PROPERTY
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
under partition, by
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
at NO. 161 BROADWAY, at noon,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

Pearl Street.
Five-story brick building, specially adapted for manufacturing purposes. Occupies the entire corner, which is only five minutes' walk from Brooklyn Bridge and one block from Broadway. The sale is under the direction of Hon. Victor J. Dowling, referee in partition. Particulars will be furnished by QUACKENBUSH & WISE, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 26 Pine St., N. Y. City, or GEO. E. BOYD, defendant's attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLEY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1903
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way.
PARTITION SALE
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN C. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee.
NORTHWEST CORNER
FIRST AVE. & 101ST ST.
choice plot, size 100.11x100.
WILLIAM J. McCORMICK, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.
Maps, etc., with attorney, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE OF HENRY ROSE, DECEASED,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2D, NOON,
at 161 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
5 CHOICE PLOTS,
WAKEFIELD,
— BRONX, NEW YORK CITY. —
SECOND ST., s. s., corner 15th Ave., plot 114x105.
SECOND ST., s. s., from 15th to 16th Aves., 4 plots, each about 114x105 feet, all convenient to trolley on White Plains Ave. and to Woodlawn Station on Harlem R. R. Get maps and particulars from Clinton T. Roe, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R,
will sell THURSDAY, SEPT. 10TH, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
SALE IN PARTITION.
1,019 SECOND AV., adjoins northwest corner of 99th St. 5-story 2-family brick tenement and 2 stores. Lot 25x78.
Maps from auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4 tenement, 125x100.5; 36 rooms; 2 tenement, 8 rooms; 6 tenement, 8 rooms; 4 tenement, 4 rooms in each floor; 4 entrances, six stories; send me particulars of your parcels and more information will be given; own agents; rent $20,820; no better investment. Address J. Miller, Box N.

Cloyd L. Boykin, real estate, 118 West 134th St., offers the following property for sale:

16th St.—Two 5-story tenements, rent $2,000 each; price $18,000 each; 20x85x100; will trade. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Corner flat in finest part Harlem for sale; rent $4,800, price $45,000; will trade. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

8th Av.—5-story cold-water tenement, 25x85x100; rent $1,944, price $18,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

134th St.—Three-family tenement, 30x87x100; rent $3,400, price $28,000; will trade. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

129th.—5-story double flat, 7 rooms, bath, 30x87x100; rent $3,108, price $30,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Flat, 30x87x100, paying $1,150, only $8,000; $3,000 cash; call and look at bargains. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

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Manhattan Av.—5-story flat, 37x85x89; 10 apartments, 7 rooms; rent $4,000, price $34,500. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Investors, Homeseekers!—If you are looking for real estate, 'phone or write Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

University Place Corner. Leased for 10 years; all repairs and taxes; netting 7½% on investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Modern triple flat, eighties; equity $14,000; rental, $4,000; fine investment. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Fifteenth St.—6-story double tenement; price, $25,000; sound investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

JOHN J. HOECKH,
Real Estate, Insurance, Renting, and Collecting, 650 Ninth Avenue, N. Y., near 46th St.

24th St., Centre of City.—5-story triple flat, $62,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

34th St.—5-story brownstone flat, 10 families, $31,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

35th St.—5-story apartment, 14 rooms on floor, $32,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

36th St.—25x100, four-story; rent, $1,600; price, $15,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

40th St.—100x100; four tenement houses; $74,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

41st St., North Side.—75x98.9; $51,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

41st St.—A single flat, $23,000; easy terms. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

44th St., 8-9th Avs.—25x100; $10,000; also a 5-story tenement, $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

45th St.—A four-story tenement; $9,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

16th St.—Two five-story double tenements; rental, $4,200; $39,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie St.—6-story double tenement; price, $30,000; want offer. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double flat, vicinity 116th St.; price, $24,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Ninth St.—Improved tenement; rental, $3,880; $7,000 cash required. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Double Flat, 4-story; vicinity 123d St.; price, $12,000; $2,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE MONTANA,
Corner 124th St. and Mount Morris Park West, between 5th and Lenox Avs.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF AND FIRST-CLASS.
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, FILTERED WATER, SANITARY PLUMBING.
APARTMENTS OF 7 ROOMS.
RENT FROM $900 TO $1,100.
All direct light; no shafts; ample closets.

On the Drive, 2,050 7th Av.—7 large, light rooms; all improvements. Mills bell.

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In "THE IMPERIAL," corner Bedford Ave. & Pacific St., tenant will sub-lease one of the most desirable apartments in this high class Apartment House. 7 spacious outside rooms and bath, hardwood floors, artistic decorations, and fine Entrance Hall. $55 per month from Sept. 1st. Immediate possession. Also one for $45.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO.,
1,195 Fulton St.

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CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC AV.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in Brooklyn; two elevators; large reception room; steam heat; sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chute, telephone, liveried attendants; every improvement. Superintendent. Booklet mailed—22-14.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

1.—An elegantly furnished apartment to sublet, including meals for two, $25; private bath, telephone, elevator; transients. VAN RENSSELAER HOTEL, 17 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Hotel Hamilton, 133 West 45th St.—Furnished or unfurnished suites; special Summer rates; permanent or transient.

Near Broadway.—The Winsonia, 44th St.; furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; restaurant in connection.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Now Open.—Hotel Belmont, 118 West 45th; furnished or unfurnished; 1, 2, 3, and 5 room apartments.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished and unfurnished; 1 to 4 rooms; bath; restaurant connection.

Handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms, baths; special rates to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 133 West 45th St.

Schuyler Hotel, 63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 133 W. 45th St.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

Hotel Stanley, 124-126 West 47th St.—Now open; apartments of 1 to 4 rooms; excellent cuisine.

Choice 3-room apartments; [illegible] to and after Oct. 1. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 W. 45th.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms; bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

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He has you by the throat!

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The most beautiful island on the Maine Coast. An emerald gem, possessing rugged cliffs, grottoes, tranquil coves and the rare combination of
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Always delightfully cool and invigorating. An ideal place for a Summer home.
Choice cottage sites in the most desirable section of the island for sale by
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Splendid sites fronting the ocean and the magnetic waters of Casco Bay.
The close proximity of the island to Portland, being only 2½ miles from the city, makes it one of the most attractive Summer resorts in the world.
Among the many attractions of the island may be mentioned its absolutely pure water obtained from artesian wells driven 200 feet in the solid rock.
On account of the enormous demand for accommodations, it is suggested that persons contemplating renting cottages for next season engage them ahead this Fall or early next Spring before the rush begins—the earlier the better.
Handsome Cottages to Rent and For Sale. Cottages to Rent from $200 Up For the Season—June to October.
Cottage sites can be purchased on terms to suit from $250 up. Size of lots, 60x90 feet. Peaks Island is connected with the city by telephone communication, and enjoys all natural advantages. Desirable real estate for sale and cottages to rent on other islands in the world-renowned Casco Bay Region. WRITE OR CALL. TELEPHONE, 178-2—Portland.
J. W. BRACKETT.
BRANCH, GREENWOOD, PEAKS ISLAND, ME. 53 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

EAST 62D STREET,
No. 155. Charming modern small house. Bargain. Address owner, Wm. A. Baring, 32 Broadway.

Yorkville, Near 3d Av.—5-story, ten-family house; six large rooms, with baths; always rented; plot 25.6x102.2; perfect order from cellar to roof; price, $20,000. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

3d Av., Near 116 St. 5-story, 4 fam. on floor, 1 store. Price, $35,000; terms to suit; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

East side private house, 59th St. to 23d St., between 4th and 2d Avs.; no high stoop preferred; about $12,300. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th.

First Av.—5-story double tenement; price, $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Side.

West 22d st., Opp. Stern Bros. Plots, 58x100 and 33x100; proper buildings erected on these plots will produce big income; possession at once.
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

45TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
3-STORY ASTOR LEASEHOLD.
30 YEARS' LEASE; $6,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D

BUILDERS' CHANCE.
28th St., west of 7th Av., plot 33x100, suitable for factory, flat, or stable; price, $28,000; terms to suit. Principals address Reed, 223 East 21st St.

Amsterdam Av. apartments, with store, bakery and ovens; perfect condition; $40,000; mortgage, $24,000, at 4 per cent.; rents over $3,800; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 170 Columbus.

New four-story, bay window front, medium-sized American basement dwellings, 235 to 243 West 100th St.; steam heated and electric lighting; moderate prices.

8th Av. Corner, near 135 St. Continually growing in value, two 5-story flats; stores. Price, $85,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

West Harlem, 33 feet double flat; rental over $5,000; equity $8,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; price, $16,500; rents, $1,945. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences, vicinity Washington square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 82d St.—Large dwelling; 3-story, basement; asking $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Gramercy Park—Dwelling, 4-story and basement; rental, $2,000; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Eighth Av.—5-story double flat; large store; price, $33,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bronx.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT TWO-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

166th St., Near Empire Square.—Two five-story flats; always rented; price both, $65,000; mortgage, $43,000; excellent future. Edward D. Palmer, 170 Columbus Av.

$400 up, $5 monthly; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station; also houses, lots exchanged. Open Sundays and evenings. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

2,394 Morris Av., near Fordham Road, one block east of Jerome Av.; new modern frame detached dwelling, 12 rooms; plot 37x120; rent $50; keys next door. Owner, Ernst, 55 Liberty.

Three elegant one-family frame houses on Morris Av., south of 176th St., Mt. Hope; open for inspection. Owner on premises.

Lenox Av., 214.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent board; fine location; American family; references.

Two lots at Edenwald, very cheap; fine section. Address W. B. S., Tremont, Bronx.

Four lots at Arthur Manor at half the price. Address W. B. S., Tremont, Bronx.

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Catskill Mountain properties, streams; hunting, fishing, matchless scenery. Photographs and particulars, Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

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Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Young married couple want rooms in a furnished flat; free use of kitchen; or will rent entire small flat. R Box 138 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

4% A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 4½% Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages 5%
128 BROADWAY.
How much do you want to invest? I can satisfy you. Private flats and country places at lowest prices. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PRICE $4,000.
$300 cash, $30 monthly, pays principal and interest.

BUY DIRECT FROM BUILDER.
Modern 1-family houses; 8 rooms; every modern improvement; just finished.
EAST 12TH ST., YALE PARK,
30 minutes Park Row, Brighton Beach Line, 5c. fare; get off King's Highway.
Finished in first-class manner and handsome appearance; in highly restricted location.
BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAY.
W. RICHARDSON, EAST 12TH ST., YALE PARK.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Three-story, two-family brownstone, $10,500; $1,000 cash, balance $25 monthly; upper part pays expenses; all improvements. Martin, Builder, Degraw, between Nostrand and New York.

First-class saloon for sale; Brooklyn; excellent whisky trade; low rent; long lease; good reason for selling; can be a hotel. Address J. M., L. Box 202 Times Office.

Flatbush lots, $175; closing estate below acreage prices; splendid improved neighborhood; easy payments. Call, daily or Sunday, Executor, 860 Flatbush Av.

415 Waverly, $4,250; 278 Belmont, $2,500; 851 20th St., $2,300; lots half value. Stewart, 502 State.

Bargain.—Three-story corner (2 stores;) price, $6,000; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Only 1¼ miles from Mt. Kisco depot, on the Harlem R. R., productive farm of 28 acres; large apple orchard and other fruit; 3 acres of woods; never-failing spring water; elegant view near lake; house of 7 rooms; large barn, wagon house, and other buildings. Bargain price $4,750. Northern Westchester Realty Co., 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Building lots $250 upward; streets, sidewalks, water, gas paid; no assessments, no taxes; small monthly payments.

MARBLEDALE.
Two minutes' walk from Tuckahoe Station, 30 minutes from 42d St.; fare, 8c.; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Write, or call evenings.

¼ Acre high ground, plots 75x105, on macadamized street, $300 up; no ferries to cross; on line with 6th Ave. Elevated; "Elmsford," Putnam Division, 32 minutes out, fare 8c.; small monthly payments; no taxes; no assessments; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Write, or call evenings.

Building Lots, $250 upward; streets, sidewalks, water, gas paid; no assessments; no taxes; small monthly payments; "Marbledale," 2 minutes walk from Tuckahoe Station; 30 minutes from 42d; fare, 8c. Title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Write, or call evenings.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

For Rent—October or earlier, attractive 9-room house; hot water heating; open grates; five minutes from Caryl Station, on Putnam Railroad; fifteen minutes from 155th Street. Rent fifty dollars. Occupied by owner, W. H. Jarvis, 3 Caryl Av., Yonkers.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

158 Broadway. 261 Columbus Ave.

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Lots for Improvement.

Properties for Investment.

Private Dwellings for Sale or Rent.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES A SPECIALTY.

AUCTION, APPRAISAL, MORTGAGE AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Tendency to Live in Hotels and Apartment Houses.

SERVANT PROBLEM ONE FACTOR

Activity by the New Real Estate Association Desired—Business Building for Fifth Avenue.

The leasing season in realty business is now well on, and certainly a fortnight in advance of that of 1902. Such conditions are evidenced to-day in the advertising columns of this newspaper. It is ahead of it because of several circumstances, chief of which is a scarcity of houses, a condition that may lead to something akin to a house famine, due to building operations being checked or retarded, labor troubles, and dear money, and also to the cool season which to many has made New York as attractive as country resorts. As was stated in this column this last week, the renting demand is greater than the supply, especially in the case of residential property. As to apartments and flats and tenements, the accommodations are about enough to go around, but in the majority of instances there has been an advance in rates of from 10 to 20 per cent. The Harlem district has filled up. There are a few vacancies either in flats or tenements.

A factor in the situation is the growing tendency to live in hotels and apartment houses with the intermediary home features of "half-apartment half-transient" houses to suit all, from the class above "shabby genteel" to mansion dwellers. An illustration of this mutation in home life tendencies is found in the case of Edward Lauterbach, who has just sold his mansion at 2 East Fifty-eighth Street, and who lives now with his family at the Bolkenhayn. His case is one in hundreds. Again, the servant question and the increased cost of domestic supplies, and perhaps the insecurity of private homes are factors in the change.

"The growing tendency," said an operator, who has made the subject a study, "of families to go to hotels or apartment houses or half transient, half hotel places, is due partly to increased cost of living, the lessening of a choice of dwellings for one family, by the shortage of houses, and to the servant problem. Of course plutocrats will have their establishments fully equipped with servants from housekeeper down to butler at no matter what cost, but such appanages are always a source of annoyance and anxiety and must be kept up all the year round. Then too many very wealthy people prefer female servants around them. They, for certainly a decade, have had their full share of trouble. These servants have married when they have become practically part of the home mechanism and thrown it out of gear or are constantly demanding higher wages. A result of this is that many of the good women servants go to the hotels and apartment houses, attracted by the wages, perquisites and privileges. This in my mind explains how many families give up housekeeping and are sure of first-class houses. They soon get weaned to a gregarious life and the element of security makes it attractive. No landlord can afford to run risks with the property of his guests and they are protected as people in private houses cannot expect to be."

In regard to the delay in building operations, due to labor troubles, dear money and increased cost of materials a gauge of conditions is had from the study made of thirty structures on the West side between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets, plans for which were filed subsequent to Sept. 1902. They comprise eight dwellings, eleven hotels and apartment houses, a hospital, two stables, two shops, a factory, a store, a theatre and office building, an automobile house, the Broadway Tabernacle, and a repair shop. Their present condition is: not started, three; foundations being excavated, eight; foundations in, two; structural work partly up, one; enclosed, eleven; complete or nearly so, five.

Similar conditions were found by the same expert on the East Side between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets. Out of forty-nine buildings—above the grade of tenements—for which plans were filed since last September, three have not yet been started, about half have only reached a stage of practical completion, 25 per cent. were waiting the end of excavating work to have foundations laid, and the rest were in the intermediate stages from foundations in to enclosures. The buildings comprised thirty-three dwellings, four hotels, two factories, two warehouses, two stables, one telephone exchange, the Criterion Clubhouse, St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and an apartment house, a storage building, and an abattoir.

"Soon after Labor Day" is in nearly every case the answer to the question, "When will the labor situation be adjusted"? Some are disposed to doubt this. On Thursday plans for a skyscraper banking and office building for 60 and 62 Wall Street and 63 to 67 Pine Street, a store and loft building for Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and a hotel on the site of the Sturtevant House, the structures to cost $2,450,000, were filed, and it was stated that the labor troubles had been so far adjusted that construction might proceed. The owners of two of the structures demur to this. "It's not so," they state. "The labor troubles kept us back for months after we had decided on the plans and settled on their financing, but we could hold back no longer. We had to make a start. But—we don't know what's ahead of us."

Realty and kindred interests have during the idle season discussed freely the status and future of the Real Estate Association of New York, organized last Spring by distinctively representative men on the tax question, but which has since been dormant, so far as active work in its vital affairs is concerned.

The association was formed "for the purpose of securing the united action of real estate interests in the City of New York; in promoting the passage of laws beneficial and equitable to owners of real estate; in opposing and preventing the enactment of legislation detrimental to such interests and the improper expenditure of public funds; to secure an equitable and uniform system of taxation; to collect and diffuse accurate and reliable information relating to real estate, and to promote concerted action by real estate owners of this city concerning all matters affecting their interests." Eligible to membership were "all persons of full age, who are residents, or owners of real property in the City of New York, interested in the objects of this association." No initiation fee was asked. The annual dues were set at $5.

The association has a membership of about 200. Its headquarters are in an office at 44 Pine Street, which it is claimed are wholly inadequate to the needs of the organization or worthy of its personnel if it is gauged by the standing of its Directors, who are Robert E. Dowling, President; Charles T. Barney, David B. Ogden, and Douglas Robinson, Vice Presidents; Henry F. Miller, Secretary, and W. H. Chesebrough, Treasurer; E. W. Coggeshall, John D. Crimmins, Edward L. Devlin, George G. De Witt, Frederick H. Ecker, Horace S. Ely, Amos F. Eno, Albert Flake, Andrew H. Green, Charles F. Hoffman, Bradish Johnson, Clarence H. Kelsey, Edgar J. Levey, William H. McIntyre, Henry Morgenthau, Charles E. Miller, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick Potter, John Harsen Rhoades, R. Aymar Sands, William R. Stewart, Edward E. Sprague, Henry L. Thornell, and Ernst Thalmann.

The sentiment is general among brokers and dealers that the association should be advanced beyond the initial stage and be an active factor in realty affairs. They criticise no individual, but are eager to have it on a working footing with every aid to establish a prestige and swing it in line on every question that affects real property, directly or indirectly. They claim that the dues are ridiculously low and should, at the least, be doubled; that the membership could be, with active men employed to look after its business, increased to 10,000, if not more, and that once properly equipped and virile, the association could be placed on the level of the Chamber of Commerce and be an influential body with an unlimited power for good. It should, it is urged, have a headquarters adequate to its destined importance, with every record pertaining to the interests it was created to serve, those of property owners, brokers, operators, and real estate and assessment lawyers, and the strongest of committees formed of men who would be ardent and active in service.

The question of vitalizing the Real Estate Association will be strongly advocated in the course of a few weeks, when all the men who should form its progressive element will be in the city. The first steps toward aggressive activity will be the increase of membership and an advanced rate of dues, the resulting formation of a fund, and the selection and appointment of competent and active agents and working committees.

An interesting item of the week's business was the entering of the title to 437 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, remodeled for business use, 24.8 by 100, which was sold for $270,000 to Horace A. Hutchins of the Standard Oil Company by Charles A. and F. de R. Wissmann, executors of the estate of Celine F. Wissmann. The deal has added to the interest attaching to this part of the avenue, which is in the transition stage, from residential to commercial uses, and the ownership of adjacent property. Mr. Hutchins owns 439 Fifth Avenue, the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, and 2 East Thirty-ninth Street, now a stable, respectively 24.9 by 100 and 25 by 49.5. He bought this property June 15, 1896, for $222,500. Incidentally it may be stated that the plot of 437 Fifth Avenue was bought many years ago for $90,000. Mr. Hutchins is now in Europe and while there is no authoritative information on the subject, it is believed that as soon as leases expire a large mercantile building will take the place of the structures on his property.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Jacob Bergman and Julius Wolf have sold to Moritz Frankel, Abraham Wallach, and J. H. Goldberg, for $13,250, 348 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Mary E. Duchardt has sold to W. Solomon 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 16.8 by 100.

Israel and Leah Hyman have sold to Abraham Bernstein and Marcus Chargin 16 Pitt Street, a five-story tenement, 20 by 74.5.

Catherine Van Alst has sold to Cecile Sophian, for $5,000, 71 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 12.6 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagel has sold to W. F. Peper for the Herman Huber estate the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a five-story triple flat, 27.11 by 100.

Estella G. Coventry has sold 302 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 45.

W. J. Lorge has sold to H. W. Freeman 1,000 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a brick and granite residence.

Leasings by H. C. Senior & Co. include 141 West Sixty-first Street, the McDermott estate, to Bertha Gross; 122 West Sixty-fourth Street, Rose Kaminski, to W. A. M. C. Gordon; 121 West Sixty-fourth Street, William S. Patten, to Sarah Van Vranken; 161 West Sixty-fourth Street, Minnie R. Cornell, to Margaret Healy; 107 West Sixty-third Street, Bolton Hall, to Christian Lorensen; 167 West Seventy-eighth Street, Richard Parkhurst, to Lucie Caylor; 136 West Sixty-fifth Street, Alfred H. Taylor, to F. E. Johnson; 27 West Sixtieth Street, G. E. Fountain, to Henry W. Donald; 144 West Sixty-fifth Street, E. M. Barnes, to Catherine Mulligan; 64 West Sixty-eighth Street, Leo Hermann, to William G. Cogswell; 128 West Sixty-fourth Street, William S. Patten, to Joseph H. Monheimer; 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, Nathan & Leon Hirsch, to Cora E. Ward.

White & Phipps, in conjunction with Post & Reese, have leased, furnished, to Milton H. Kohn, for William Kay Bond Emerson 50 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story American basement house, 20 by 100.

Ernest W. Hager, who is to construct the Westminster Hotel on Irving Place, has leased for twenty-one years, at rentals running from $25,000 to $43,287 per annum, the new twelve-story hotel 14 to 18 East Sixtieth Street, built on a plot 62 by 100.5.

The Auction Room.

Only six legal offerings and one executor's sale are listed for this week, and no sale is on the list for Tuesday. The executor's sale is by James L. Wells, who on Wednesday, will offer five lots in the neighborhood of Second Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Wakefield. On the same day John M. Thompson will hold the adjourned sale of 4 West Ninety-second Street, a four-story brick tenement. On Thursday, 51 Grand Street is to be sold by Joseph P. Day. It is a store and loft building in the upper dry goods district.

Sales last week were had only on Wednesday and Thursday, there being none on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday. There were only five offerings, four of them legal and one a trustee's sale, the latter that by Philip A. Smythe of unimproved property on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which, after spirited bidding, brought $15,450.

Of the legal sales, two, on the west side of Maple Street, north of Jerome Avenue, and 4 West Ninety-second Street, were adjourned. The vacant lot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, offered on Thursday, was sold by Richard V. Harnett & Co. to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $50,000, the amount due being $71,804.

There were recorded last week 155 mortgages for $1,046,698, of which 42, for $475,357, were at 5 per cent.; 80, for $466,839, were at more, and 33, for $704,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 147 mortgages for $1,396,845, of which 40, for $1,238,650, were at 5 per cent.; 75, for $352,195, were at more, and 32, for $628,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 31.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, T. W. Churchill, referee, 340 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 92, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,331, subject to two other mortgages aggregating $21,500.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.—By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Sykes, referee, 4 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 45 by 100.8½, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $77,405.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, George W. Clune, referee, 232 East Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,049.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, lot on southeast corner of Second Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Wakefield, 114 by 105.

Lot on northeast corner of Second Street and Fifteenth Avenue, 114 by 105.

Lot on Fifteenth Avenue, north side, 105 feet east of Second Street, 100 by 114.

Lot on southeast corner of Second Street and Sixteenth Avenue, 114 by 105.

Lot on Sixteenth Avenue, south side, 105 feet east of Second Street, 100 by 114.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, A. Welles Stump, referee, 172 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,526.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 51 Grand Street, south side, 106 feet east of Wooster Street, 25 by 96, five-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $15,061.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, Bailey Avenue, formerly Vermilyea Avenue, west side, 809.82 feet south of Boston Road, 226.8 by 145.0 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,537.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick loft, with stable, 50 by 98; F. Marich and another of 324 East Fifty-fifth Street, owners; J. W. Ingle of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

No. 40 Hamilton Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 35.4 by 7.5; T. McGowan of 301 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 449 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story brick office, 25 by 15; Bunke & Meyer of 175 East Eleventh Street, owners; G. Haus Manufacturing Company of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Riverside Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 325 to 329 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 50 by 94.9; H. H. Wels of 23 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

East Bay Avenue, south side, between Cabot and Dupont Streets, for a two-story brick sand drier, 20.6 by 57, Rockplaster Company of New York and New Jersey of 11 Broadway, owners; Frederick Goetze of 606 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for seven three-story brick dwellings, 18.4 by 55; Moses Miller of 914 Westchester Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $49,000.

Alterations.

No. 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; P. H. Dugos of the Hotel Savoy, owner; A. Cadell of the Hotel Savoy, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 1 to 5 Marion Street, to a four-story brick factory; I. McD. Sinclair and another of 149 Baxter Street, owners; W. H. Conover of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Foot of East Forty-eighth Street, north side, to a four-story brick mill; New York City Milling Company, owner; G. Knoche of 516 East Seventy-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,804 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; I. & A. Greenwald, owners; O. Reisman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, 985, e s, runs s 66x n 24x w 4x n — x w 66x s 23 to beginning; Anna N. Cooper to Adolf Feist, (mtg $20,500) 22,500

AVENUE C, s w corner of 3d St, 24.5x100; Wolf Cohn to Rachel Cohn .... Nom.

BAILEY AV, e s, 389.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; John O. Baker to Charles R. Ross .... Nom.

BEACH AV, 182, w s, 24.10x100; Lawrence Davis to Bernard Windowsky, (mtg $10,500) .... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 124.10 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100x24.11x100; Bernard Scheinken to Joseph Kaplan, (mtg $19,000) 28,500

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x50.7x50x50.5; Wolf Cohn to Rachel Cohn .... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, beginning 85 ft n of 106th St and 160 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs n 35.11x e 40x s 35.11x w 40; Matilda W. Brower to George W. Wilder, quitclaim .... Nom.

LYMAN PLACE, s s, 142.5 ft e of 169th St, 176.9x—; Stebbins Av, w s, 197.9 ft n of Lyman Place, 24.9x—; Teller Av, corner of 170th St, 104.10x59.7; College Av, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; College Av, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 25x50; Barretto St, e s, 250 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Elizabeth H. Valentine to Gregorio Di Lorenzo, B. & S., (mtg $14,665) .... Nom.

LOT 10, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station; John Crilly to Caroline A. Gabor, Jr., and others .... Nom.

LOT 6, Block 474, map of subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany; Welcome A. Haight to Henry H. Pratt, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and 100

MOTT ST, 22, e s, 25.6x101.6x26x99; Louis Kagel to L. Belle Caldwell, 1-30 part, all title .... Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of Ittner Place, 103x90; Victoria D. Andre to Philipp Holling, (mtg $8,000) .... Nom.

PLOTS 143, 404 to 409, 411, 412, 380, 389, 285, 397, 380, and 339, map Arden property at East Chester and Westchester; Annie L. Sperring to Frederick W. Radford, (mtg $10,200) .... Nom.

PLOT, part of Castle Hill Farm, begins at monument, near n w end of dock extending into Westchester Creek, running w from dock, runs n w 215.1x200x 368.1x s e 480.1 and — x e w — s w — 272, contains 6385-1,000 acres; John B. McDonald to Mary M. Lozier 19,150

SOUTH ¼ of Plot 5, map of Arden property, 25x100; Walter W. Taylor to Joseph Murray .... Nom.

UNION AV, 1,078, w s, 20x90; Ferdinand Hecht to Mary A. Reardon, (mtg $5,000) .... Nom.

WALKER ST, 58, s s, 25x99.2x25x99.7; Mary Lemercier to William H. White, all title, B. & S. 45,000

3D AV, 189, w s, 16.7x100; Wolf Cohn to Rachel Cohn .... Nom.

4TH ST, s or s s, 105 ft from Avenue A, runs s or s to Westchester Creek x s or s — x s or w — to beginning, about 1¼ acres; Avenue A, at intersection of 4th St, runs s or w to 3d St, 216x305, Unionport; William J. Hyland to Mary F. Walsh, (party of second part omitted,) ½ part .... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Avenue C, 40x92.3; Frederick J. Conway and others to Elizabeth Conway, B. & S., other consideration and 100

22D ST, 147 East, 25x98.9; Wolf Cohn to Rachel Cohn .... Nom.

34TH ST, s s, 170.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Wolf Cohn to Rachel Cohn .... Nom.

70TH ST, 428 East, 27x55.6; Bridget McMahon to Bridget Fitzgerald, (mtg $8,000) .... [illegible]

72D ST, 170 East, 18.3x102.2; Bridget McMahon to Thomas McMahon, (mtg $16,000) .... Nom.

76TH ST, 236 East, 25.2x102.2; Julia Rosenwald to Albert H. Gross, (mtg $15,500) .... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Bargebuhr to Joseph L. Rosenschein, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, n s, 121.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, runs e 246.5x n 280x w 190.1x s w 305.5x s e 164.6; Orlando W. Norcross and others to The Norcross Properties, Incorporated, other consideration and 100

141ST ST, n s, 121.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, runs e 246.5x n 280x w 190.1x s w 305.5x s e 164.6; also land in other States; The Norcross Properties, Incorporated, to Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company .... Nom.

143D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Mary J. Ryan to the City of New York 17,000

149TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Sebastian Fischer to Giuseppe Tacinelli and another, (mtg $3,100,) other consideration and 100

209TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Sadie Kelly .... Nom.

209TH ST, s s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Sadie Kelly, (mtg $1,500) .... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

4TH ST, 140 West; Irving Bachrach to John Moglia, 5 years 5,300

6TH AV, 1,649 and 1,651; George A. Corey to John Winters, 10 years .... $6,000 and 6,500

10TH ST, 310 and 312; Samuel Matshak to Denes Gluck, 5 years 5,300

41ST ST, 311 and 313 West; Cornelia K. Averill to John J. Webb, 10 years 4,320

77TH ST, 345 East; Louis Levinsohn to Louis Kaufman and another, 3 years 3,104

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Moses Ilsberg; 117th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 1 month, 6 per cent 7,087

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to the Mutual Mortgage Company; 47th St, 129 and 131 West, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 13,000

FELLER, Mary, to Jacob Goldstein; 30th St, n s, 151.1 ft w of 1st Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year, 5 per cent., each 4,000

FELLER, Mary, to Nathan Kirsh; 30th St, 335 to 347 East, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

FELLER, Mary, and another to the Greenwood Cemetery; 30th St, n s, 151.1 ft w of 1st Av, (three mortgages,) due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., each 30,000

GUTLIN, Jean E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 58 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,000

GUTLIN, Jean E., to Louise Boreas; 25th St, 58 West, (prior mtg $32,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

KAPLAN, Joseph, to Bernard Scheinkman; Eldridge St, 177, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,500

KETCHAM, Mary, widow, to Fleet B. Ketcham; Morris Av, w s, 226 ft s of High Bridge Road, 1 year 2,500

KOERBER, William, to William M. Kingsland; 2d Av, s e corner of 94th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to Mabel G. Decker; 209th St, s s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,500

MARLON, Esther, to Annie Hiller; 2d St, 71 East, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

POLLOCK, Ann A., to George H. Robinson; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 124 St, prior mtg $45,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,750

ROSS, Charles R., to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 389.5 ft s from a tangent in curve at s e corner of 2d Av and King's Bridge Road, due Aug. 29, 1906 1,000

ROSS, Charles R., to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 389.5 ft s from a tangent in curve at s e corner of 2d Av and King's Bridge Road, prior mtg $1,000, due Aug. 29, 1904 600

SIMON, Sigmund, and another to Vannette F. Pelletreau; 8th Av, 2,107; Mercer St, 123; 108th St, 107 East, demand, 6 per cent 1,100

TACINELLI, Giuseppe, and another to Sebastian Fischer; 149th St, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $3,100, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

VERNAGLEA, Antonia, to Henry Koen and another; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, secured performance of contract 5,000

WINDOWSKY, Bernard, to Lawrence Davis; Beach Av, 182, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years, gold 2,550

WYNNE, Mary T., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 178, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Joseph, to Nineteenth Ward Bank .... Nom.

BOWERS, John M., receiver, to Bernheimer & Schmid, assigns 108 mtgs .... Nom.

CASANOVA, Catharine A. F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 26,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger .... Nom.

FEDER, Morris H., to the State Bank .... Nom.

McKINLEY, Abner, to First National Bank 10,000

The Audit Company of New York.

August Belmont, Acting President.

William A. Nash, John J. Mitchell, Vice-Presidents.

Thomas L. Greene, Vice-President and General Manager.

George W. Young, Treasurer. F. C. Richardson, Assistant Treasurer.

EXAMINATIONS. APPRAISALS. AUDITS.

NEW YORK, Mutual Life Buildings, 43 Cedar Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Arcade Building, 15th and Market Sts.

CHICAGO, N. Y. Life Building, La Salle and Monroe Sts.

PRITTING, Regina, to Louise Burgess, assigns 3 mortgages .... Nom.

SHULDINER, David, to Benjamin G. Paskus .... Nom.

SCHMID, Joseph, to Lion Brewery of New York, assigns 103 mtgs .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 214 to 220; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Jacob Levy, owner; Sonnach & Alper, lessees; Cohen & Levine, contractors $250

5TH AV, 1,405; Braverman, Silverman & London against Fannie and Annie Silverson, owners and contractors; Isidore Silverson, contractor 1,750

14TH ST, 46 West; Gustav Ernst against F. Smith, owner; Lustbader & Glantz, contractors 362

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

45TH ST, 116 and 118 West; Greenhalgh & Co. against Rosa Brown and another, July 18, 1903 .... $179

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 102d St, s w corner, 100x100; Russell Sage against Louis Mendelson and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

BROADWAY and 103d St, s w corner, 100.11x100; George Cajon against J. Arthur Finchbeck, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. G. Hauke.

2D AV, 817 and 819; Thomas W. Busche against Isreal Lippmann and another, (action to restrain;) attorneys, Oppenheim & Samuels.

8D AV, w s, 121.7 ft n of 166th St, 26.10x96.11x25.9x96; Louise Jaeger, individually and as executrix, against Michael Nolan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gerlich & Schweigler.

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 126th St, 25x100; John E. Leech, executor, against Martha J. White and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knevals & Perry.

CORTLANDT ST, 48 and 50, and Greenwich St, 173 and 175, ¾ part, and Lot 250, Block 2,178, Section 3; Lot 701, Block 2,178, Section 3; Lot 712, Block 2,179, Section 3; Lot 781, Block 2,180, Section 3; Lot 782, Block 2,180, Section 3; n portion of Lot 780, Block 2,180, Section 3, 18.2x125; Lot 798, Block 2,180, Section 3; Lot 798, Block 2,180, Section 3; Lot 797, Block 2,180, Section 3; lots 798 to 801, 803, 804, 805, 811, and 817, Block 2,180, Section 3, and Lot 31, Block 2,047, Section 7, known as 2,196 8th Av, ¾ part; Eugene L. Bushe, individually and as executor, and another against Mary E. Wright and another, (action to determine construction of will;) attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

CORTLANDT ST, 48 and 50, and Greenwich St, 173 and 175, ¾ part; Lot 250, Block 2,178, Section 3; Lots 701 and 712, Block 2,179, Section 3; Lots 781 and 782, Block 2,180, Section 3; n portion of Lot 780, Block 2,180, 18.2x125; Lots 798 to 801, 803, 804, 805, 811 and 817, Block 2,180, Section 3, ¾ part; Stephen Fiske and another, individually and as executors, against Mary E. Wright and another, (action to determine construction of will;) attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, map of the estate of Lucius Chittenden on Washington Heights; New St, w s, Lots 43 and 44, 51 and 52, same map; New St, centre line, Plots N, O, P, and Q, on same map, excepting Plot Q and part of land adjacent thereto; centre line of the Boulevard, Plots E and F, same map; Boulevard, centre line, Lot 60, same map; Eugene L. Bushe and another, individually and as trustees, against same, (action to determine construction of a deed of trust;) attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

FREE EXCURSION AND PICNIC

TO

AUBURNDALE

TO-MORROW

AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. FINEST LOTS IN NEW YORK AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

$1,000 in Presents Given Away Free. Continuous Vaudeville Show by 20 of America's Leading Stars.

FREE SHOW. FREE TICKETS. FREE PRESENTS.

Auburndale is located in geographical centre of Greater New York, in Old Flushing, only 30 minutes from Herald Square. No walking! Depot in centre of tract. All large lots are selling at less than one-third what our competitors are asking for lots of same value. Absolute sale! Regardless of cost or value!

FREE TICKETS.

Secure Free Tickets of our Agent in Long Island City R. R. Station, good on our excursion trains leaving Long Island City at 12:02, 1:02, and 2:02 P. M. daily.

New England Development & Improvement Co., 32 WEST 23D ST.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES

BELLE HARBOR

The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas F. Hughes, Room 1,308, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 7,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Those looking for building plots of from 1 to 10 acres each would do well to examine those offered at Bellport. Location unsurpassed; neighborhood the best. Maps on application. John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

100 acres, Long Island, forty miles out; six buildings; $4,000, worth $8,000. Stewart, 562 State, Brooklyn.

For Sale—Cheap, 25 acres South Bay shore front; price, $2,700; come, see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Setauket.—185 acres woodland; $14 acre; cut 1,200 to 1,500 cords. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

Good farm, 60 acres, about $116 per acre; easy payments; near South Plainfield. Owner, 1,169 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR—Architect will sacrifice 2 houses, $6,500-$9,500; plans 220 Broadway. E. F. North.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS

Profitably Managed.

COLORED SPECIALIST.

First and best in this line in the city. Proofs furnished of wide successful experience in the management of colored tenements.

Philip A. Payton, Jr.

Agent—Broker—Appraiser. 67 W. 134th St.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES

wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.

COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY. CLOYD L. BOYKIN, 234 Broadway, And 118 W. 134th St. Tel. 2138 J M'g'sd.

We will sell, rent, or exchange your property in all parts of United States; no commission charged. Send for pamphlet. Real Estate Register, 571 5th Av., New York City.

"A."—Owners.—My specialty is buying, selling, exchanging, and appraising real estate; please call or send full particulars. F. E. Mainhart, 145 West 125th St.

Factory site along or near Hudson, 100,000 gallons fresh water necessary daily; cash customer. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTIES TO SELL, RENT, MANAGE, &c. EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 COLUMBUS AV.

Particulars of property for sale or exchange; clients waiting to deal. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Pleasant Valley, N. J.—Small house; ground about 2,500, or couple lots. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 42d; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan real estate wanted to sell, rent, exchange, manage. E. J. Kehoe, 137 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Near Pennsylvania Ferry, West 33d.—Two five-story 20-family tenement houses, with stores, 25x100 each; $11,000 equity; title guaranteed; want unincumbered country residence; worth investigating. Alexander, 508 5th Av.

20th St., West of 8th Av.—5-story brick house, 25x92; price, $25,000; mortgages, $19,500; will exchange for tenement property. Submit particulars to Widow, 40 West 24th St.

Wanted—High-class avenue apartment house in exchange for a five-story flat with small mortgage; will add cash. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Handsome country home, free and clear; price, $45,000; one hour from city; will exchange for apartment house. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Modern loft buildings, White St., 120,000; Bond St., 200,000; might exchange. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Riverside dwelling for apartment house, or free and clear country; equity $45,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Triple flat, West 59th; rent, $4,600; equity, $18,000; for smaller and cash. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Gentleman's place on Hudson River, 250 acres, for apartment house; equity $100,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Gentleman's residence, near Greenwich, to exchange for city or Brooklyn; full particulars. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES AND LOFTS FOR BUSINESS, new buildings, all plate glass fronts.

26 WEST 31ST ST.,
6 WEST 29TH ST.,
23 WEST 32D ST.

RENTS, $1,200 TO $3,500.
AMES & CO., 128 WEST 34TH.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,500. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Lodge rooms, also ballroom, by the season, with liquor license. Apply Manhattan Leasing Co., 140th St., near Lenox Av.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat, light, attendance; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Entire six-story building, 79 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Abora, 508 5th Av., or your own broker.

Factory Specialists, Dew-Keven, 225 Broadway.—Factories, buildings, lofts, salesrooms, all locations, with or without power.

At $1,000 rent, store 25x100, in Pearl, near Beekman St.; lofts also if desired. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from May 1. Place, 234 Broadway.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 622 West 54th St.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 622 West 54th St.

Loft, 25x100; light, heat, power, elevator; suitable any manufacturing. 356-360 Broome St.

First-class two-story brick dwellings, just completed; all improvements; splendid location, Astoria Heights; ten minutes by trolley from East 34th St.; low price; easy terms. F. W. Bleckwenn & Son, 202 Lockwood St., Astoria, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

For Sale—In most desirable location on Grymes Hill, overlooking bay, modern residence containing all improvements, sanitary plumbing, hot water heating, gas and electric light; stable and carriage house; about two acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden, &c. For further particulars address Joseph H. Fargis, attorney, 149 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE KENESAW,

202 WEST 103D ST.

A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.

Apartments unfurnished as follows:

2 rooms, private bath,	$37.50	per month
3 " " "	47.50	" "
4 " " "	57.50	" "
5 " " "	60.00	" "

Price includes maid service, bed linen, & towels.

Dining Room, American Plan. $7 PER WEEK.

C. J. LAWSON, Mgt.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL 117 WEST 58TH ST.

One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $3,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,600, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

90th St., 3 sty. b., near Columbus	$720
95th St., 3 sty. Q. A., 18 ft.	1,100
97th St., 3 sty. b., 18 ft., 10 rooms	1,200
93d St., 3 sty. b., 18 ft.	1,400
73d St., 3 sty. b., near West End	1,500
West End Av., 5 sty., A. b., near 91st	1,500
82d St., 3 sty. b. s., new plumbing	1,800
84th St., 4 sty. b. s., near Park	1,800
West End Av. 4 sty. b., b. s., 21 ft.	1,800
88th St., 4 sty., A. b., beautiful house	2,000
88th St., 4 sty., b. s., 19 ft.	2,200
84th St., 4 sty., b. s., Park block	2,000
92d St., 4 sty., b., 20 ft.; possession	2,200
78th St., 4 sty., b. s., 20 ft.; possession	2,200

Full list on application.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St. station.

Most desirable Dwellings to let.	Call or send for list. PORTER & CO. 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2,727 B'WAY, at 104TH

468 West 142d St.
22 Convent Av.

Private houses to rent, with all modern improvements. For terms and particulars, Manhattan Leasing Co., 140th St., near Lenox Av.

Madison Ave., near 34th.

Elegant 4-story and basement mansion; 37x90; covers entire lot; contains 25 rooms.

Ashforth & Co., 51 W. 42d St.

45th St., near B'way.

3-STORY PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN VERY FINE ORDER.

Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d.

46th St., N. 8th & 9th Ave.

3-story Residence, $1,300.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

Washington Terrace, 186th St., half block west Amsterdam Av.; row new three-story basement high-stoop brick and stone private dwellings; modern improvements; 10 rooms, bath; rent $40 monthly; can be purchased easy terms. Caretaker, 10. Owner, Ernst, 55 Liberty.

On 27th St., Near B'way.—4-story high stoop brownstone house for rent, in perfect order; immediate possession. Harris S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av. Tel., 3670—38th.

BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Avenue. For Rent, Unfurnished.

35th St., near 5th Av.—12 rooms; open plumbing; $3,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

36th St., near 5th Av.—11 rooms; open plumbing; $3,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

36th St., near 5th Av.—14 rooms, 2 baths, redecorated; $3,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

37th St., near Park Av.—4-story stone, redecorated; $2,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

38th St., near 5th Av.—5-story American basement, $6,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

38th St., near Park Av.—3-story and basement, $2,100. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

39th St., near 5th Av.—10 rooms; first-class condition; $3,800. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

39th St., near Park Av.—4-story stone, $3,800. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

41st St., near 5th Av.—4-story stone, $4,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

48th St., near 5th Av.—10 rooms, 2 baths; $3,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

45th St., near 5th Av.—4-story, 3-story extension; $3,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

47th St., near Lex. Av.—4-story stone, $1,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

58th St., near Park Av.—3-story and basement stone; $1,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

60th St., near 5th Av.—4-story basement brick, extension; $7,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

60th St., near Park Av.—Tiled baths, electric lights; $2,300. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

60th St., Park and Lexington Avs.—4-story stone, $2,100. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

61st St., near Park Av.—4-story stone, 19 rooms; $1,900. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

63d St., near Madison Av.—4-story stone; good block; $3,600. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

67th St., near 5th Av.—25 feet; 3-story extension; $8,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Madison Av., near 39th St.—25 feet; 120 feet deep; $8,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Madison Av., near 53d St.—4-story, dining-room extension; $3,600. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av., Corner, in 60's.—4-story stone; $2,200. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av., near 63d St.—4-story stone, 12 rooms; $1,600. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—4-story stone, 12 rooms; $1,200. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av., near 73d St.—3-story, basement; entirely renovated; $1,200. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

69th St., near Madison Av.—Reconstructed; all improvements; $4,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

72d St., near Lex.—4-story stone; extra deep; $1,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

73d St., near 5th Av.—4-story stone; side light; $4,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., near 5th Av.—4-story stone, 22 feet; $4,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., near Madison Av.—Recently renovated; open plumbing; $2,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., near Park Av.—12 rooms; open plumbing; $1,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

78th St., near Park Av.—14 rooms; new plumbing; redecorated; $1,600. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

79th St., near 5th Av.—Modern American basement, 20 feet; $10,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

79th St., near Madison Av.—4-story, handsomely decorated; $2,700. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

EAST 37TH STREET.

PRIVATE DWELLING, near Lexington Ave., for rent. John Kennett Kellogg, 80 William St.

On Lexington Av., Murray Hill—3-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; immediate possession. Harris S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av. Tel., 3670—38th.

Private house, Madison Av., in nineties; 4-story; rent, $1,800. Quackenbush & Brice, 73 East 96th St.

Corner house, suitable for doctor, Lexington Av.; $1,000; in nineties. Quackenbush & Brice, 73 East 96th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Leaves Are Turning

In the Adirondack Mountains.

The early fall is the season in "The Great North Woods," and lovers of nature and other lovers will find it delightful morning, noon or night.

If you have not been in the Adirondacks in September and October, you have missed one of the pleasures of life.

Trains reach the heart of the Mountains every day. New York Central Agent will gladly tell you all about them, or you can get a copy of "The Adirondack Mountains, and How to Reach Them," by sending a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Seaside Park.

OUR TABLE RIVALS DELMONICO'S AND THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

COME AND STAY ONE DAY; YOU WILL TELEGRAPH FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

Berkley Hall

A Sportsman's Paradise.

Fronting on the Ocean; Barnegat Bay on rear.

SEASIDE PARK, N. J.

One of the finest hotels on the coast.

Finest deep sea and still water fishing, sailing, boating, and bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

RATES REDUCED FOR SEPTEMBER TO

$10.00 TO $15.00.

But we will continue to set the finest table on the Atlantic Coast.

Kitchen and cuisine under personal supervision of one of New York's famous chefs. We have made this hotel noted for its cuisine and service. Steam launch, (30-foot,) sail and row boats.

NOTE—Purchase tickets via Pennsylvania Railroad for Berkley, a special station built for this hotel.

A. B. DENNIS, Manager. Berkley Hall, Berkley, Seaside Park, N. J.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City

IN THREE HOURS via

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

See to-day's Special Adv. in Herald.

Spring Lake.

Spring Lake, N. J.

Restawhile cottages now open for guests. For terms address The Misses Burke.

Asbury Park.

PROSPECT HOUSE Only Kosher Hotel. Special Sept. rates. Lake Ave., Ocean View. Booklets. Ph. Atkins.

Point Pleasant.

Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, Ocean County, N. J.—Golf, boating, bathing; special rates for September. Walter P. Beers, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

West 73d St., Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.—4-story house; hardwood trim, parquetry floors; very handsome. For information apply to Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or

CLARK ESTATE, 2,381 BROADWAY.

Rent $50 for 3-story private house up town, west side; also others from $65 to $90. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av., near 135th St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Rent—Fully furnished house, Astor Row, West 130th St.; immediate occupancy. Telephone, No. 5020—18th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House to rent for Winter months at Roselle, N. J.; 35 minutes from city; best train service; 12 rooms in house; all conveniences; electricity, gas; extensive library and piano; $60 per month. Address Geo. Terwilliger, 121 West 42d St., New York.

CLARK ESTATE HOUSE, WEST 73D ST., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., (opposite Dakota Park,) 4-story house, furnished; steam heat, (indirect system,) and electric light. For particulars apply to G. F. Douglass, 2,381 Broadway.

West 73d St., Corner of Columbus Av. Large, light, airy apartments; steam heat and electric light; 10 rooms and bath. Apply to Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or Clark Estate, 2,381 Broadway.

BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Avenue. Offer above houses.

BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Avenue. Furnished Houses for Rent.

35th St., near 5th Av.—12 rooms; open plumbing; $4,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

36th St., near 5th Av.—11 rooms; open plumbing; $3,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

37th St., near Lexington Av.—4-story stone, $3,600. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

39th St., near 5th Av.—First-class condition; $4,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

46th St., near Lex. Av.—3-story and basement, $1,300. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

60th St., near Madison Av.—Handsomely furnished; $6,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

63d St., near Madison Av.—4-story stone, $4,300. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

68th St., near Madison Av.—Entirely reconstructed; $5,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

72d St., near Park Av.—4-story stone, $4,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished; $6,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished House to Let.—An unusual offering of a two-story and basement white stone house; tastefully and fully furnished; parquetry floors, Oriental rugs, well-stocked library; electric light; finest section of Flatbush; five minutes to Prospect Park; L trains and Flatbush cars; can be seen by appointment only; $75.00 month in advance. Address F. S. K., Room 67, 108 Hudson St., Manhattan.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1421 John.

Desks, roll, standing, flat tops; tables, chairs, leather couches, files, cabinets, railing, partition; all kinds high grade, new and second hand office fixtures bought and sold. Glen & O'Connor, 47 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 B'way, cor Park Place. Tel. 1579 Cort.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; Sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

An immense assortment of household furniture, carpets, rugs, pianos will be sold Tuesday next at 11 A. M. at 680 8th Av., between 33th and 39th Sts.

Typewriter Headquarters, 339 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel., 5,686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

Brokers' Office, Private Wire & Stock Tickers

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

TRY OUR FAR FAMED FISH DINNERS

MUSIC.

SEASIDE HOUSE, O. L. Potter, PROPRIETOR. ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

POTTER'S SEASIDE HOUSE.

SEASIDE STATION, ROCKAWAY BEACH. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. POSITIVELY THE COOLEST APARTMENTS AND DINING ROOMS ALONG the ATLANTIC COAST. First-class restaurant; popular prices. Telephone, 28 Hammel's.

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The Grand Hotel

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains." Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, etc. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours.

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Cairo.

THE ROCKWOOD, CAIRO, N. Y. The Finest and best location in the mountains. Special Low rates for September and over Labor Day. Address H. S. DUNCAN, Prop.

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In the heart of the ADIRONDACKS.

Two large hotels and cottages overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Excellent trout fishing, finest deer, grouse, and woodcock hunting; GOLF, bowling, bathing, music; tennis; sanitary plumbing. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates; reduction in rates during September and October. Send for artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, on Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Situated on an eminence overlooking the Lebanon Valley, one of the most picturesque and delightful spots on this Continent, are "COLUMBIA HALL" and "TACONIC INN," hotels modern in their equipments, and most luxurious and comfortable in their appointments. Famous mineral spring noted for its healing properties in courtyard of hotel; two large swimming pools.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT. AND OCT. For illustrated pamphlets address WM. ST. LAWRENCE.

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Golf, Tennis, Bowling. SEND FOR BOOKLET. R. C. Loveridge, Manager.

Sullivan County.

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Saratoga Springs.

BECKMORE HOTEL, near race track. Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located. All improvements. Excellent cuisine. For rates address F. A. Goodrich, Prop.

Westchester County.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL,

O. D. SEAVEY, Lenox, Mass.

Berkshire's Most Charming Resort For Autumn Months

SCENERY UNSURPASSED, DRY ATMOSPHERE, PURE WATER. ALTITUDE 1,460 FEET.

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A MOST CHARMING MOUNTAIN RESORT.

Interlaken Inn; 2½ hours from New York, near Sharon and Lakeville, Conn.; elevation 1,000 feet; situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; service and appointments first class. Open until Nov. 1st. Lakeville, Conn.

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Under new management, offers more attractions than any other resort within easy access of New York. Table unsurpassed. No mosquitos. Thomas Parkes, Proprietor.

Special rates for September.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 25, (new,) E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Week days Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 3:00 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning due New York 8:00 P. M.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 675, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 5 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Famous Mary Powell Orchestra.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat. (ONTEORA.) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

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Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

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For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

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New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND and SAG HARBOR Boats leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturday, 5:30 P. M. Saturday, 1 P. M. MONDAY, LABOR DAY, Sept. 7, EXTRA TRIP FROM N. Y., 8 A. M., FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

Commencing Sept. 8th steamer for the above points will leave N. Y. on Tues., Wed. and Sat. at 5:00 P. M. Last trip for Block Island will be made Saturday, Sept. 12th.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND and SAG HARBOR Boats leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR. Excursion tickets, good only to return same day—by boat, $2.00; by rail, $3.00.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE

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is the most delightful sea trip out of New York

Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for PORTLAND Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

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Southern Pacific

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Steamers leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.

Emp. of China..Sept. 7	Emp. of Japan..Nov. 2
R.M.S.Athenian..Sept.21	R. M. S. Tartar..Nov. 16
Emp. of India....Oct. 5	Emp. of China...Nov. 30

Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia & New Zealand

Moana..........Sept. 18 | Aorangi........Nov. 13

For rates and information apply at 353 & 1 B'way.

Delightful Summer and Autumn Cruise to

Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.

Fine Passenger Steamers Rosalind and Silvia

Sail from Pier B, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., on following dates: Aug. 29; Sept. 9, 16, 26; Oct. 3, 14, 21, 31; Nov. 7, 18, 25; Dec. 5, 12, 23. Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds. Apply for rates and further information.

BOWRING & CO., 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Anchoria...Sept. 5, Noon	Columbia.Sept. 19, 3 PM
Furnessia..Sept. 12, Noon	Astoria...Sept. 26, Noon

First saloon, $60 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minnehaha.Sept. 5, 4 PM	Minnetonka.Sept.19, 4PM
Mesaba...Sept. 12, 9 AM	Minneapolis.Sep.26, 9AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic...Sept. 2, Noon	Germanic.Sept. 9, Noon
Arabic.....Sept. 4, 4 PM	Cedric...Sept. 11, 8 AM
Armenian.Sept. 8, 7 AM	Majestic.Sept. 16, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.

Citta di Napoli.......................Sept. 1

Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfeld & Co., 22 Wall St.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM	Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM
Kronprinz.Sept.8, 6:30AM	K.Wm.II..Oct. 20, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Sep.22, 6:30 PM	Kaiser...Oct. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Nov. 3, 3 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.

SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Friedrich..Sept. 3, 2 PM	Bremen..Sept. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.Sept. 10, N'n	Friedrich..Oct. 3, 11 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 17, 1 PM	Barbarossa.Oct.10, Noon
Albert....Sept. 23, Noon	Kurfuerst.Oct.22, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

P. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn......Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn....Sept. 26, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Oct.10, 11 AM	P. Irene..Dec. 5, 11 AM
P. Irene.Oct. 24, 11 AM	Lahn.....Dec. 19, 11 AM

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Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

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S. S. Deutschland.

Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.

SAILS SEPT. 10, OCT. 15, NOV. 12.

Moltke, Sept. 3, 10 AM	Deutsch.Sept. 10, 11 AM
Phoenicia.Sept. 5, 4 PM	Bluecher.Sept.17, 10 AM
P.Bism'k, Sept.10, 10AM	Waldersee.Sep. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria..Sept. 12, 9 AM	A.Victoria.Sept.24, 10AM

TO THE Mediterranean

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

By superb Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar, Nov. 5, 10AM	Pr. Oskar, Jan. 5, 10AM
*A.Victoria.No.19, 10AM	P.Adalbert, Ja.20, 10AM
P.Adalbert, Dec.5, 10AM	*A.Victoria.Feb.2, 10AM

*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila....Sept. 2, 10 AM	New York.Sept.16,10 AM
St. Louis.Sept. 9, 10 AM	Phila...Sept. 23, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.Sept. 5, 10 AM	Vaderland.Sep.19, 10 AM
Finland..Sept. 12, 10 AM	Zeeland.Sep.26, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania...Sept. 5, 2 PM	Campania.Sept.19, 3 PM
Etruria...Sept. 12, 9 AM	Umbria...Sept. 26, 9 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia.Sept. 1, 1 PM | Aurania...Sept. 15, 11 AM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

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Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam........Sept. 2	Ryndam.........Sept. 23
Potsdam..........Sept. 9	Noordam.........Sept. 30
Statendam.......Sept. 16	Rotterdam.........Oct. 7

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (2:55 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 3:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 8:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:20 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 3:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 10:25, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 112, and 263 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 8-27-1903.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. | Lvs. W. 42nd St.

‡8:15 A. M.	......Way Train......	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	......Liberty Express......	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	......Liberty Special......	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	...Express to Norwich...	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	..Ellenville and Kingston..	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	..Express to Rockland..	3:45 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	......Western Express......	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy, 6:50 A. M.
7:50	A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 8:10, Niagara Falls 9:05.
9:40	A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30	A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30	A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:35 P. M.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:58 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 5:45 P. M. next day.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 25 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 24¾ via M. C.
1:50	P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 6:40 P. M.
2:45	P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20	P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15	P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 31 hours by Michigan Central, 32 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:20 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 3:45 P. M. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

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BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*1:20 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 PM—(5) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev., & Chi.
†8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:45 A. M., (3) at †12:10 P. M., (4) at †2:45 P. M.; leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:45 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 1:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, *4:20 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:20 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:10 Saturday only), 3:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †2:00, †3:00, †3:30, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:00, *8:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, 11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:30, *6:00, *7:00, †8:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—(4:00, at 4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:30 A. M., Reading only), ‖†1:00, (†1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 6:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 5 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 360 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	* 12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 5 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 360 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk..............	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 5 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

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	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†7:10 AM	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	*7:55 AM	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10:25 AM	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7:55 PM	[illegible]

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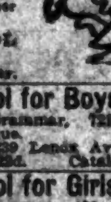

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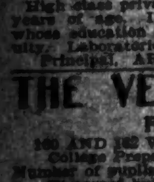

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WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.
TO-DAY—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON
TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON.
COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.
Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

UP THE SOUND	EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The popular steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.
On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Returns, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Counter, Café, &c. Popular prices.

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CONEY ISLAND
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:45, 11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (new) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:15, 11:50 A. M., 12:25, 1:00, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

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The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.
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VIEW THE FINISH
Steamer "Sepheus"
Will leave Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12 M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Tickets $1.00
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.
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TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:
Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M.
East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:30 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
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ANOTHER TRIP
OUT ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1903
THE FALL RIVER LINE STEAMER PLYMOUTH, $1.00
At the suggestion of many passengers who enjoyed a most delightful day on the Ocean on board the Steamer PLYMOUTH last Sunday, the trip will be repeated on Sunday, August 30th, when, weather permitting, the PLYMOUTH will make a trip down the Bay and out on the Atlantic in view of Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, along the South Shore of Long Island, thence to within view of Long Branch, up the coast in sight of the famous New Jersey Summer Resorts, past Sandy Hook Lightship, the Government Fortifications on Sandy Hook, and if possible in close proximity to the yachts RELIANCE and SHAMROCK III., at anchor.
Steamer will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 11:00 A. M., returning to the city at about 5:00 P. M.

FOR THE YACHT RACE MONDAY.
RATE REDUCED
on the Great Fall River Line Steamer
$3.00 PLYMOUTH $3.00
From Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:00 A. M. The PLYMOUTH is a perfectly equipped Ocean-going Steamboat; is unquestionably the most satisfactory vessel engaged in yacht-race service, and is comfortable under all weather conditions. Always with the yachts; ample deck room and spacious saloons. Music. Trips of Steamer RICHARD PECK discontinued.

ROCKAWAY
Ocean Going Steamers
Gen'l Slocum
Grand Republic
Leave West 129th St., 8 A. M.
West 22d St., 8:40, 10:00 A. M.; 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing, 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, 6:00 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.
YACHT RACE.
Str. GRAND REPUBLIC
Leaves W. 22d St. 8:45 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:15.
FARE REDUCED TO 50c.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) for Hammel only.
LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sunday, 4:00, 8:30, 10:50 A. M.; 1:30, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

YACHT RACES.
Fast Ocean Going Iron Steamer
SIRIUS.
BEEBE BROS. & DEVERE, MANAGERS, SANDY HOOK PILOTS.
$2.00 TICKETS $2.00
BOAT LEAVES PIER 10, EAST RIVER, TWO BLOCKS FROM SOUTH FERRY, ONE BLOCK FROM HANOVER SQUARE "L" STATION, 9 A. M. EACH RACE DAY.
MUSIC. MEALS BY FIRST-CLASS CATERER.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT PIER.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.................9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier...............9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

GRAND EXCURSION.
Up the Hudson this Sunday, Aug. 30, Stopping
WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.
3-Decked Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER. Aberno's Orchestra. Leaves 24th St., Recreation Pier, 8:30 A. M.; South 5th St., Williamsburgh, 9:00 A. M.; Christopher St., Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M.; 129th St., Recreation Pier, 10:00 A. M.
EXCURSION, 50c.

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On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 9:30, East 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.

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Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
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BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
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Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms; bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

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22d St., 442 West.—Lovely large and small rooms; superior table; convenient "L"; Americans; references.

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129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox.—Nice rooms and board, $6 to $25; 2 baths.

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Elegant back parlor suite to rent to physician of best standing; board optional. Address "K.," 208 East 48th St.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 50; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

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Few select boarders wanted for Fall and Winter on large place near station; private family; all improvements; our milk and eggs; references. H. M. Yeppke, Tenafly, New Jersey.

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Upper Montclair, near station and golf; guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds. Box 43.

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Dressmaking and millinery taught; begin now for Fall work; latest shirtwaists and skirt patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.
Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange.
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$95, beautiful upright, all improvements; Steinway bargain, $30, small upright; Chickering sacrifice; piano player with $10 pianola music, great bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Our representative leaving for Mexico to secure option on enormously rich mineral land showing values $300 gold per ton; quick turnover and large cash profit practically certain; remaining share, $100; map, photo, and highest references. Write immediately. Sonora, 503 5th Av.

TO WOMEN.—Working capital required for dredging river and extensive gravel deposits rich in gold and platinum; eminent engineers report most favorably; large returns absolutely sure; can offer exceptional opportunity; references exchanged. Address WOMAN, OWNER, Lock Box 610, Equitable Building, New York.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY
for a person with $5,000 or $10,000 to enter wholesale and retail millinery business. Address Box 325 Syracuse, N. Y.

European manager wanted; University Extension courses; oversee shipments, employes; $1,000 required; salary, $1,800. Loomis, Inwood, Manhattan.

Experienced Manufacturer will invest in established business where additional capital and good management will improve. E., 108, Times.

Experienced manufacturer will invest in established business where additional capital and good management will improve. E Box 108 Times.

Partner with $3,000-$5,000; rare opportunity to go with established manufacturing concern in silk petticoats. Address E., 148 Times Office.

Carpenter, contractor, well established, central, partner wanted with tact, push, connection. Central, Box 80, 1,552 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographer and typewriter wanted for German and English; must be quick and accurate in both languages. Apply, stating references and salary expected, C. H., Box 110, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—In small family, large house, experienced general houseworker, who is a good cook and laundress; Swede preferred; $20 to $25 per month. Address Box 1,674, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Young lady accountant; must be competent, neat, and well recommended. Permanent, P. O. Box 1,816.

Wanted—Young lady accountant; must be competent, neat, and well recommended. Permanent, P. O. Box 1,816.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A POSITION IS OPEN.
Do you know where it is? We do. We have openings for high-grade men of all kinds—Executive, Technical, Clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year; high grade exclusively. Write for plan and booklet.
HAPGOODS, (INC.,)
Suite 508, 309 Broadway, New York.

Porter Wanted—By a wholesale dry goods firm; steady position for a strong, capable, and reliable man; wages, $10 a week; state age and experience. "Dry Goods," P. O. Box 1,482, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED.—WE HAVE TERRITORY OPEN IN A NUMBER OF STATES FOR FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE CLOTHING SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE. COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stenographer and typewriter wanted for German and English; must be quick and accurate in both languages. Apply, stating references and salary expected, C. H., Box 110, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—Salesman; $5,000 salary can be earned by first-class salesman capable of selling contract goods to the best wholesalers for a first-class Eastern rye distillery; only experienced, competent men capable of filling engagement successfully need apply. Address, with full particulars, Distiller, Box 250, 1,364 B'way.

Wanted—First-class accountant wanted as head of bookkeeping department of large, old-established concern; he must be thorough and experienced; an opportunity for the right man to obtain an unusually good position and advancement. Address L., Box 165, New York.

Wanted—Salesman to sell laces and embroideries in Pennsylvania; must be acquainted with retail dry goods trade. Address Penn, E 143 Times Office.

Wanted—At once, capable men to sell nursery stock; permanent position; prompt pay weekly. Miller-Clark Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Men, $7 England, $10 Antwerp, Germany; $25 Africa; also free transportation return passage. 115 1st St.

Agents.

We want men and women of good standing in every community in the United States and Canada to represent us. Hustlers, as soon as they learn the business, can earn $3.00 per day and upward. No money is required. Address T. J. Bradshaw, Pres., Room 602 Granite Block, St. Louis, Mo.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Competent, experienced North German teacher (diplomée) wants situation in school or family to teach English and German branches; French, piano; first-class reference. Miss H. W., 403 West 57th St.

A competent French teacher desires few pupils conversation specialty; fluency guaranteed in fifty lessons. Address letters to Mademoiselle, 1,360 3d Av.

Wanted—By a lady of refinement, educated in England and Belgium, good pianist, accustomed to traveling, a position as companion, secretary librarian, matron in large institution, or housekeeper; unexceptionable references given and required. Mrs. L. E. Forlong, 283 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Housekeeper.—Working, by American woman, in small private family in apartment; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; carfare; good reference. 235 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESSES.

Laundress.—By respectable young woman as laundress in private family; four years' best city reference. Ring Mulligan's bell, 215 East 40th St.

Laundress.—Family washing home or out; personal reference. Miss A. Henry, 224 West 17th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BUTLERS.

Butler and Valet.—Swiss; single; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Swiss, 347 East 87th St.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced; 16 years in last place; first-class personal reference; careful and stylish driver; height, 5 feet 7 inches; age, 35 years. William, 341 5th Av. Telephone, 1,322 Madison Square.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; sixteen years' reference from present employer; sober, willing, and obliging; married; 5 feet 8 inches. Slattery, 36 West 133d St.

WAITERS.

Waiter, &c.—By young colored man in private family or boarding house as waiter or a hallman; willing and obliging; can do most anything. L. S., 46 Lott St., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buyer of housefurnishing goods, china, and toys, and A1 department manager, with large New York department store experience, is open for engagement; best references. Address A. B. M., Box 121, Times Office.

Hallboy.—By boy (18) in hotel or apartment house as hall or elevator boy; has experience. Wm. Garbarino, 362 7th Av.

Printer-Editor, Proofreader.—By all-round man; sober, steady, absolutely reliable; A1 job compositor; hard and effective worker; economical; will make employer's interests paramount to all else; just returned from European trip and must get to work. Verax, Box 226, Madison Square Post Office, N. Y.

Young man (colored) wants position as elevator operator, porter, or packer; practical experience; references. Allen, 226 West 61st St., care of Duncan.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—At Far Rockaway or Lawrence, Sunday, a small horseshoe scarfpin, with guard attached; liberal reward for return. Address L. W., Box 102 Times.

THE DEADLY TOY PISTOL

Statistics Showing Ravages of "Fourth of July" Tetanus.

Results Proven to Mean Almost Certain Death—Antitoxin of but Little Use—Surface Dirt Theory Upset.

The current number of the journal of the American Medical Association contains an exhaustive article discussing the results of an investigation conducted by that paper into the matter of Fourth of July casualties. The matter is approached from the standpoint of preventive medicine, and the conclusions drawn are applied directly to the problem, "How shall this mortality record be decreased?"

By reason of the fact that out of the 466 deaths reported as a basis for the Journal's survey, 406 were due to tetanus, the major part of the article is given to the consideration of that phase of the matter, and this discussion, for reasons which become apparent as the conclusions drawn from the statistics are examined, is termed "Fourth of July tetanus" as distinguished from tetanus not resulting from Fourth of July injuries.

The statistics presented by The Journal are of verified cases, and cover about twice as many accidents as did the largest compilation of Fourth of July casualties made by any other medium. The table summarizing tetanus cases by States upon which reports were received is as follows:

Pennsylvania	89	Nebraska	4
Ohio	67	Connecticut	3
Illinois	49	Rhode Island	3
New York	36	Vermont	3
Missouri	20	West Virginia	3
Michigan	29	California	2
Massachusetts	16	New Hampshire	2
Minnesota	15	Maine	2
Iowa	14	Montana	2
Indiana	11	Oregon	2
Kansas	11	Washington	2
Wisconsin	10	District of Columbia	1
New Jersey	8	Maryland	1
Colorado	4	Indian Territory	1
Kentucky	4	Idaho	1
Total			415

Attention is called to the fact that New York had something less than half as many deaths as Pennsylvania, and slightly more than half as many as Ohio, while Massachusetts is considerably below those States having the largest records.

But to the detailed tables, which The Journal prints in full, giving name, age, cause of wound, site of wound, duration of illness and result, principal attention is paid throughout. And first, the nature of the wound is called to notice. The detailed tables show that, of the cases where it was possible to tell the nature of the wound, 358 were the result of the toy pistol or blank cartridge, while 29 were reported from all other sources. For the purposes of the discussion the toy pistol and the blank cartridge are grouped together—not, however, to include the paper cap pistol, since it was not found that any cases of tetanus resulted from the discharge of such caps. The toy pistol referred to is that constructed specially for the discharge of blank cartridges, frequently of a 22-calibre and very generally of most flimsy mechanism.

With regard to the duration of the disease, "Fourth of July tetanus," it is noted that the period of incubation is very short, a feature, by experience with tetanus of all kinds, shown to indicate almost certain death. The fact that the majority of the injuries are in children modifies the conclusion somewhat, because less of the toxin is required to saturate the nervous system of a child than of an adult, but with all allowances made, the conclusion is reached that this "Fourth of July tetanus" is of a most virulent order and the fact that but seven cases of those included in the table above given are known definitely to have recovered seems to bear this out.

Antitoxin, the article continues, has generally been used with but little effect, the chief exception being the treatment of two patients at the Harlem Hospital, in this city, who recovered after the use of spinal injections.

The causes of "Fourth of July tetanus" are made the subject for an extended examination, and because of the great preponderance of cases from blank cartridge wounds of one kind or another, the proposition is sifted down to the question: Are bacilli present in blank cartridges, and if not, what is the explanation of the frequency with which tetanus follows blank cartridge wounds?

The case against the blank cartridge may be summarized as follows from The Journal's presentation:

1. That the enormous preponderance of blank cartridge cases in the tetanus list itself indicates the probability that the germs are present.

2. That the prevalence of tetanus from blank cartridge wounds other than those in the hands overthrows the theory that surface dirt carried in is responsible for the infection.

3. That the bacteriologist of the Newark Board of Health reported in a letter to the board under date of July 2, that the bacteriological examination of two makes of cartridges showed the presence of bacilli, he thought to be those of tetanus, in great numbers.

4. That bacilli may have come from the sources of the wads, in case that these were made out of foul straw or paper, or from saltpeter improperly prepared in the making of the cartridge.

The defense of the blank cartridge may be summarized thus. First—

Name.	Year.	No.	Method.
Wells	1899	200	Culture and inoculation
Taylor	1899	185	Culture
Wells	1900	50	Culture and inoculation
Boston Health Department	1900	350	Culture and inoculation
La Garde	1902	24	Culture and inoculation

Out of this total of 759 cartridges thus examined, in not one was tetanus bacillus found. It is explained that in the examination conducted by the Newark bacteriologist the inoculation method was not used, but the experiment of culture alone, and the suggestion is made that such experiment may bring to light organisms closely resembling tetanus bacilli, producing gas, morphologically similar but non-pathogenic.

Second—That of the 10 per cent. of Fourth of July accidents not caused by blank cartridges a large proportion were caused by exploding giant crackers, and that an examination of the powder of thirty specimens of such crackers, representing six different varieties, showed no tetanus germs to be present.

Third—That at the same time that "Fourth of July tetanus" was developing from the injuries to which that term is confined for the purposes of the article in question there were also numerous cases resulting from other injuries in the same localities. Examples occurring on July 4 were cited as follows: Injury by rusty nail to a small boy in Chicago resulted in tetanus; Pittsburg boy, falling with toy pistol in hand, received cut in skin from hammer of pistol—tetanus; Minnesota boy drove file into hand while trying to clean pistol—tetanus; Washington boy injured by flying glass from chemical explosion—tetanus; boy at Rockville, Ill., shot pebble into hand but no wad—tetanus. It is held on behalf of the blank cartridge that all these cases and many like them indicate that tetanus bacilli are undoubtedly present in the street dirt and on the persons of celebrators. Study of the Chicago epidemic of 1899 is cited as evidence on this point.

Fourth—That the manufacture of blank cartridges is conducted with as great care as is possible, and under conditions involving the destruction of the tetanus bacillus on material used. The methods used by certain companies to insure sterilization of wads and the degree of heat necessary in the preparation of the powder are material on this point.

On the basis of the evidence summarized above, the Journal's writer concludes, "That there is no convincing evidence that blank cartridges contain tetanus bacilli, except possibly as a rare contamination when they have been exposed to dirt."

He questions therefore, the assumption that the bacillus is carried into the wound from the surface at the time of the accident, why it is that blank cartridge wounds should be so particularly dangerous. The conclusions on this point are as follows:

First—The average blank cartridge wound is received at the time of year when tetanus bacilli are most prevalent, probably because it is the time of year in which there is the widest distribution of the street dust.

Second—Blank cartridge wounds offer ideal conditions for the development of tetanus, which demands for extreme virulence, (a), that the wound should be penetrating so as to admit of anaerobic conditions, (b) that the penetrating object should carry with it surface dirt, (c) that resistance of the tissues should be lessened, a burning wound or one where blood clot exists being particularly favorable, and (d) that other bacteria be present to destroy resistance to the tetanus bacillus.

As a matter of suggestion for lessening the Fourth of July tetanus record The Journal's writer says that, as tetanus is not carried by the blank cartridge itself and therefore cannot be controlled in the manufacture of blank cartridges, means should be taken to prevent the sale of blank cartridges altogether. To this end it is suggested that an association be formed to secure general legislation, and also that means be taken by municipalities to stop the sale of blank cartridges and the apparatus for exploding them.

The education of the boy and of the boy's parent is also suggested, and the service of the daily paper to this end is commended. Finally, it is strongly urged that large room exists for improvement in the method employed by physicians in treating blank cartridge wounds. The Journal's writer, concluding, summarizes briefly the results of injuries other than those in which tetanus developed. Aside from tetanus there were on last Fourth of July, according to this authority, 60 deaths caused, 10 persons made blind, 75 persons who lost one eye, 54 who lost hands, arms, or legs; 174 who lost one or more fingers, and 3,670 receiving other injuries, making a total of 3,983 persons injured with other results than tetanus, and a grand total of 4,449 deaths and injuries.

TOLD AMONG CHESS PLAYERS.

Play by Correspondence Becomes Popular and Chicago and Brooklyn Engaged in a Series of Games.

Chess play by correspondence, its popularity attested by the success of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association of Chicago, has a larger following on the other side of the bridge than in local circles. Brooklyn was prominently represented in the inter-State match between New York and Pennsylvania, with 254 players on a side, and later the sister borough arranged a match on 125 boards with Chicago. Eighty-six of the games have now been finished, and the advantage at present lies with Chicago. The Windy City players have succeeded in tallying forty-two games, as against thirty-five for the Brooklynites. Nine have been drawn. The Chicago Chess and Checker Club recently defeated the Brooklyn Chess Club in a match by telegraph by 6 to 5, so that if the encounter by mail goes the same way the triumph of the Westerners will be complete.

Jocelyn Johnstone, the late private Secretary of President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Borough, was an ardent admirer of chess and a popular member of the Manhattan Chess Club. He preferred the social game and analytical bees, such as the Rice gambit investigations afforded, to match and tournament play. He was an entertaining after-dinner speaker, and not long ago acted as toastmaster at a feast following the marriage of Julius Finn, the former chess champion of New York State.

The Queens County Chess Club, the leading organization of its kind on Long Island outside of Brooklyn, has moved from Jamaica to the clubhouse of the Richmond Hill Association, corner Hillside and Lefferts Avenues, Richmond Hill. The members meet twice a week for tournament play. The championship of the club rests between J. J. Robinson and C. P. Weeks, the former with a score of 12½ to 5½. Weeks can tie him by winning the only game left unplayed. R. A. Breckinridge, with 11½ to 6½, is sure of at least the third prize. The club will make a determined effort to regain the championship of the Kings and Queens Chess League next Winter.

P. S. Leonhardt, the winner of the international amateur tournament at Hilversum, Holland, is the latest of the European experts to attain mastership at chess, and he will be recognized as a fit candidate for any of the international masters' congresses that may hereafter be arranged. He made a brilliant finish, beating out Oscar Duras of Prague, a noted problem composer, by half a point. F. J. Marshall of Brooklyn, who recently challenged Lasker for the world's championship, obtained a similar distinction in the minor tournament held at London in 1899.

Appended are the final scores of the contestants in the Dutch tournament:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
P. S. Leonhardt	12	2	R. J. Loman	6	8
O. Duras	11½	2½	G. Trimborn	6	8
B. Leussen	10	4	W. E. H. Meiners	5	9
A. Speijer	9½	4½			
A. Neumann	8	6	W. Schwan	4½	9½
J. F. S. Esser	7	7	J. F. Heemskerk	4	10
M. Lange	6½	7½			
F. Brown	6½	7½	J. de Soyres	2	12
J. W. T. Kolste	6½	7½			

While at Brighton, England, where he defeated Lasker in the Rice gambit test by 2 to 1 and 3 draws, Tschigorin took occasion to deny that he lost ground in the last rounds of the international gambit tournament at Vienna owing to too much attention on the part of his admirers, as had been reported.

POPE TO HONOR DR. LAVELLE.

Expected Shortly, on Archbishop's Request, to Promote Him to be Vicar General with Title of Monsignor.

Archbishop Farley, it is understood, will shortly announce the promotion of the Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, to the Vicar Generalship of the Archdiocese, and following the announcement there will be another from Pope Pius X., making him Private Chamberlain with the title of Monsignor. The Archbishop, it is known, has recommended Dr. Lavelle for this signal honor in view of the appointment of Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, as Auxiliary Bishop.

The placing of Dr. Lavelle among the Monsignori and the appointing of Mgr. Mooney as Auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Farley are expected to be one of the first American announcements of the new Pope. As Mgr. Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, will be entitled to wear a purple soutane, with a purple tassel in the usual black biretta, and will rank in dignity next to Bishops with jurisdiction. As Auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Mooney will have all the spiritual powers of a Bishop, but his jurisdiction will come direct from the Archbishop. In the event of his being named this coming week he will be consecrated at an early date in St. Patrick's.

An Auxiliary Bishop is not, de facto, the canonical successor to the Archbishopric in the event of Farley's death. Only one named as Coadjutor Bishop, cum jure successionis, is canonically entitled to the vacant throne in the event of a Metropolitan's death. Archbishop Farley did not nominate Mgr. Mooney as Coadjutor, because, it is intimated, while Dr. Mooney might be acceptable as an assistant Bishop he would not be as an Archbishop with direct jurisdiction. The appointment of a Coadjutor would take away from the Bishops of the Province and the Archdiocesan clergy the privilege of selecting their own choice for such a serious office. After his consecration, however, Mgr. Mooney could be appointed to some individual see with full jurisdiction.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, West 42d St.—The Rev. I. W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shamp of Bradford, England; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. L. B. Longacre and the Rev. H. V. Ross, 10:45 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. C. O. Judkins of Glens Falls; 11.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; 11.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. W. B. Tower; 10:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 4.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. W. McCurdy; 11.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.

TENT "GLAD TIDINGS," 8th Av. and 110th St.—3, 4, and 8.

TENT "GOOD NEWS," 8th Av. and 110th St.—3, 4, and 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 9, 11, and 8.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 10:30, and 5.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. A. H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson of Glasgow; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Demarest; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

FIRST, Madison Av. and 55th St.—The Rev. Mr. Rudolph; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Central Park West and 96th St.—11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

SEVENTH AVENUE PROTEST

Property Owners There Object to a Ditch for the Subway.

Demand That If Line is Extended in That Thoroughfare It Be by Another Method.

Anticipating that a subway down Seventh Avenue possibly may be favored by the Rapid Transit Commission, the business men of that thoroughfare have mailed to Mayor Low, for his perusal as soon as he returns to the city, a vigorous protest against such action.

The committee of property owners for the avenue is headed by Richard H. Stearns, President of the Hotel Navarre Company, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. His associates who have signed the protest are S. W. F. Draper of the New York Transfer Company, W. M. V. Hoffman of the Hoffman estate management, Proctor Smith of the Panhard and Levassor automobiling interests, C. R. Mabley, Sylvanus Reed Stokes, and H. G. Williams of the new Hotel York, C. C. Hickok, and Charles W. Dabb, Vice President of the Hotel Navarre Company. The letter to the Mayor is as follows:

> We, the undersigned property owners and business men on Seventh Avenue, between Forty-second and Fourteenth Streets, having been appointed a committee to act for the Seventh Avenue Business Men's Association, hereby present and protest against the ditching of Seventh Avenue, and do protest for the owners and tenants located upon said avenue, against any interruption to business or tearing up of that thoroughfare, in the event of the Rapid Transit Commission deciding to construct a spur of the underground road on that avenue.
>
> An open ditch or cut would mean ruin to the merchants on said avenue. Warned by the suffering and losses caused to property owners and tenants, not alone on Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, but upper Broadway, we demand, through you, as our right, that the subway be constructed by tunneling, not by ditching.

"We made our 'kick' just as brief as possible," said Mr. Stearns last night. "As to the chances of a subway being planned for this avenue, I know little, except that the Chief Engineer of the commission has been quoted as saying such a scheme might be suggested. We are taking the bull by the horns. We are not going to stand a ditch down this thoroughfare. Neither Mr. Belmont nor any one else has a right to trample on private rights for the sake of making money, and the city has no right to permit such a thing. For our part, we prefer not to have any subway at all to having it built by the ditch method.

"We start out by making this protest, and we are ready to finish by taking such further steps as may be necessary. We aren't going to stand a ditch. That's all there is to it."

Mr. Stearns called a meeting of the committee in the Hotel Navarre, and all present voted for the protest. There were several speeches by property owners present, and some suggested that Eighth Avenue ought to be selected for a subway rather than Seventh, but finally it was agreed to embody no suggestions in the letter to the Mayor. In reference to the Eighth Avenue proposition, Mr. Stearns said afterward:

"Even if that is the better way, the people over there ought not to be subjected to an open ditch any more than we of Seventh Avenue. It is not a question of where the tunnel shall run with us, but how it shall be built."

Chief Engineer Parsons was not in his office late yesterday afternoon, but a few days ago, when asked about a possible Seventh Avenue subway plan, he replied that he did not think that street a proper route. He called attention to the fact that there was no outlet at the lower end of the avenue and that a tunnel through it would have to emerge by a sharp curve down at Greenwich Avenue or thereabouts. At the same time, Mr. Parsons expressed the opinion that Eighth Avenue would be the ultimate logical line for a west side express tunnel, but he said it was more imperative just now to build the projected line down Broadway below Forty-second Street.

WOOL IMPORTER EXONERATED.

Government Releases Property of C. H. Groedel, Which Had Been Seized Improperly.

All the wools imported by C. H. Groedel of 200 West Broadway, concerning which a cry of fraud was raised last March after their detention at the behest of certain domestic interests on the ground that they had been improperly entered, have been released, according to a statement issued by Chief Hamilton of the Law Division of the Custom House, who further states that Mr. Groedel has been exonerated in every particular, the Government having found no ground whatever upon to base the charges upon which the seizures were made.

This closes a matter which has excited the liveliest interest in the trade. The wools were entered as third class, and were so returned by Appraiser Whitehead when they were held for further examination by special agents of the Treasury Department. Examiner Diamond was called from Boston and reported that 202 of the 285 bales were third class, and the remainder first class. Mr. Whitehead thereupon reaffirmed his original return on the whole importation.

Mr. Groedel had brought in 250 bales of wools prior to this lot, as third class, the duty being paid as such. The whole invoice was sold in Philadelphia and then jobbed out, and had passed to fourth and fifth hands when the Government seized all that could be reached, some being traced as far as Boston.

ASSAILS HUSBAND IN COURT.

Wife Calls Him "Thief" and "Murderer"—Charges Non-Support.

"You're a burglar, a thief, and a murderer, and I don't want to live with you!" was the exclamation with which Mrs. Wolf Studnick greeted her husband when he was arraigned in Magistrate Flammer's court in Essex Market yesterday morning on her charge of abandonment and non-support.

The Magistrate asked Mrs. Studnick how much her husband made a week, to which she answered, "Ten dollars," and when the question was put, "By stealing?" she answered "Yes."

Mrs. Rebecca Cohn of 200 Broome Street was also in court to press a charge of assault against Studnick, and the Magistrate told Mrs. Studnick that she might press the non-support charge after her husband had served six months in the penitentiary, as he held the man in $500 bail on the charge of assault made by the Broome Street resident.

Mrs. Cohn, according to Detectives Horan and Schmidt, was attacked in the hallway of her home, struck in the face, and her baby knocked from her grasp. The woman herself declared that Studnick had robbed her of her pocketbook, but in order that the man might be more easily held, she was induced to give the assault charge the preference.

Wants Slater Executor Removed.

Application was made to the Surrogates' Court some two weeks ago by Cecilia L. Slater, widow of John Slater, for many years in the shoe business on Broadway, to have revoked the letters testamentary that were issued to her brother-in-law, James Slater. Under the terms of the will the income from the estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Slater for life, and on her death is to go to the two children of the marriage. Mrs. Slater claimed that her brother-in-law had withheld from her her share of the proceeds of the business until it had reached a large amount, and she demanded that he be compelled to pay her $25,000, so that she may protect the interest of the estate when the sale ordered by the court takes place.

Drugs in Mails to Sweden.

In order that the public may be spared inconvenience, the Postmaster has called attention to the fact that pharmaceutical drugs can be forwarded in the mails to Sweden only when sent to drug stores and certain scientists and manufacturers who have been granted official permission to receive them. All such drugs which reach that country bearing other addresses are returned.

Dutch Consul Honored.

Word was received in this city yesterday from The Hague that the Dutch Consul General, J. R. Planten, had been promoted from an officer to a commander in the Order of Oranje-Nassau. The honor is bestowed by Queen Wilhelmina in recognition of Mr. Planten's thirty years of service in the Consulate in this city.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

The Greatest Annual Fall Sale of China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps and Clocks Starts To-morrow.

The Actual Savings are ½ to ⅓.

It is not alone the bona fide reduced prices that characterize Loeser's annual Fall sale of fine china, rich cut glass, bric-a-brac, lamps and clocks, but the merchandise as well, the class, variety and scope being a selection from the open markets of the whole world.

It is an axiom of commerce that each maker has an individuality and makes certain classes of goods better and cheaper than other makers. Over three hundred makers are represented in our stocks, and we select from each the goods that he can and does make the best and cheapest.

Here is a selection of goods from over three hundred of the best organizations in the world at prices that bespeak the economies that each possess in producing their specialties. On the other hand, the store that confines its purchasers to a few makers, or those owning or controlling a single cut glass plant, a pottery, or a decorating shop, and trying to make "a little of all kinds" not only lose the benefits derived from the economy in specialization, but can at best show a limited variety of patterns and designs and all with the "earmarks" of one producer. Here you will find the greatest individuality of designs, the greatest variety, the newest and best goods from all over the world and at a saving of from 33 to 50% below regular prices.

Your every need in china, cut glass and bric-a-brac is embraced in this sale.

Rich Cut Glass at Reductions Averaging One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

The best products of twenty of the best rich cut glass cutters of the world, selected with the care and the skill of one of the most expert of judges and marked at a full third less than regular selling prices.

The goods are the most excellent—the selection by far the widest—and the prices the lowest ever, making an offering that cannot be excelled and has never been equalled. A partial list follows:

Fruit and Salad Bowls.
$3.98, reduced from $5.00
$4.50, " " $7.50
$5.98, " " $10.00
$7.98, " " $12.00
$12.00, " " 18.00

Sugar and Cream Sets.
$3.75, reduced from $5.00
$5.00, " " $7.50
$6.50, " " $9.00

Celery Trays.
$2.98, " " $3.75
$3.98, " " $5.50

Mayonnaise Bowls with Plates.
$3.98, reduced from $6.50

Water Pitchers.
$5.00, reduced from $7.50

Ice Cream Trays.
$7.50, reduced from $10.00 and $11.00
10.00, " " 15.00

Pickle dishes, $2.98, reduced from $4.50
Water bottles, 4.50, " " 7.50

At $2.98, Reduced from $4.50—A lot of 8-inch shallow fruit dishes—only 25 in the lot.

At $1.50 Instead of $2.50—A lot of olive or bon-bon dishes in a new and beautiful design, highly polished.

At $1.98 to $3.75—Richly cut oil or vinegar bottles in a great variety of shapes and designs.

Lily-shaped flower vases, on feet, in various sizes, are specially priced at $1.50, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98.

Concave-shaped flower vases, to hold large bouquets, at $5.50, $7.50 and $10.00.

A large assortment of punch bowls, on feet, at this range of under market prices: $22.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $37.50, $45.00, $50.00, $55.00 and $65.00.

At 19c and 39c, Reduced From 25c and 50c—Salt and pepper shakers, with extra heavy sterling silver tops.

Individual salts or celery dips, 15c each.

Cut Glass Tumblers and Finger Bowls.

A lot of table, champagne and whiskey tumblers, finger bowls and lemonade or punch cups.

Some of them have slight defects in the glass that would hardly be considered at regular prices.

The table tumblers range from $2.50 to $10.00 per dozen, instead of from $4.00 to $15.00 per dozen.

Whiskey and champagne tumblers are $2.75, $3.00 and $4.00 dozen, instead of $4.00, $4.50 and $6.00 dozen.

Finger bowls, $6.50 and $9.00 dozen, instead of $10.00 and $13.50 dozen.

Punch cups, $5.75 to $8.00 dozen, instead of $8.00 to $12.00 dozen.

Bric-a-Brac and Art Pottery at One-Half Regular Prices.

A great number of the tables in the bric-a-brac and art pottery section are laden with the newest and choicest collection of the things beautiful for home adornment from all the renowned art centers of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. The prices for this sale are mostly ½ and ⅓ less than regular.

In the bric-a-brac case is a collection of fine art wares such as Sevres, Doulton, Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Vienna, Royal Worcester and some small cabinet pieces, the prices of which have all been reduced ½ and ⅓.

1,000 Austrian Vases

of fanciful shapes, and richly embossed and prettily decorated and tinted, are marked about ½ of our regular prices, and our regular prices were fully ⅓ less than the usual market prices for these goods when bought in the regular way. So, then, the reductions are really greater than type or price tags indicate.

Our regular prices were 25c, 50c, 98c, $1.25, $1.75; sale prices are 15c, 29c, 59c, 75c, 98c.

At 50c to $3.98, Were 75c to $6.00—Beautiful Japanese cloisonne vases, kores and teapots, suitable for cabinet adornment.

At 98c and $1.98 Each—A table of German bronze figures and busts of various subjects, ranging in size from 4 to 12 inches.

Fine Limoges China ½ Price.

Three large tables are filled with a choice collection of fine Limoges china selected from our own stocks and market, just ½ Saturday prices. Among the lot are biscuit jars, chocolate pots, bread trays, chop trays, condensed milk jars, celery trays, tea pots, sugar and cream sets, fruit dishes, bon bon and puff boxes, cracker jars, jelly dishes, olive dishes, ramekins, salad bowls, pudding sets, ice cream sets, spoon trays, broth bowls, olive baskets, fern dishes, comb brushes, hair receivers; all at just ½ price.

Fine Decorated China at One-Half Price and Less.

At 5c Each—Austrian china bread and butter plates, prettily decorated and trimmed with gold.

At 10c Each, Worth up to 25c Each—This is an exceptionally fine lot of Austrian table china, in several very pretty floral border designs, including teacups and saucers, chocolate cups and saucers, A. D. coffee cups and saucers, oatmeal saucers, bread and butter plates, fruit and salad plates, fruit saucers, cream pitchers, fruit and salad dishes, spoonholders.

At 25c Each Instead of 50c—A table filled with cups and saucers of various styles, in Limoges and fine Austrian china; also a table of plates of all sizes in Limoges and fine Austrian china of various decorations and fully trimmed with gold, the former prices of which were mostly 50c and 75c, all at 25c.

At 50c to $1.50, Former Prices Were $1.00 to $4.00—Several tables of fine Limoges china cups and saucers, for all uses, and fine Limoges china plates of all sizes, the former prices of which were $1.00 to $4.00 each, are marked 50c to $1.50 each.

Dinner Sets Greatly Reduced.

First let us say a word about the composition of dinner sets. There are at least twelve different ways in which a hundred-piece dinner set may be composed. Most of them contain but two small meat platters, the largest being hardly large enough for a steak. Breakfast plates are invariably substituted for dinner plates, and very often a sugar bowl (which can be purchased for a trifle) is included instead of the soup tureen, but the Loeser Special 100-Piece Dinner Sets include a roast, steak and cold meat platter, full size dinner plates and soup tureens, making a full and complete dinner set. Those who do not desire full dinner sets can purchase a set to meet their requirements from our open stock patterns and purchase additional pieces, or replace breakage at pleasure.

Porcelain Dinner Sets.

Loeser's special 100-piece assortment:
$4.98, reduced from $8.00
$6.98 " " $10.00
$10.00 instead of $15.00
$13.50 " " $19.75

The Finest Austrian China Dinner Sets.

Some with gold-trimmed handles, others full gold lined and extra tracing around handles. The decorations are all new styles of the first class and in best taste. All are Loeser special 100-piece compositions.

The prices are $10.00, $12.00 and $18.00 the set, regular $18.00 to $25.00. Some of Haviland's best, and other fine Limoges china sets at special prices.

Offerings From the Clock Store.

Every clock we sell, no matter what the price, is guaranteed for one year.

400-Day Clocks—Having made a large contract with the makers of these 400-day clocks, we are enabled to offer the regular $19.00 clocks for $15.00. Guaranteed to run one year with one winding.

At $7.50, Reduced from $10.00—Fine gold clocks, with 8-day movements, a rich and elegant design; an especially good value even at the regular price of $10.00; this lot at $7.50.

About 100 gold novelty clocks of the latest designs and best quality gold plate are marked at special prices and divided into three lots, as follows:

Lot 1, clocks worth up to $2.00, $1.29
Lot 2, clocks worth up to $3.00, $1.98
Lot 3, clocks worth up to $4.50, $2.98

At 98c Instead of $2.50—Two hundred fry pan clocks for kitchen use are here through a stroke of misfortune of some one at 98c each, regular price $2.50.

At $18.00, Reduced from $25.00 and $27.50—Good chime clocks in mahogany cases, chime every ¼ hour.

Irresistible Savings Characterize the Last Day of the

Great August Furniture Sale.

With the closing of the store to-morrow night this most eventful Furniture Sale ever known comes to an end. This last day is going to be a hummer, for, irrespective of the already ⅓ to ½ price reductions on mostly all kinds of furniture, we inaugurate a sale of brass beds and parlor and library suits at prices which are unequalled.

In scope and magnitude the sale is practically as large as at the commencement. Every kind of furniture, from the ordinary kind to the most elaborate kinds, is included in the sale.

It is the last opportunity to share in the Loeser 1903 August sale, so make the best of the remaining hours. Here is a quartet of startling offers which we begin with.

$3.98 for $5.95
Chiffoniers, golden oak, 5 drawers, ornamented top, nicely finished.

$5.95 for $8.25
Chiffoniers, golden oak, bevel mirror, 5 drawers, nicely finished.

$5.00 for $8.75
Morris Chairs, golden oak or mahogany finish, very neat frames, nicely finished—with reversible all hair velour cushions.

$8.65 for $11.00
Box Couches, full size, self-opening box couch, assorted denim covers.

Parlor Suits.

At $25.00, regular $48.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, tapestry.
At $35.00, regular $60.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, embossed velour.
At $38.00, regular $58.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, tapestry.
At $52.00, regular $74.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, embossed velour.
At $56.00, regular $74.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $58.00, regular $88.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $74.00, regular $115.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $98.00, regular $140.00, 5-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $160.00, regular $250.00, 5-piece mahogany frames, tapestry.
At $22.00, regular $28.00, 3-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $28.00, regular $40.00, 3-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $29.00, regular $42.00, 3-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $42.00, regular $54.00, 3-piece mahogany finish frames, damask.
At $45.00, regular $60.00, 3-piece mahogany finish frames, velour.
At $72.00, regular $96.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, damask.
At $165.00, regular $191.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, tapestry.

Library Suits.

At $76.00, regular $96.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, leather.
At $100.00, regular $125.00, 2-piece oak frames, leather.
At $103.00, regular $128.00, 3-piece oak frames, leather.
At $124.00, regular $155.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, leather.
At $135.00, regular $175.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, velour.
At $150.00, regular $202.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, velour.
At $175.00, regular $325.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, velour.
At $198.00, regular $275.00, 3-piece mahogany frames, velour.

Gold Parlor Suits.

At $110.00, regular $140.00, 3-piece, damask.
At $150.00, regular $300.00, 3-piece, damask.
At $155.00, regular $265.00, 3-piece, damask.
At $275.00, regular $385.00, 3-piece, tapestry.
At $450.00, regular $575.00, 3-piece, damask.

Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding.

Brass Bedsteads.

At $19.75, Regular $29.00—Continuous bent pillar, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inch, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

At $27.50, Regular $36.00—1½-inch continuous bent pillar, ornamented spindles, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inch, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

At $28.50, Regular $49.00—2-inch pillar, bow foot, fancy filling, Pollet finish, 3 foot size.

At $35.75, Regular $45.00—2-inch continuous bent pillar, large husk and fancy spindles, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inch, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

At $44.00, Regular $55.00—Two-inch continuous bent pillar, large filling, very massive, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

At $39.00, Regular $58.00—Two-inch pillars, ornamented scroll design, Pollet finish, 4 feet 6 inch size.

At $75.00, Regular $120.00—Two-inch pillars, ornamented scroll design, 4 feet 6 inch size.

Iron Bedsteads.

At $1.95, Regular $3.45—White enamel, 4 feet 6 inch size.

At $1.95, Regular $2.75—White enamel, 3 feet size.

At $5.25, Regular $6.75—White enamel, 1-inch pillars, bow or straight foot-piece, brass top rod, vases and mounts, 4 feet 6 inch size.

At $5.95, Regular $8.75—White enamel, ornamented scroll design, 4 feet 6 inch size.

At $6.65, Regular $9.00—White enamel, brass-top rods and fancy spindles, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inch, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inch sizes.

At $8.75, Regular $10.50—White enamel, extra heavy pillars and brass top rod, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inch, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inch size.

At $13.50, Regular $18.50—Very massive, bent top, enameled in combinations of pink, blue and light green with white and gilt filling, 4 feet 6 inch size.

Bedding.

At $1.50—A well made, wooden frame, woven wire spring. All sizes.

At $1.95—A well made, iron frame, woven wire spring. All sizes.

At 55c., Worth 70c—Special feather pillows, A. C. A. ticking.

At $2.65, Worth $3.38—Large feather pillows, fancy ticking.

At $8.95, Worth $12.50—Special hair mattress, A. C. A. ticking, full size.

At $7.65, Worth $9.50—Special box spring, A. C. A. ticking, full size.

At $17.35, Worth $24.00—Special black hair mattress, fancy ticking, interlined stitched edge, imperial tufting, full size.

At $24.75, Worth $32.00—Special gray hair mattress, fancy ticking, interlined stitched edge, imperial tufting, full size.

At $9.75, Worth $12.00—Special box spring, fancy ticking, full size.

MOLASSES CAUSES MURDERS.

Diomedes Natives Convert It Into a Fiery Liquor Which Makes Them Maniacs.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 29.—Five natives were murdered in August on Diomedes Islands, in Bering Sea, in consequence of a frightful orgy among Eskimo, following the sale to natives of molasses by whalers. The molasses was utilized for the manufacture of a fiery liquor called "hatch." Under the influence of this intoxicant usually calm and peaceful natives become like maniacs.

During the period of anarchy following their protracted spree murders were committed, two on Lesser Diomedes Island and three on Greater Diomedes Island.

Two couriers arrived at Nome two weeks ago in skin boats and begged United States Commissioner Reed to send a revenue cutter to the islands to restore order. Greater Diomedes belongs to Russia, and is outside of American jurisdiction. The first revenue cutter reaching Nome will be sent to Lesser Diomedes to investigate the murders.

Towne to be at Emmet Celebration.

Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator for Minnesota, who has been mentioned as William J. Bryan's favorite candidate for the Presidency in 1904, will deliver the oration at the centennial commemoration of the execution of Robert Emmet in the Academy of Music on Sunday evening, Sept. 20. The demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael of New York. A feature of the meeting will be an address in Gaelic by Major Edward T. McCrystal of the Gaelic League and Acting County President of the A. O. H. Senator Victor J. Dowling will preside.

Estate of Peter Marie.

The estate of Peter Marie, who died at his home in this city in January of this year, has been appraised at a total value of $1,568,201 gross, and the net value of the estate, real and personal, $919,815. The estate consists of 2,680 shares of the Century Building Company stock, appraised at $157,800; 2,500 shares of Amalgamated Copper stock, $157,500; 708 shares of Consolidated Gas Company stock, $152,902; a second mortgage of the Century Building Company, $150,000; 400 shares of the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company, [illegible]; and 3,000 shares of Reading Railroad stock, $91,500.

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, August 30, 1903.

SOME STAGE CONTRASTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Wm. H. Crane's Views as Quoted in London—Jacques Grows Satirical on the Subject of Endowed Theatres—New Bret Harte Play Seen in the Provinces—Bernhardt May Visit America Soon.

Turn about is fair play, and now William H. Crane, following the precedent of foreign actors who visit America, has been giving his impressions and pointing out contrasts for the benefit of the Londoners.

"The great difference that Mr. Crane sees between the English and American playgoing people," says The Mail, "is that an individual success in America is sufficient to make a success of a play that, taken as a whole, might possess no great dramatic strength. In England the play is the thing, and no cleverness on the part of the leading player in character sketching will make it or save it if the story is weak. Mr. Crane made his reputation in plays like 'The Senator,' 'The American Minister,' 'Brother John,' and 'David Harum,' all of which offered him great individual opportunities to present types familiar in his own country. He has played 'David Harum' for the past three years, and has been pressed to give a season in it in London, but he fears that the character of David Harum, who is engaged in two such varied interests as banking and horse trading, might not be understood here.

"With regard to audiences, Mr. Crane thinks that Americans are quicker to appreciate a good play than the English, that they are more ready to applaud when pleased, and very slow to show any signs of disapprobation. Problem plays they do not care much about. They like wholesome plays, but those, says Mr. Crane, are the most difficult to obtain.

"When M. Paul Bourget was in America a few years ago he was entertained at the Tavern Club, Boston, and there was taken to task by a divine who wanted to know why French authors did not choose the good, pure, and innocent women as the chief characters of their plays. 'And,' said Mr. Crane, 'Paul Bourget simply raised his head and replied, "What is there to write about them?" That, I think, covers the whole question of the drama. If you meet ladies at any gathering and point out to them a woman possessing all the virtues in the world, she doesn't interest them. If, however, the woman happens to be one that has had a past, you cannot be quick enough to let them know all about her.

"'What our people may talk about outside of the theatre they do not want to see represented on the stage. That is why the problem play is not a success. In America, however, we have a cosmopolitan audience, and nearly every sort of play gets some chance. On the whole the taste of the people has been advancing, advancing faster than the authors, and good plays with interesting stories are very difficult to find. Another trouble has arisen in America through the overbuilding of theatres, for there are not enough attractions for all of them. We come to England, France, and Germany for plays, and personally I think that the German authors who are giving us the domestic drama are providing the most interesting material. American authors in their treatment of a story are quite equal to any European writers, but it may be owing to America being quite a new country that they are not offered the same scope for plots.

"'I have visited a great number of theatres in London,' remarked Mr. Crane, 'and I see a great deal to admire on the stage and in the house. But the smallness of the vestibule and passages surprises me. On our side they are very much wider. The floor space, too, with us is usually on the street level, and the audience can get away much quicker than is possible here. Another difference is that with us there are no saloons or drinking bars permitted in the theatre.'

"Actors 'on the road' in the United States have, he believes, to work very much harder than the provincial players here do. 'We have many repertoire companies giving two performances every day in the week, and the members of those companies must be able to play in Shakespeare, musical comedy, farce, and drama. They pay their actors very badly as a rule, and many of the younger people who join them in order to get some experience of acting do so for their board. Of course, in the good theatres capital companies are to be met with, and their receipts will average a great deal more per week than those returned in the large provincial cities of England.

"'In America,' said Mr. Crane, in conclusion, 'there's a chance for every actor, however humble. That's the fascination that led so many others, like myself, who never had a relation on the stage, to seek a fortune in front of the footlights.'"

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In his entertaining column, "The Passing Mood," this bit on Mr. Carnegie's endowed theatre is contributed by "Jacques":

"Here a stranger, with a slightly Scottish accent, asked us if we knew whither the madding crowd had fled. 'To the North, Sir, after grouse,' said the armchair which has charge of this subject. 'It's to Dunfermline,' said the Scottish gentleman earnestly, 'and there's no grouse there, I'm thinking.' With this oracular remark he took his leave, and there arose grave debate as to his meaning. There were many Scots in London, we knew; but they could not all have come from Dunfermline, and if they had it was incredible that they had gone back. The company broke up without any light on the enigma; but that night I solved it in a dream. I found myself in a train with many distinguished persons, including Mr. William Archer. 'Where are we going?' I inquired of him. 'To Dunfermline,' he answered. 'Good gracious!' I exclaimed, 'what for? Let me get out!' 'Man alive!' said he; 'don't you know this is a great day for the drama—the crowning mercy? We are all going to the opening of Carnegie's endowed theatre for high-class plays. You can't get out, for this is a special train, and doesn't stop. O Scotland! O my country!' He seemed to be in a very excited state. 'Don't tell me,' I gasped, 'that they are opening with Ibsen!' 'Ibsen!' he echoed with a rapturous smile. 'Not yet; they'll come to him in time. It's Kyd.' The word, I regret to say, had humorous associations for me. 'Come, Archer,' I laughed, 'confess that this is what the whole thing is!' But he glared horribly, and then I awoke."

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The same writer appears to be quite as irreverent where the "National Art Theatre of New York" is concerned. This is what he says upon that subject:

"There is no such reserve in the National Art Theatre Society of New York. This body has a fiscal problem which it desires to press upon the sympathetic millionaire: how to carry on a theatre in which artistic principles shall not be unduly dominated by commercial considerations. The National Art Theatre Society was enrolled in February, and so far, I understand, the millionaires have made no sign. The tragic Muse beckons plaintively to Wall Street. 'Tis she; she waves her lily hand; she wanders up and down, but so do the shares and the insecurities, and all the public notice is for them. Still, although commercial considerations are so baffling, artistic principles are strong and eloquent. I find them set out in The Forum by an enthusiast who tells me that the English classics in the American National Theatre will begin with 'fifteenth century moralities,' and 'one or two representative pre-Elizabethans.' Now, I know why William Archer talked to me of Kyd when we met in the dream train; for Kyd's plays are to figure in the American repertory, together with Ben Jonson, Lyly, Peele, Nash, and Lodge. Congreve will join the illustrious throng, which will sparkle with the chaste conceits of Mrs. Aphra Behn. Thus, broadening down from precedent to precedent, the repertory will arrive at Ibsen and H. J. Byron. For the benefit of the public this policy must be 'always pleasing, never didactic,' and for the benefit of young Americans who want to learn how to write drama 'it must show them the world's theatre classics, not in the library, but on the stage.' Imagine the delighted audiences for Peele and Greene, and the tremendous development of budding dramatists after a course of Kyd!

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"Look here, upon this picture and on this, as another preceptor remarks. Contrast the mystery which hangs about Mr. Carnegie's scheme with the lucid perfection to which the repertory has been brought in America," continues 'Jacques.' "There you have the artistic principles, but no millionaire. At Dunfermline you have the millionaire but no artistic principles. This state, if not the more gracious, may be considered the more fruitful, for you can borrow principles when you cannot borrow money. If, as I suspect, Mr. Carnegie has no fixed ideas of the 'high-class plays,' and if Dunfermline is ready, like Calverley's school boy, to glance politely around and catch a casual suggestion, why should they not help themselves to the splendid collection in The Forum? Why not revel in the pre-Elizabethans? Why not feast upon Kyd? A theatre which thus inforced the motto, 'Always pleasing, never didactic,' should keep in constant use the supplementary legend over its doorway, 'House full.' There are discontented persons who ask why Mr. Carnegie should start the endowed theatre in a small Scottish town instead of setting it up in London. No doubt he is thinking that when the famous question is put on the Dunfermline stage, 'Stands Scotland where it did?' a patriotic pit will shout, 'No, far ahead of England!' After that, we may get our share of Mr. Carnegie's unexpended millions, and sit down to Kyd in marble halls on the embankment.

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"'We hope to acquire a repertory of native classics,' says the enthusiast in The Forum, 'but as yet we cannot claim one.' This is why he is eager to spread the stimulus over the widest possible area. There must be repertory theatres, he says, 'in Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and the great capitals of the Northwest.' America may be approaching the limit of her wheat production, but for native classics she is still virgin soil. Let the millionaires spread Kyd over this magnificent acreage, and sprinkle it liberally with greenbacks, and the classics will shoot into the sunshine from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine. But long before that happens," concludes 'Jacques,' 'I hope they will sprout brilliantly at Dunfermline.'"

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"How far it is legitimate to make use of madness or any other malady, or any infirmity or deformity on the stage is a difficult matter to decide," says The Stage. "The infinite pathos of Ophelia, or the sublimity of compassion surrounding Lear, are perhaps—leaving the larger issue of Hamlet's character out of the question—the highest reaches of madness tragically employed. There can be no doubt, however, that to make madness the sum and substance of a play—to fill the stage with gibbering and gesticulating creatures, working up to homicidal frenzy—is to descend to the lowest and most brutal of effects. It is to take reason away from drama, to give to man, for the mere sake of horror, the sight instinctively most repulsive to him. Superficially, it may seem that far worse things are done in a score of melodramas every night of the year.

"Mr. Bourchier may think that the doings of his lunatics are mild in comparison with the things that happen in some of the atrocity plays by which the stage is just now disfigured. Melodrama is running the gamut of ultra-sensation, which begins with the title and often comes to a climax with the help of this or that fearsome apparatus, a death-dealing machine calculated to pile up the agony to an extent altogether beyond the old-fashioned means of knife or pistol. Anything may happen by the way—to quote some recent instances—from parricide to the burning out of a child's eyes.

"One does not defend these 'sensations,' which grow in their excesses on the going-one-better principle. Yet the appeal of such pieces is not wholly morbid; it has, very freely, its strong relief. And the appeal is to the least educated of audiences, whose appetites in the matter of sensation are relatively as robust as those early English playgoers who could tolerate 'Titus Andronicus,' which, as Schlegel says, is framed according to a false idea of dramatic effect; for an accumulation of cruelties and enormities is simply a degeneration into the horrible, leaving no deep impression behind.

"It is well that to-day criticism, at the least, should be alive to a sane and healthy drama. There is among the critics, and also among thoughtful playgoers, a recognition that physical infirmity has only a small place in the dramatist's means, and should be very rarely resorted to. To trade upon it sheerly for its pitiableness or horror is as much a brutality to a modern taste as such an act as Cornwall's in the third act of 'King Lear,' where with the words 'out, vile jelly,' Cornwall tears Gloster's eyes from their sockets, and stamps them under foot."

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The dramatization of Bret Harte's "Snow-Bound at Eagle's," in which T. Edgar Pemberton is named as collaborator, has been produced at Bedford by Arthur Bourchier, who will take it to London, it is said, after a short provincial tour. The action of the piece takes place in California, the period is 1860, and the story opens at Heavy Tree Hill, where the California coach is "held up" by George Lee, who receives assistance from his friend, Ned Falkner, who by these means recovers some property that had otherwise been lost. But one of those sudden snowstorms peculiar to the California ranges overtakes both the passengers of the coach and the robbers, the result being that they get snowed up. George, who has been accidentally shot in the leg, manages to get as far as the house of John Hale, who was a passenger in the coach, unable to reach his home on account of the snow. Here we find Hale's wife, his mother-in-law, and his wife's sister, three charming ladies, who have given these highwaymen a hearty welcome, not for a moment guessing whom they are entertaining. They are completely snowed up for a fortnight, during which time George and Ned find themselves in love with the two younger ladies. They decide that the only honorable course for them to pursue is to quit the house. This they do after leaving a note for Hale, with which they return the sum of money taken from the coach. However, after several exciting incidents, a happy ending is arrived at, Kate Scott and Ned Falkner being united, and John Hale and George Lee becoming the best of friends. This termination is come to after several sensational scenes, not the least notable being the robbery at Eagle's Court by a couple of desperadoes, who break in in the dead of night, expecting to only find ladies in the house, but are disagreeably surprised at finding the two men.

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Mme. Réjane contributes an article on "Dramatic Art" to The National Review, in which she takes for her theme the admitted lack of early training which makes so many actors and actresses deplorably deficient in all but parts for which nature herself, as it were, had cast them, and causes so many plays that would otherwise leave an agreeable memory behind them to fall of even this qualified success by reason of the faulty rendering of minor parts. Mme. Réjane lays especial stress upon the annual elimination in France of all those who do not give proof of special adaptabilities for the stage, so that the danger of such an institution as the Conservatoire being swamped with mediocrities is as far as possible avoided.

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"A good share of the world's literature will be represented on the boards of the theatres during the coming season," says The Berliner Tageblatt, and it will represent a wide range. Productions of the dramas of Shakespeare, Goethe, Lessing, Ibsen, Tolstoi, Musset, Maeterlinck, Oscar Wilde, Bernard Shaw, Heyerman, Lange, Halbe, and Kaisler are among those promised. Preparations are under way at the New Theatre for the "Electra" of Sophocles, and Shakespeare's "As You Like It" is also to be played. Three of Bernard Shaw's comedies are to be seen, as well as two of Oscar Wilde's. Heyerman's "Ghetto" will be another work from the pen of the author who is already known here by reason of his "Hepe."

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Mrs. Sophie Larken, whose death occurred recently, was the first representative of Lady Ptarmigant in Robertson's "Society," of Lady Shendryn in his "Ours," of the Marquise in "Caste," and of Miss Champneys in "Our Boys." Of late years she had not been very fortunate in her rôles, though she was in the original casts of "The Fatal Card" at the Adelphi and "The Chili Widow" at the Royalty. One of the most recent of her achievements was her assumption of the character of Touchstone in a performance of "As You Like It" undertaken by ladies only. She was seen so recently as 1892 in her old rôle in "Our Boys."

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"Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who is taking her annual holiday in her castle on the Island of Belle Ile-sur-Mer, off the Brittany coast, is laid up with a sprain," writes the Paris correspondent of The Telegraph. "She was playing tennis in her garden, and was throwing tremendous energy into the game, as she does into everything she undertakes, when she felt a sharp pain in the leg. It was found that a small muscle had been considerably strained, and the doctors have prescribed rest on an easy chair for a few days.

"Madame Bernhardt announces that on her return to Paris she will at once set to work upon the production of M. Victorien Sardou's 'La Sorcière,' in which she will impersonate the sorceress. The play will probably be brought out in December. It is stated that Mr. Frohman has bought the American rights of the work, and that Madame Sarah Bernhardt will appear in the piece on a tour in the United States in March next, after her Paris season."

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Lady Bancroft's talents as a dramatist have already been proved by her play, "A Riverside Story," which was produced at the Haymarket on May 22, 1890. In her latest work, "The Dream," she gives expression to the thoughts of an old lady who has not made her will, and who is questioning the advisability of leaving money to a young friendless girl. Mrs. Patrick Campbell will play the dual rôle of the old lady and the girl.

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The remaining performances of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Duke of York's Theatre are numbered, in order to allow of rehearsals for Mr. A. W. Pinero's new drama, in which several members of the present company will take part. Mr. Charles Frohman is sending two companies to play Mr. J. M. Barrie's piece in the provinces. The first will start at Birmingham on the 24th instant, with Mr. J. G. Grahame in the title rôle. A week later the other organisation, headed by Mr. Stanley Pringle, will commence its travels at Leicester.

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Stephen Phillips's drama for Mr. Willard has not yet been furnished with a title. When the play is produced Miss Constance Collier will be found in the chief feminine rôle. At the conclusion of his season at the St. James's Mr. Willard may decide to fix himself permanently in London. He is negotiating for this purpose.

STRAY BITS FROM STAGELAND

In "My Wife's Husbands," which had its first production at the Madison Square Theatre last Monday night, the author, Edwin Milton Royle, who also plays the leading male rôle, has written some amusing lines.

Gwendolin Winston, who is staying at a Florida hotel, is thus described by one of the guests:

"She's an entertainment decoy. They pick out some attractive woman who has a good wardrobe and they give her free board and lodging and the best the house affords, and it's her business to get up entertainments, praise the cooking, and keep the guests amiable and amused. She is merely an employe, like the head waiter or the clerk."

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Gwendolin, played by Mrs. Royle, has her troubles with the hotel keeper. When he expostulates because she flirts with young men instead of listening to stories told by old fogies, she says:

"I treated you with a consideration and respect for which there was absolutely no financial equivalent."

When Mr. Gizzard, the hotel keeper, gives her a schedule of her daily doings, she reads:

"'Article 48—At 6 P. M. you have a quarter of an hour to yourself in which you can read, write letters, dress for dinner, do fancy work, and take a nap.'

"Couldn't you slip in a little yachting party there, Mr. Gizzard?" she adds.

The Rev. Mainhall Marshall proposes to her in a cumbersome way, and when she says:

"Are you proposing to me, rector?" "I was engaged in illuminating commentaries leading up to that conclusion," he replies.

When the three husbands of Gwendolin assemble before her window, she looks out and says:

"Why, it rains husbands. Has a convention been called of mine?"

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In a humorous Romeo and Juliet scene, with Gwendolin at the window and Ralph Kirtley outside, each about to ask the other for a loan, the audience roars at this:

"I've just been thinking of you," she says.

"I wonder if we had the same thought?" he ventures.

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When she asks him for a loan of a hundred dollars, he gasps, and prays to Heaven:

"If ever I've done anything not strictly on the level, I'm heartily sorry for it, and if the good Lord will only find it convenient to drop a $100 bill right down from Heaven into my hand—(pauses)—not a drop."

***

One of Gwen's former husbands was a Mormon Bishop. Among his effects a large portfolio of photos of five women and forty children is found by Gwen. Ralph interrupts as she and the Bishop are looking at the photos.

He says to the Bishop: "You're in the photograph business. Some of your work, eh? You seem to be particularly successful with children."

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"'What is your State, Bishop?'" asks Ralph.

"The State of Utah," answers the Bishop.

"Oh, I see, the State of matrimony."

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Louise Allen, who is Mrs. William Collier in private life, suffers from being the wife of a wit. Mr. Collier is a master of repartee, and Mrs. Collier's little jokes are seldom noticed.

At a dinner last week, however, a young woman who had recently left society for the stage was recounting with great glee the fine engagements she had refused for the coming season.

"They wanted me to take Hattie Williams's rôle in 'Vivian's Papas,'" she asserted unblushingly, "but I can't be gross. I never can be gross, you know."

"You will never be a star, then," said Mrs. Collier quietly.

"Why not, pray?" asked the girl rather pertly.

"Because you would find it so hard to accept your share of the gross receipts," said Miss Allen.

There was a general laugh, and the would-be actress subsided.

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When H. V. Esmond wrote "Fools of Nature" for Julia Marlowe he had in his mind's eye for one of the principal parts Fred Tyler, an English character actor, who has been in this country for several years. When C. B. Dillingham started to cast the play he had Esmond's suggestion that Mr. Tyler be engaged. Nobody had seen the actor at the Lambs' or Players' all Summer, but the impression was that he had gone to England. Cables were sent to various addresses where he would be liable to be, but he could not be found. Yesterday a representative of the manager was in the telegraph office of the Knickerbocker Theatre Building sending a cablegram on a new clue, when the actor walked in, having been in America all the while. He said he was engaged to play in the big production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," but through the courtesy of Joseph Brooks and N. C. Goodwin he will join Miss Marlowe's company.

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"You would think I ought to be glad to drop all sorts of choirs from my mind and forget that there is such a thing as a small boy inexistence, during my vacations, wouldn't you?" said Gertrude Haynes, in the intervals of a strenuous rehearsal of "The Evil Men Do," lately; "but, somehow or other, before the Summer is over I get lonesome for the little scamps, and this time nothing would do me but to invite my Detroit choir down to the little island home which I make a rush for as soon as the season is over. It's a tiny bit of a place, about a dozen congenial friends making up the alien population, and perhaps some fifty 'natives' the remainder.

"Well, the boys had a right royal good time, as you may imagine, swimming, fishing, boating, and running wild generally. Every night we spread mattresses and pillows wherever they would fit, and the surplus boys were tucked in hammocks and steamer chairs. All went well till one evening I was called over to Detroit to meet some friends who were passing through. The dinner was rather a festive affair, and it was close to 11 before my thoughts began to turn to my 'smiling isle.'

"As we drew near the shore the familiar strains of 'Onward, Christian Soldier,' floated out on the air, and, a few minutes later, we saw a ghostly choral procession in the moonlight.

"The little chaps had rolled up the sleeves of their 'nighties' and tucked them up some way above their overcoats, so as to make a pretty good imitation of surplices; they were marching and singing with the greatest fervor. But the funniest part of it all was a fac simile of myself.

"One of the boys had puffed up his hair just as I always do mine, and had bribed our good-natured Swedish maid to give him my rainy-day skirt and my prettiest matinée, with great big lace kimono sleeves.

"There he stood, alternately praising, scolding, directing, and correcting. For once I had a chance to see myself as others see me.

"The entire population had turned out, and were contemplating the bringing out of the fire engine when I appeared on the scene. There was a wild stampede, and 'Miss Haynes' tripped on his robes and sprawled most ignominiously on the grass.

"You see, the boys get lonesome for the choir, as well as I do."

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Clara Morris has been telling with gusto of an incident which occurred in Lincoln, Neb., about six weeks ago, when she was introduced by William J. Bryan to some of his relatives.

"The hall in which I delivered the lecture was crowded, and Mr. Bryan occupied a box with a large party of friends and relatives," she says. "After I had finished he came forward and introduced those around him. There was his wife, her sister, and a number of others, and after we had conversed a few moments I thought to count them. They were sixteen in number, and he had brought them to meet me—one. He seemed amused when I reminded him that it looked very much like a real 16 to 1 idea."

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Frank Wilstach, writing in The Baltimore Herald on "Famous Theatrical Hoaxes," recalls the fact that one of the most extraordinary hoaxes ever perpetrated was what has become to be known as the "great bottle swindle." In 1740 the Duke of Montague and several noblemen were discussing the gullibility of the public. The Duke offered to wager that, let a man advertise the most impossible thing in the world, he would find fools enough in London to fill a playhouse and pay handsomely for the privilege of being there. "Surely," said the Earl of Chesterfield, "if a man should say that he would jump into a quart bottle, nobody would believe that." The Duke accepted the defi; inserted an advertisement to the effect that at the Haymarket Theatre on Jan. 12 a person would, among other things, "go into a wine bottle placed on a table," and that "during his stay in the bottle anybody might handle it and see for himself that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle"—the performance to "continue for about two hours and a half."

On the appointed day the theatre was crowded to excess, but, as there was not even a single fiddle provided to keep the audience in good humor, signs of impatience began to manifest themselves. When the hour was past at which the conjuror was to have made his appearance there arose a horrible uproar, and the loud catcalls, heightened by cries and beating of sticks, soon brought a person on the stage, who, amid endless bowing and scraping, declared that if the performer did not appear within a quarter of an hour the money should be returned. At the same time a wag in the pit exclaimed that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices he would creep into a pint bottle. Scarcely was the quarter of an hour's grace elapsed when a gentleman in one of the boxes seized a lighted candle and threw it on the stage. This was the signal for a general outbreak. The benches were torn up and everything that could be moved was thrown about. The greater part of the audience made the best of its way out of the house, the rush to the doors being so dreadful that wigs, hats, cloaks, and dresses were left behind and lost. Meantime the mob remained and almost gutted the building. The wood was carried into the street and made into a mighty bonfire, while the curtain was hoisted upon a pole by way of a flag.

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George H. Jordan, manager of "The Price of Honor," spent his vacation down in New Jersey with an old farmer and wife. They were typical backwoods people, but, withal, kindly and the soul of hospitality. Toward the end of his stay, Jordan, noticing that the railroad was giving a two-days' excursion trip to New York City, suggested to the old folks that they take it. The old man was delighted, and at once broached the subject to the old lady, saying:

"Mary, how would you like to go down to New York City for a couple of days? The railroad is running a cheap excursion, and we could have a fine time."

"For two days!" exclaimed the partner of his joys and sorrows. "John, you're as big a fool as ever. What could the likes of us do in New York for two days?"

"Oh, I dare say we could manage to enjoy ourselves."

"That's just like you, John. Dare say this, and dare say that. If it had been for one day, I'd go, John, but what I do hate is settin' around in a strange place, with nothin' to see and nowhere to go."

VAUDEVILLE AND GARDENS.

What is promised to be the greatest illusion ever seen in the United States will be given by Howard Thurston, known to his friends and managers as the Great Thurston, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre next week. Thurston has paraphernalia and scenery enough to fill thirty-five trunks and he is going to use it all in his great illusion. Miss Francesca Redding and her company will present the "Cattle Queen." William Friend and Thais Magrane are to give a new vaudeville farce by Richard Carle, called "Stringhim and Company." There are several trained animal acts on the bill.

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At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Baby Chase" will be given a revival by a cast headed by Beatrice Morgan and Robert Cummings. The vaudeville bill will include Gardner and Leonard, comedians; the Kingston Sisters, Caroline Richards, and Marshall the Mystic.

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A great popular stock company comedy, "The Man from Mexico," will be given at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre next week. Paul McAllister and Lois Taber will head the cast. In the vaudeville contingent will be Chris Green, musical comedian, and several other specialists.

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At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre a sensational melodrama, "Lighthouse by the Sea," will have its first presentation to-morrow afternoon. Virtue is said to be uncommonly hard pressed and villainy unusually aggressive in this production, and the story is guaranteed to reach the hearts of all.

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For his Sunday concerts Mr. Proctor will present his best talent. At the Twenty-third Street will be Thurston, Francesca Redding and company, and Delaney and Estelle. At the Fifth Avenue, Edmund Day and company will be the chief attraction. Lillian Burkhart and company will head the Sunday bill at the Harlem house, and the Stanley Comedy Four will be at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

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Bob Hilliard will head the vaudeville list this week at Keith's. He will present his new sketch, "No. 973." Maybelle Eckert in her "Comedy and Pathos," Frank Bush, Lewis and Ryan in "The Wireless Telephone," and Grace La Rue with her pickaninnies will be on the bill. The Brothers De Van, Walino and Marionette, the Werner and Amoros troupe, and many other specialties will complete the list.

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At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum the chief feature is still Prof. Barclay, the Hindu hypnotist. The Marvelous Midgets, thirty in number, get their share of attention. In the theatre annex are a vaudeville company and moving pictures.

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Fred Irwin's Big Show will be the attraction at the Dewey for the coming week. Fifty people are in the company, and the Eight Champions are the headline feature. Two lively burlesques will give everybody in the company a chance to show what he can do.

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At the Eden Musée the Shamrock and Reliance are monopolizing the gazes of bulging eyes at present.

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Miner's Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, still has a large company of burlesquers.

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Completely renovated and changed since Duss's Band was there, the Madison Square Garden will open its doors to-morrow night to all who want to see the fashions. For that is when the formal opening of the annual Fashion Show occurs, and the management promises that Acting Mayor Fornes, George B. Cortelyou, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew will be present. They will make short speeches.

To make the show a success Parisian and other European modistes have contributed 150 gowns of every style. The American exhibit of gowns, however, will not be insignificant. Mr. Otto Adler, delegate from the Parisian dressmakers, will lecture on European fashions. On a stage erected for the purpose handsome girls—beauty guaranteed—will wear and display the dresses. Every afternoon and evening there will be music by a military band, and some prominent composers will be on hand to play their own compositions. Another feature will be hair dressing. An experienced authority on coiffure will show visitors how the hair should be dressed for every function.

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Many changes are to be added to the bill at the Paradise Roof Garden for the coming week. The Three Dumonts and El Zobedie will be the most important additions. The Piccolo Midgets will remain over from last week. Their quaint singing has made somewhat of a hit. Ricobono's horses, Gillette's dogs, and Aga, the floating woman, are yet on the bill.

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The annual concert and music festival of the Eichenkranz Singing Society will take place this afternoon at Terrace Garden. The singers, with a choral strength of 200 voices, will dispel the Sabbath quiet. August Brameke, the conductor of the Eichenkrans Society, will direct the singers in their work.

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Rosati's Naval Marine Band, from the United States steamer Portsmouth, is the principal attraction at the Grand Circle Roof Garden over the Manhattan Theatre.

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When "Otoyo" begins its new season at the St. Nicholas Garden next Saturday night it will be almost entirely new. The scenery has been built stationary, and the costumes and paraphernalia have been ordered direct from Japan. Charles Campbell and Ralph Skinner, known for their work in revising the lyrics of "A Country Girl" and "San Toy," have been busy rewriting the book and the lyrics of "Otoyo," and have also supplied lyrics for the new music which Frederick W. Peters has composed. Added to the cast are James F. MacDonald, J. K. Murray, Clara Lane, Nita Abbott, Gus P. Thomas, and Hattie Arnold.

The St. Nicholas Garden has in a remarkably short time been transformed into a Japanese village. Every conceivable novelty characteristic of Japan has been introduced. Geisha girls serve tea, manicure the hands of everybody who wants them to, and dress the tresses of visiting ladies. A Japanese restaurant stands on the side of a narrow Japanese street, at the end of which is a prismatic fountain.

CONEY ISLAND.

Thompson & Dundy have decided to keep Luna Park open until Oct. 1, in order to catch the enormous number of September visitors to New York. Special excursions for every day in the month are being arranged from all parts of this State and Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. A series of Indian Summer carnivals has been arranged for. They will begin on Sept. 7 and last three weeks. The attendance at Luna Park for the Summer passed the 4,000,000 mark a week ago.

The Five Whirlwinds, including the two smallest midgets in the world, will be the greatest of the attractions at Luna Park during the coming week. Will Hill and Cameroni do their dare-devil tricks as they have done for several weeks now. Spilk, on the flying machine, is a recent sensation. McFee and Hill, with their triple bar act; Gates and Nelson, club swingers, and Mack and Clellan, aerial marvels, contribute exciting "stunts" to the general programme.

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A great double bill is announced by Bostock for the coming week at Coney Island, since he has folded up the Atlantic City tents and moved all that show to Coney Island for the remaining few weeks of the Summer season. The first performance of the amalgamated programme will be given to-day. Among the new attractions brought from Atlantic City are Mme. D'Alma, lion tamer; Princess Ora Cecil, leopard tamer; Col. Lorenza, who presents a stirring jungle drama with living subjects, and Fitz, a boxing kangaroo. Capt. Bonavita, Mme. Morelli, and the chimpansee have departed for Europe.

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The Johnstown Flood is as thrilling as ever. It has not yet lost the distinction of being the best thing of its kind at Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

On account of the bad weather of the last part of the week just past Pain has decided to put off his carnival until day after to-morrow night, Sept. 1. To-morrow night the letters "V. M. C." will blaze forth at the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach. This display will be in honor of the Order of Royal Arcanum, of which these three letters form the motto. The Grand Officers and Regents of local councils have expressed their intention to be present. Every evening at 7:45 o'clock there will be stereopticon views of the buildings of the St. Louis World's Fair.

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"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" continues at the theatre for another week.

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Shannon's Band gives concerts daily in the middle of the afternoon.

NEW PLAYS AND PLAYERS READY FOR NEW SEASON

Many Broadway Theatres to Open Their Doors Within the Next Fortnight—James T. Powers in the Princess of Kensington—Charles Frohman's Plans.

Half romantic and half comic, "A Princess of Kensington" will open to-morrow night with James T. Powers in the leading part. As in Shakespeare's comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the woes of the lovesick will turn upon the jealousy of fairies. In the old comedy it was Oberon who was jealous of Titania; in the new one it is Azuriel who quarrels with Kenna, thinking she has fallen in love with a mortal.

Mischievous Puck pretends to teach Kenna a spell by which Prince Albion, her beloved, can be put to sleep to awake a thousand years hence. The opera opens with the end of the millennium, and with Azuriel frenzied for fear that Albion come back to woo Kenna. Some dozen or two amusing and intricate complications follow and by the time the second act is over, the management promises, the eager lookers will forget that there are such things as policeman and torn up streets outside and think they are in the midst of the Arabian Nights.

Supporting James T. Powers will be Richie Ling, Dora de Fillippe, William Stephens, Cecil Engleheard, Amelia Fields, George Mudie, Stanley H. Forde, and Lily Bircham, with an ensemble of over 100 and an orchestra on the stage of 42.

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With the presentation of "Three Little Maids" at Daly's day after to-morrow evening, Charles Frohman formally opens his season—the busiest, he says, in all his life. This musical comedy was the first of the international attractions in which Mr. Frohman became interested in London. He and George Edwardes produced it at the Apollo Theatre, where it ran six months, after that it stayed another half year at the Prince of Wales.

Besides G. P. Huntley, the principals are Madge Crichton, Maggie May, Delia Mason, Maud Hobson, Maurice Farkoa, and J. Edward Fraser. The plot of the play deals with the infatuation of several distinguished visitors at a noble lady's party for three daughters of a country vicar, who prove so attractive to the men that the regular guests are neglected. The second act takes place in a tea shop with the girls in quaint costumes. The noble visitors decide to pose as tea girls, and when they have done so the other three don motor coats and leave with the men. Finally the men declare their allegiance to the "Three Little Maids," and a triple wedding is left to the imagination of the audience.

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For the first time on any stage, "Personal," an original comedy by Eugene Presbrey, will be presented at the Bijou Thursday evening. The opening of "Personal" marks William Collier's return to comedy, after a season at Weber & Fields's. It is also, by the way, the advent of Weber & Fields into the field of the legitimate comedy.

The play is one of modern society life, and William Collier will take the part of a newspaper reporter who, after being sent out to cover a certain "story," finds that he is the hero of it. He searches diligently for himself, and finds himself in the house of the father of his sweetheart, whose picture he has. Numberless complications ensue, but three love stories are in the end completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the cast are George Nash, Brigham Royce, Nanette Comstock, Laura Palmer, Kathryn Cooper, Louise Compton, and Mary Aldree.

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Mrs. Langtry will open her season at the Savoy Theatre on Monday, Sept. 7, appearing in "Mrs. Deering's Divorce." The play, written by Percy Fendall, was given a trial in this country last season, and was so successful that Mrs. Langtry decided upon it for her tour. Mrs. Langtry will be supported by Paul Arthur and her own company from the Imperial Theatre, London.

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Charles Hawtrey will open his season at the Criterion on Wednesday, Sept. 16, when he will be seen in "The Man from Blankley's." The company to support him will arrive from England next week. Mr. Hawtrey himself sails next Wednesday.

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Having undergone many improvements, the Circle Theatre, Sixtieth Street and Broadway, will open its second season under the management of Percy Williams with to-morrow's matinée. The entire auditorium of the house has been remade. Maggie Cline, the "Queen of Ireland," will head the bill. She gave to the world that popular classic, "Throw Him Down, McClusky." Frank A. Keeney's spectacular novelty, "Life on the Champs Elysées," introducing the comedians Wilson, Gaston & Co., will be a new feature.

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The Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, another of Percy Williams's houses, will also open with the matinée to-morrow. This will begin the fourth season at this theatre. Archie Boyd, the delineator of rural characters, will head the varied bill. He will be seen in "The Blue Grass Handicap." Adgie and her lions, who were at the Circle Theatre last Winter, will be at the Orpheum this season. Green and Warner will put forward a funny singing sketch. Collins and Hart, the Three Marinos, and Charlotte Parry are on the bill.

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"Ben-Hur" is to open at the New York about the middle of next month. It is going to be an unusually elaborate production. J. E. Dodson will play the part of Simonides, Miss Annie Irish will be Iras, and Harry Woodruff will take the title rôle.

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"Peggy from Paris," George Ade's play, will be brought from Portland, Me., to New York next week on a special train. Henry W. Savage engaged an ocean liner for the purpose. Among those who will come are Georgia Caine, Josie Sadler, George Richards, Arthur Deagon, and George Beane. "Peggy from Paris" will open at Wallack's Sept. 10.

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Included in the twelve acts which will be given at the opening of the new Orpheum Music Hall, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, next Saturday evening is one by Mme. Morelli, who nearly lost her life at Bostock's Animal Arena not long ago. She goes under the title of "Queen of Jaguars," and will introduce to Harlemites her famous group of fighting jaguars and leopards. Another act is that of Miss Rita Redmond and eight girls, who will do an allegorical scenic act entitled "Beyond Call." A performance will be given every evening and matinées on Saturday and Sunday.

The house has been built over this Summer, and the interior is all new. The seating capacity is 1,800, including twenty-two private boxes. All the orchestra seats are richly upholstered and are modeled after the seats in the Empire Theatre.

***

With Sam Bernard, the original champagne dancers, and a large company, "The Silver Slipper" will be the opening attraction at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. The engagement is limited to one week.

***

"The Charity Nurse" will be the offering at the New Star for the coming week. The scenes of the play are laid first in a quiet New England village, and then shift to New York City. The management says that two children in the cast are particularly clever.

***

Full of love and hate, joy and grief, vice and virtue, and many other contrasts of emotions, "Only a Shop Girl" will be the week's attraction at the West End Theatre. Lottie Williams will be in the rôle of the heroine. A villain, as bloodthirsty as they are made, an irascible father, and two conspirators, will get everybody in trouble for four acts and in the last will be summarily punished for all their misdeeds.

***

Beginning a season of only four weeks, Mrs. Fiske will appear in "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre Sept. 14. During her engagement she will appear in Hendrik Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," which has been seen but once here, several years ago.

***

Charles Warner, the distinguished actor, will make his first appearance in the United States in "Drink," which will be presented at the Academy of Music Sept. 14. Rich & Harris have brought over the entire English company. Since the stage of the Academy is unusually large, the production will be more elaborate than ever before.

***

After a short provincial tour in England Marie Tempest will produce "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Hudson Theatre on Nov. 20. The cast includes her husband, Cosmo Stuart, Gilbert Hare, and Ada Ferrar. Julian Magnus, who has been business manager for nearly all of Charles Frohman's English actors, including Henry Irving, Charles Hawtrey, and John Hare, will also be Miss Tempest's manager.

***

After a run in Buffalo "The Rogers Brothers in London" will come to the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday evening, Sept. 7.

***

John Drew's company, with which he is to open the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 15, has been completed. In "Captain Dieppe," the new play by Anthony Hope and Harrison Rhoades, John Drew will, of course, take the title part. He will be supported by George Howard, Charles Lane, Louis Baker, Sydney Herbert, O. Kane Hollis, and Robert Schable in the male parts. Margaret Dale is the leading woman. The other three woman parts are taken by Ethyl Hornick, Alison Skipworth, and Constance Bell.

***

Rehearsals of Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses" have already begun under the direction of Charles Frohman. The first presentation will be at the Garden Theatre on Sept. 14. Tyrone Power will play the part of Ulysses, and Rose Coghlan that of Penelope. Others in the cast are Edgar Selwyn, Ralph Delmore, William F. Owen, Adelaide Prince, Charles Dana, Elizabeth Churchill, and B. A. Marburg.

***

Blanche Ring's first appearance in "The Jersey Lily" is announced for the Victoria Theatre Monday, Sept. 7. Miss Ring plays the part of a French actress who divides her time between the Riviera and the Isle of Jersey.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Hattie Williams brings large crowds to the Garrick every evening to see her and Rice and Wise in "Vivian's Papas." Although Rice and Wise are advertised on the billboards as being the star attractions, probably Hattie Williams's beautiful gowns and her song about "Simple Little Susie Simpkins" are responsible for the success of the play. Various remarks scattered around about the "fast" character of both Vivian and her papas have been sufficient of themselves to make hundreds of people go to the Garrick. However, these people may be disappointed to hear that seven of Vivian's "damns" have been cut out.

***

It seems that "My Wife's Husbands" at the Madison Square Theatre is succeeding. Though, as the management says, it may be particularly interesting to those who have been divorced several times, it does not have to depend upon them for its patronage. Its vaudeville qualities are just what suit the great majority of the uncritical.

***

At the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night "The Earl of Pawtucket" enters upon its last week at this house. It will then go to the Princess. Lawrance D'Orsay is still the life of the comedy.

***

After a long absence, David Montgomery will resume his place as the Tin Woodman in "The Wizard of Oz" to-morrow night. Fred Stone, who has been away for a week's vacation, will be the Scarecrow again, and the team will be complete. Allene Crater will take the part of the "Lady Lunatic" to-morrow night. She was the leading woman member of David Henderson's "Ali Baba" and "Aladdin, Jr.," companies.

***

Instead of giving way to "Erminie" at the Casino, "The Runaways" will stay there indefinitely. The decision to keep the musical comedy on Broadway for a long time was reached because of the unusually large attendance during the last three weeks. "The Runaways" has of late drawn much larger crowds than any other amusement that remained through the Summer, and its popularity has appeared to grow as the Fall season came nearer. The cast will remain practically the same as at present.

***

Day after to-morrow night is the one set for the silver jubilee of "Robin Hood" at the Academy of Music. Mr. Charlton, under whose direction the organization will start as a corporation, wants the celebration to be in the nature of a family reunion, and he glowingly describes what will take place by saying that the footlights will fade and be lost to sight beside the friendly light of old friendship that knows no dividing line—real or imaginary. Henry Clay Barnabee, the "Sheriff of Nottingham," "Little John" MacDonald, and "Friar Tuck" Frothingham will all be present. Many pleasant surprises have been prepared by the company to make the occasion a pleasant one for both audience and players. "Can I Forget?" by Reginald De Koven has been interpolated into "Robin Hood" and is being sung by Agnes Cain Brown.

***

Eight performances a week of "A Son of Rest" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre do not seem to be too many for the public, and Nat M. Wills is able to furnish constant amusement to everybody who sees and hears him.

NOTES.

The Crystal Gardens were open for the last time last night.

***

Lola and Nellie Hawthorne, familiar names in the better class of vaudeville houses, will be featured in a new musical comedy, "The Fortune Hunters," under the management of L. J. Rodriguez. The opening will be at the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, Oct. 5, and the comedy will get to Broadway some time next Spring. The book of "The Fortune Hunters" is by Karl Von Herrman, formerly editor of The Smart Set.

***

Rehearsals of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" have progressed so favorably at the Harlem Opera House that Bertha Galland was enabled to leave the city Friday for a rest of two days. Manager Fred Zimmermann, Jr., is hurrying up the scenic fixtures. The first performance will take place in Scranton, Penn., Sept. 21.

***

George Ade's new effort, "The County Chairman," will be produced at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, to-morrow night.

***

Harriet Burt, who was the New York girl in "The Prince of Pilsen," has been engaged to take a part in "The Jersey Lily."

***

A great revival of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," with Carrie Nation in the part of Mrs. Slade, will be made early in the Autumn by Manager Robert Ellsworth. Carrie Nation is quoted as having said that she intends to teach a great moral lesson by going on the stage in this play.

***

Robert B. Mantell has been rehearsing his company at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for two weeks. He will appear this season in one play only, "The Light of Other Days."

RESORTS FAVORED BY SOCIETY

Newport Awakens and a Number of Dinners of Importance Are Given—Notes from Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor and Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—Whatever may be said about the season at Newport up to the present time the last week in August and the first week in September cannot be called dull. There have been more large dinners and other entertainments of note in the past week than in any seven days of the Summer, and next promises to be more lively. The principal entertainers have been Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, who gave at "Chateau-sur-Mer" two of the largest dinners of the week; Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who gave two large dinners at the Shields villa; Mrs. R. Moore Robinson, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. John J. Wysong, who gave her first entertainment; Mrs. E. J. Berwind, whose dinner guests Saturday night numbered sixty; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who gave a big entertainment, including a dinner, a dance, and music at "Crossways" Friday evening; Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, who entertained at the Clam Bake Club with a dinner and a dance, and Miss Leary, who gave her first entertainment of the season, a reception in honor of Miss Leila Paget.

Next week there are functions galore, including the only wedding of the Summer. On Monday night Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin will give a large dinner at "Snug Harbor," in honor of Miss Gladys Brooks, who is to be married Thursday, and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will give her first entertainment, a dinner, at Sandy Point Farm, to be followed by informal dancing. Tuesday evening Miss Brooks will give a dinner to her bridesmaids at "Rockhurst," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mr. Thayer, the bridegroom, will give a dinner to his best man and ushers at the Clam Bake Club. Thursday is the day of the wedding, to be followed by a reception at "Rockhurst," and in the evening Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner dance at "Rosecliff," entertaining two hundred and more guests. Friday evening Baroness Seilliere will give a "Inchiquin," a dinner dance, to introduce formally her daughter, Miss Constance Livermore, into society. During the week, too, Mrs. Astor will give the first of her dinners, to be followed by a musicale.

Miss Brooks has chosen a number of pretty girls, representing many prominent families, for her bridesmaids. They are Miss Constance Livermore, daughter of Baroness Seilliere; Miss Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish; Miss Katharine Thayer, daughter of Eugene V. R. Thayer and sister of the bridegroom; Miss Anna Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer; Miss Fannie Iselin, daughter of C. Oliver Iselin, and Miss Adelaide Randolph, daughter of the late Mr. William C. Whitney. Mr. Thayer will have as his best man Mr. James Jackson of Boston, and the ushers will be Messrs. Reginald Brooks, Delancey Jay, Philip Livermore, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Charles E. Perkins, Jr., Gordon Fairchild, Hugh Minturn, George Snow, and Reginald Boardman, representatives of the most prominent families of New York and Boston society. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church at noon Thursday, and will be performed by the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, assistant rector of the church, and the Rev. Mr. Ball of Groton School, a friend of the family of the bride. The church will be elaborately decorated, and the guests, if only a very small proportion of those invited attend, will fill the church to overflowing.

The tennis tournament has brought such a wonderful array of gowns that one wonders what the horse show will produce.

Already the rentals for next season are being announced, and it is evident that those who have spent the Summer in Newport this year, even if it has been "terribly" slow, are inclined to try it again next year. There has been no sale of property owned by those actively engaged in social life here, and few sales of that character are expected. In fact, there have been a number of sales to persons who will add to the life of Newport, and few, if any of the social leaders will be absent next Summer. That there will be changes is inevitable, but they will not be sufficient or of such character as to change materially the complexion of the list of Summer residents.

With the National tournament ended there has already been a renewal of tennis playing by the society people, and the game will be played far into Autumn, with numerous tournaments, to test the skill of the more adept players. The conclusion of the yacht races will bring practically everybody back from New York, and from present indications the season will be continued until well into September and possibly through that month.

Next Thursday and Friday will be the dog show at the Casino, and judging by the attendance at the first show last year, and the entries by the Newport Summer residents, this year's exhibition will be fully as much of a society event as has been the tennis tournament. On the following Monday the horse show begins and, continuing three days, will attract the entire social world in Newport with many visitors from other places, and lead to many entertainments, besides those already announced for September. The horse show comes as usual on the first Monday in September, but this day comes later in the month by nearly a week, and this will keep the people here, and while they are here they must be entertained. So the season will extend into the middle of the month without any very numerous departures.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Few of Them of Importance, Although Many Informal Parties Were Given.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—It was wretchedly dull here this week, and until Friday there was practically nothing doing. A few small luncheon and dinner parties was the best society here could do in the third week of August. Of course there were the regular weekly dances and hops at the Louisburg, Malvern, and the Kebo Valley Club, but they were only fairly well attended, and were not especially gay.

On Friday there was a little something doing—the oasis in the desert week. During the morning the swimming pool was given over to water sports, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had. There were swimming races, exhibition dives, and all sorts of things aquatic. The water was about as cold as the Arctic Sea, but that made little difference to the contestants of both sexes. There has been little bathing here during the past week, as the water has seldom been above 50 degrees.

On Friday society gave its annual vaudeville performance for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hospital. The seats sold at good stiff prices, but as the proceeds went to a worthy charity this made no difference, and the affair was a great financial as well as artistic success. Among those who took part in the programme were Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, (Emma Yuke,) Mr. and Mrs. Timothe Adamowski, and George Rodgers.

Two warships are expected here to-day, and if they come there will no doubt be some entertaining for the officers of the fleet. This time the ships are from the German Navy, and they come here from Halifax. The Germans are coming in at the tail-end of the season, but with a little raking and scraping a few functions will probably be found for them. In society there is always a little left for the "second table."

Mrs. Charles Ewing Green entertained at Kebo a large and attractive company in honor of Miss Castleman of Kentucky and L. M. Hone of New York on Saturday. The table was elaborately decorated with fine fruit and flowers. Mrs. Green gives a large dinner at the club to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Green of New Jersey.

Miss A. L. Dayton, daughter of the late Judge Dayton of Trenton, N. J., has arrived at the St. Sauveur.

Mrs. Dwight Braman, Miss Braman, Miss Dudley, and Miss Winterhoff came from the Manor Inn, Sullivan Harbor, to attend the Horse Show. Miss Dudley's little Italian spaniel took a blue ribbon at the Bench Show.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston entertained at dinner last evening. Their guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks at Saltair.

Gen. and Mrs. Ripley and Miss Ripley were guests of Miss C. B. Spence at luncheon on Tuesday at Sorento.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and their three beautiful children, of Sorrento, attended the Horse Show Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bliss announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Louise, to Charles Warren of Boston. The Blisses are spending the Summer at their Grindstone cottage.

The midweek dance at the Malvern was very successful this week. Besides the regular guests, 100 people dined there. Those who gave dinners were Miss Patten, Mr. Coats, Mrs. Ellsworth, Mr. Nichols, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Morgan Hill, Mrs. Sullivan, and Miss Fox. Mrs. Robinson's dinner was given for Miss Fannie Coleman of Lebanon, Penn., and there were fifteen guests.

Forty-seven people dined at Kebo Saturday, and about seventy-five attended the dance after. The table decorations were sweet peas, bachelor buttons, and asters. Among those at dinner were Mrs. Henry W. Green, Miss Green, Mr. Hone, Miss Fox, Mr. Green, Miss Castleman, Miss Taylor, Mr. Stewart, Miss Ripley, Miss Hone, Mr. Birckhead, Mrs. Burleigh, Mr. Bush, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Cuyler, Mrs. Sears, Miss Kane, Mr. Grant, Mr. Whiting, Miss Draper, Mrs. Wellman, and Mrs. Burleigh.

Mayor Low of New York has recently been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge.

A delightful musicale was held at Eden Hall last evening, when Mrs. Untermyer was hostess to nearly 100 society people. Miss Lydia Eustis sang, Mr. von Gaertner played, and Mr. and Mrs. Adamowski contributed several numbers.

Capt. Bush gave a luncheon for Miss Alice Castleman at the Pot and Kettle Club on Monday.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot, who has been staying with Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, is now with her son, A. R. E. Pinchot, at Witchcliff.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno of Boston came home from abroad on the Devonian, arriving Friday afternoon. They have passed the Summer in Europe, and were in Norway last month. The Fennos have usually spent a portion of the Summer at this resort with Mrs. Fenno's mother, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, and it is very likely that they may now come on for the end of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Parke E. Simmons of Evanston, Ill.; George N. Hartman and Mrs. H. M. Kinsley of New York, Miss Nias of Chicago, and T. L. Rinhardt of Washington are among the recent arrivals at the Louisburg.

Among the recent visitors in the harbor has been the sloop Hesper, with Mr. and Mrs. H. T. de Windt and family aboard.

Mrs. S. E. Colby and Thomas Whitney of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Perham of Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Rose of Kingston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Barker, F. F. Jenks, J. D. Ettinge, and George W. Wheeler of Boston, and the Rev. W. W. Fenn of Cambridge are among present arrivals at the Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen M. Thomas of New York, the Rev. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Mrs. and the Misses Hunter of Edinburgh, Scotland, are guests at the Malvern.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York has come for a ten days' stay with her relative, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson. Mrs. Van Nest has passed the season at Newport with her daughter, Mrs. Stuart Barney.

Among the dinners given Friday evening was one at the Eden Street home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, who entertained Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.

AMONG LENOX COTTAGERS.

What Has Occupied Attention During the Past Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Among Lenox cottagers who attended the yacht races were Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. William B. Bacon, H. H. Cook, George H. Morgan, and Alexander Griswold.

Miss Webb of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mrs. D. Percy Griswold gave a dance recently for Miss Elsie Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Folsom gave a large dance for the younger set Thursday evening.

Miss Florence Burden of New York is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., at Elm Court.

Mrs. C. D. McDougal of Auburn is the guest of her father, H. H. Cook, at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. Richard C. Dixey gave a luncheon at Tanglewood on Monday.

David W. Bishop has arrived at his country place, Interlaken, from France. He has brought with him several automobiles of the most recent pattern, one being a forty-horse-power Panhard-Levassor, which makes a mile in 57 seconds.

A benefit for the New York Home for Incurables will be given Sept. 5 in the Curtis Hotel parlors. The patronesses will be Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. Richard Greenleaf, Mrs. D. P. Griswold, and Mrs. John S. Barnes. The Programme Committee consists of Miss Cornelia Barnes, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. J. S. Whistler, and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Miss Violet Brocklebank of London is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at Erskine Park. She will probably drive the Westinghouse entries at the horse show, as she did last season.

The Hotel Aspinwall coach is making trips all about the county. On a recent trip Mrs. J. P. Page drove a dozen or more of the hotel guests to Great Barrington and return.

The annual tournament of the Lenox Golf Club will be held from Sept. 12 to Sept. 17. It is a new departure to have the tournament begin on Saturday. A cup presented by Mr. Giraud Foster will be played for on the opening day. Play for the Lenox Cup will begin on Monday, Sept. 14, with the same conditions as in previous years. The Executive Committee consists of John E. Alexandre, Giraud Foster, Samuel Frothingham, and R. W. Patterson.

Mrs. George W. Folsom gave a card party at Sunnyridge Tuesday afternoon, when bridge and euchre divided the attention of the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure have closed Nestledown and gone to Europe for a short trip. They will return to Lenox in October.

Mrs. Daniel C. French gave a tea for the young people at Glendale on Monday afternoon.

THE NEWS OF NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 29.—Automobile riding and driving have been popular diversions in the open at Narragansett the past week, and almost every afternoon the Ocean Boulevard to Point Judith Light has been thronged with stylish equipages and Parisian and American automobiles of the latest design. Probably more automobiles have whirled over the drives and byways of Narragansett this season than ever before. Almost every cottager owns an automobile, and so universal has the custom become at the Pier that a large automobile station for the housing and care of the big machines has been installed here this Summer.

Walter W. Keith of Chicago owns and operates the largest and finest automobile at Narragansett this season. His large touring car, of fifty horse power, is of Indiana make, and spins over the Pier boulevards at from forty to fifty miles an hour, and Mr. Keith, who is an expert "auto" driver, usually manipulates the wheel. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are at present the guests of Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker at Bass Rock Farms.

L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia owns a large white automobile, and, like Mr. Keith, is his own automobilist. His white flier is frequently seen in the automobile parade on Ocean Road. P. S. P. Randolph, President of the Point Judith Country Club, while fond of horses, has joined the "auto" ranks, and whirls over the Pier roads in a noiseless canopy-top automobile. Mr. Randolph is promoter of the Narragansett Horse Show, and his stables at Wildfield Farm are among the finest in this section.

The Narragansett Horse Show, held at Wildfield Farm this week, proved to be a crowning and brilliant finale to the Narragansett series of tourneys and events in the open. Color was given the show by the advent of the Newport smart set in the exhibit. Among the exhibitors from the Pier's sister resort who carried away blue ribbons were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Miss Pauline French, Miss Marion Fish, and P. F. Collier. On Friday and Saturday the Newporters were entertained at luncheon by the Governors of the Point Judith Country Club. At the same time Mr. P. S. P. Randolph entertained at luncheon the judges of the Horse Show and the Board of Governors of the Country Club.

Among the winners of blue ribbons at Narragansett were Mrs. J. W. Cooke of Philadelphia, a smart whip; Mrs. Edward Kemp, Miss Beatrice Kinney of New York, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, and the Misses De Coppet. Many of the cottagers entertained at dinner at their cottages on the evenings of the show.

At the Thursday night musicale at the Mathewson the programme was devoted to excerpts from favorite operas and selections from "Martha," "Faust," "Carmen," and "The Bohemian Girl" were rendered under the direction of Purdon Robinson.

Arrivals at the hotels this week were as follows:

MATHEWSON—Mrs. Thomas Bradley, Mrs. E. E. Vandervoer, C. B. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Geck, Miss Clark, Miss G. M. Geck, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mackay, Grens Falls, N. Y.; William B. Whelen, Devon, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Perry, Chicago; C. G. Stratton, Worcester, Mass.; William Clothier, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—J. S. Hawley, Mrs. John C. Tomlinson, C. D. Sweet, E. W. Burlingame, James W. Decker, New York; S. O. Edwards, Providence; G. F. Maxwell, Brookline, Mass.; J. B. Cowan, F. H. Cowan, Vicksburg; Charles Hayden, Boston; G. C. Cameron, Providence.

GLADSTONE—Timothe Adamowski, Boston; P. Robinson, P. V. Richards, G. H. Pierce, Mrs. A. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colgan, R. Dow, New York; E. W. Dwight, Philadelphia; William H. Coleman, Louisville; Mrs. F. C. Morse, Douglaston, L. I.; Wesley Burritt, Providence.

ATWOOD—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Park, Medway, Mass.; Samuel K. Grover, L. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward, Miss Ethel Ward, Providence; Miss Milner, New York; J. C. Shannon, London.

ATLANTIC—James C. Daly, G. C. Pitsipio, New York; Graham Goffe, Bay Shore, L. I.; E. R. Burgess, E. G. Burgess, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Sarah Woolley, Cincinnati; G. E. Greene, Providence.

GREEN'S INN—R. Sterling Deprey, W. V. Towle, New York; Miss J. Thornton, D. Chisholm, F. S. Chick, Harry Kinsley, Boston; William Ely, Henry Wolcott, John M. Brennan, Charles A. Gale, Providence.

MASSASOIT—Dawson C. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.; J. W. Coffin, Frank McCoy, H. S. Appleton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Allen, Hartford, Conn.; G. Colton, Springfield, Mass.; H. T. Greene, Providence.

ARLINGTON—Dr. H. F. Goddard, Philadelphia; Willard C. Dart, Providence; B. C. Wilson, Troy, N. Y.; William H. Pendleton, Andrew A. Bibby, New York; H. Pearson, Chicago.

METATOXET—Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Peck, New Haven, Conn.; L. P. Rodman, F. H. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Wilhelm, New York; Russell W. Wright, Providence, R. I.

SEASON AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Exodus About to Begin—A Banner Won by Ocean View Ball Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 29.—Full as the hotels and the streets are to-day, in forty-eight hours from now one might throw a stone anywhere on the streets in Harbor Village with less than an even chance of bringing down a victim. The Monday after the last Sunday in August every year witnesses an exodus which puts the flight of the Israelites in the shade. The season, which begun under favorable auspices, but has been handicapped by unusually cool weather, has been better than the average.

One of the greatest attractions to Summer visitors here—fishing—has been good up to within two weeks, and another—the baseball games—always well patronized, have been unusually interesting. Nearly all the large hotels have strong teams, made up principally of college boys, but the interest generally centres in the series of games for the championship between the nines of the Ocean View and the Spring House. These have been played with great spirit this season, the last of the series being hotly contested on the Spring House grounds last Saturday afternoon before a large audience.

A. D. Ellis of Monson, Mass., who has a Summer residence here, offered as a prize a beautiful banner of crimson silk, with the emblems, crossed bats and a ball, in gold. The Ocean View team won the championship, and consequently the banner. A banquet to the players followed the game, and then came the usual Saturday evening full dress hop.

The Ocean View will probably keep open until Labor Day at least, and among the patrons who will remain until the doors close and the flag is hauled down for the season are Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunter, Mr. Raymond Hunter, and Mr. F. O. Wiley of East Orange, N. J.; Miss Martha Drake of Corning, N. Y., who is visiting the Misses Eckert of Chicago at the hotel; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Downs of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Morgan and daughter of New York City; Mr. J. J. Tully, Mr. W. J. Tully, and Miss Tully of Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Browning and her nephew, Mr. H. Browning, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss F. S. Weeks of Providence, R. I., who is visiting Mrs. F. Clarke; Mrs. William Wallace and Mr. A. W. Wallace of Atlantic City, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Maltby of Philadelphia.

Among the people at the leading hotels are the following:

OCEAN VIEW—Mr. and Mrs. James Weir, Jr., E. Vooster, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Allyn, F. D. Woodruff, F. A. Cronan, John T. Creagh, Mrs. C. E. Shoemaker and daughter, T. F. Paddell, Mrs. M. L. Paddell, J. F. Paddell, S. H. Lynes, F. C. Boyd, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Cornelius Huth, Neal Farnham, C. L. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hanst, J. Grosner, W. Johnson, E. C. Seward, R. S. Bose, Mrs. A. D. Brink, Jr., Miss Wotherspoon, H. C. Hooks, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mead, Moravia, N. Y.; P. V. Van Orden, John W. Olney, Catskill, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rich, Buffalo; C. S. Cabe, C. G. Cabe, Miss Tully, J. J. Tully, W. J. Tully, Martha Drake, Corning, N. Y.; H. Baasch, Olsen, N. Y.; Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Griffin, Port Chester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bachman, the Misses Bachman, Fort Henry, N. Y.; O. A. Garbon, Sherburne, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hedler, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O. Kingets, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Odell, New Rochelle, N. Y.; H. Browning, Toledo; Mrs. W. D. Hunter, W. D. Hunter, Raymond Hunter, Miss F. O. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carl Downs, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, Julia C. McAlister, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Russell, L. U. Maltby, Mrs. R. L. Coombs, Mrs. Fordham Morgan, Mrs. H. P. John, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers, West Chester, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. A. Baker, Bala, Penn.; A. W. Wallace, Mrs. Mary E. Sherman, Miss D. M. Sherman, Ellen H. Sherman, Brattleborough, Vt.; Howard Solhurst, Mrs. A. L. Baldwin, Miss A. D. Cooke, Carrie Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Atkins, Hartford, and George L. Caldwell, Jacksonville.

SPRING HOUSE—W. R. Walkley, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Davis, John A. Drake, New York City; Harriet M. Grogan, Mary S. Candel, Buffalo; J. S. Hawley, Troy; J. T. Delehanty, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Prendergast, Mrs. S. Catherine Pollock, Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Mudge, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Younge, Sag Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clayton, Jennie Clayton, Nellie Clayton, Hartford.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—Florence Sands, W. A. Warburton, New York City; C. C. Conant, T. M. Gess, Herbert Longendyke, Troy; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Hale, Rita E. Hale, Sadie Hale, Philadelphia.

THE MANISSES—J. Webbohast and family, Brooklyn; Thomas Humphrey, Mrs. A. Clara, Anna L. Crimion, Mrs. M. Gambier, Louise M. Gambier, New York City; Marion J. Browne, Yonkers; Mrs. C. H. Werner, Hackensack, N. J.

NEW NATIONAL—Miss Grace Conaway, Miss Rose A. Taaffe, Miss Mossorop, F. E. Trimm, Mrs. G. R. Cappe, P. H. Cappe, Edith Sackett, Brooklyn; Mrs. Beattie, Miss Beattie, William A. Markey, F. M. Trimm, Mrs. M. L. McManus, M. F. McManus, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nathan, New York City; E. Mott, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; George B. Milholland, Pittsburg, Penn.; Wilhelmina S. Wientge, East Orange, N. J.; Lillie Brodenhagen, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Walker, Vergennes, Vt.; Mrs. F. H. Waldron, Burlington, Vt.

WOONSOCKET HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Dranott, Brooklyn; Mrs. Myron A. Cooney, Genevieve Cooney, Miss A. E. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Ballard, Stella Maure, N. E. Gouldy, D. F. Randall, Mrs. W. D. Wilturs, Miss E. F. Hicks, New York City; James J. O'Connor, Kingston, N. Y.; A. L. Duryea, Helen Duryea, Goshen, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dunn, Albany; R. W. Muir, Newton, N. J.; George H. Ross, George H. Ross, Jr., Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lloyd, Jr., Philadelphia.

WINDSOR HOTEL—C. G. Buscall and daughter, New York City; J. G. Waldron, Montclair, N. J.; the Rev. T. W. Hearn, Pittsburg; the Rev. J. Graves, Scooptown, Penn.; the Rev. M. J. Carroll, Newry, Penn.

MORRISTOWN SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—There is a great deal of talk going the rounds about the automobile tournament which Dame Rumor says will be held here this Fall, but Mr. Martin Jones, who is the main promoter of the sport in this city, says there is no foundation for the story. Col. John Jacob Astor, one of New York's most enthusiastic automobilists, was the guest of Mr. Jones on Monday of this week. The Colonel and Mr. Jones came out from New York in Mr. Jones's forty horse power Panhard, beating the Brokers' Express, which runs out at the rate of about fifty miles an hour, by four minutes, and the Colonel's account of the trip testifies to the fact that Mr. Jones possesses the fastest automobile in Morristown. The Colonel says that although he is himself rather a speedy chauffeur, he did not feel exactly comfortable when they were coming down the Chatham Turnpike with the express running sixty miles an hour and the automobile keeping excellent pace with the Lackawanna flier. The Colonel and Mr. Jones returned to New York Monday night, and spent Tuesday at the yacht race on board Col. Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, and on Wednesday they took a trip to Newport in the Colonel's Mercedes, and Mr. Jones declares that then he had justice meted out to him with interest for the breakneck ride he had given Col. Astor on the trip out from New York.

The Bishop house, on Elm Street, has been taken for the Winter by the Schmidts of Monmouth. Mr. Schmidt is the inventor of the escalator, and is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange, having paid $71,000 for his seat last year. And, speaking of the seat on the Stock Exchange recalls to mind the reason that the Schmidts did not come out here this Spring. At that time the Bishop house was vacant, and Mr. Schmidt entered into negotiations for it. He was told that the rent was $1,800 a year. That suited him, and he made all arrangements to move in. But one day the agent got wind of the fact that Mr. Schmidt had paid $71,000 for a seat on the Stock Exchange, and so thought he was able to pay a somewhat larger price for a house. The rent figure was therefore at once jumped to $2,400 a year. At this Mr. Schmidt backed off, and went away down to Monmouth, where he took a house for the Summer. He said that if the house was still vacant in the Fall he would consider it. The house was still vacant, and Mr. Schmidt got it at his own figures. Extensive improvements will be made before Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt and family move in, about the 15th of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Humphries of Washington will be in town for two months beginning about the third week of September, as they have taken the Fayette Smith house, on Morris Avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Smith will go away somewhere for a two months' vacation, but where they will go they have not the least idea, having made no plans as yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Southack of Morris Plains are now in Europe, having sailed two weeks ago. They will return about the 17th of next month. It was reported early this week that Mr. Southack's automobile, No. 371, had run a man down with fatal consequences in New Brunswick, but investigation proved that Mr. Southack's motor car was under lock and key at the time, and that he had the key with him in Europe.

When Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston left for the Thousand Islands three weeks ago they expected to be gone all Autumn, touring Canada. Now they have decided to return here within two weeks and spend the Fall at Merrywood. They will have as a guest here for several weeks Miss Martha Johnston, whose engagement to Mr. De Lancey Kountze was recently announced. They are now at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. William Young Marsh has returned from the Adirondacks, and is now at her home on De Hart Street. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman have opened Camp Hoff, in the Adirondacks, and will spend September there.

CROWDS AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

An Elaborate Harvest Home Projected—Golf and Coaching Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 29.—With every hotel in the place crowded to the doors and hundreds of applicants for accommodations for whom there is no room, Hopatcong has reached the height of its season. People continue to arrive here every day, but they only take places of those whose vacations have come to an end. After next week there will probably be a slight decrease in the size of the crowds, but the Summer season will not come to an end for several weeks. The advance bookings indicate that September business at the hotels will be larger than ever before.

In the course of another year a new hotel will be constructed on Bertram's Island and to cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, contain 1,000 rooms, and occupy nearly an acre of ground. It will be seven stories high and reached only by boat. It will be built by a syndicate of which George W. Tarbell is President.

Miss Anna Brennan of Brooklyn is getting to be such an expert at the game of golf that the Greens Committee of the Hopatcong Country Club has been obliged to devise a plan whereby some of the other ladies may have a chance of winning some of the prizes. Miss Brennan now has to give two strokes besides the usual handicap. Even this did not stop Miss Brennan from winning, and on Tuesday last she walked off with another loving cup.

Mrs. Arthur B. Nicholl of New York gave a luncheon on Wednesday to twenty-four of her friends at her cottage.

A very pretty function was the dinner given by Mrs. George Harrington on Wednesday evening in honor of her niece, Miss K. C. Seamon of New York.

Mrs. Raymond Meeker of Brooklyn gave a dinner and dance on Thursday evening for Miss Gertrude Holmes of New York.

Preparations have been completed for Mrs. William T. Stuyvesant's "Harvest Home Festival" dance, anticipation of which has excited society people here for weeks, and which will take place next Friday evening. All of the guests in costume who attend this novel dance are expected to carry some useful animal, such as chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, rabbits, pigs, or pigeons. Lake Breese, Mrs. Stuyvesant's Hopatcong villa, will be made to look as unlike a mansion as possible. There will be great pumpkins, hollowed out, and they will be placed at the entrance drive, and huge stacks of corn will be lined up along the driveway. Barnyard utensils and appliances will be heaped in the big hall where the dance is to take place. Mrs. Stuyvesant will receive her guests seated upon a dais made of plows, reapers, and other farming implements.

Mrs. Horace Jenkins has charge of one quadrille and Mrs. J. B. Hartmann will manage the other. Before Mrs. Stuyvesant's dance Mrs. H. D. Blanchard will give a dinner to twenty-five prominent New Yorkers who will attend the dance.

With a flourish from the bugle and a shout from a deeply interested crowd the coach Roadster made its last trip to the Water Gap on Thursday afternoon. Leslie P. Hammond of Brooklyn was the whip of the occasion. The rest of the party included Herbert C. Lincoln, James B. Bennett, Arthur D. McCutcheon, Samuel R. Forbes, George W. Hamilton, William T. Bruyn, and Harry Tarbell.

During the week luncheons were given by Mrs. B. Morrison, Mrs. C. D. Pullen, Miss E. Whitman, Miss J. Buckley, Mrs. M. Fleck, Mrs. T. Colton, Miss E. Hughes, Mrs. J. Marshall, and Mrs. M. T. Meyer.

Mrs. Harvey Duncan of Brooklyn gave a riding party to Budd's Lake on Wednesday. Among the stylish turnouts that have arrived from Newport, Long Branch, and Belmar to spend the rest of the season here are those of Mrs. D. B. Norton, Mrs. D. Mills, Mrs. H. M. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. K. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hillard, Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Bakerhoof, Mr. and Mrs. C. Platten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Schenck, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Marsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Templeton of New York, who came here in their road coach on Thursday from Long Branch, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Conover, and Mrs. William Peabody are at the Rambler cottage.

Mrs. Herbert F. Barbour has done the bulk of the entertaining on a large scale. This week her cottage has been the scene of three dinner parties, afternoon tea, a musicale, and a yachting party, followed by a dance. Mrs. Barbour gave her last dinner party of this season on Thursday evening.

A most delightful and successful musicale was given this week by Mrs. William T. Hoffman in honor of her two nieces, the Misses Emma and Lena Lambert of New York.

The Summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. George Molander of New York was the centre of social interest on Wednesday evening, the occasion being an elaborate musicale, the last of the season. It was preceded by a dinner.

One of the most elegant dinners of the Summer was given on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Huntington of New York on their cottage piazza.

A noticeable feature of the weekly dinner dance of the Outing Club at Mrs. W. Montgomery's cottage on Tuesday evening was the unusually large number of young people present. These affairs have almost always lacked young people in any number.

Some of the cottagers who expect to enjoy the Fall months are Mr. and Mrs. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kautz, Mr. and Mrs. R. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hemmett, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Gallagher.

Major and Mrs. James E. L. Dickerson were out with their new road coach on Wednesday. For their guests they had Mr. and Mrs. M. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gallatin, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parsons of Brooklyn gave a coaching party on Thursday to the Water Gap. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Whiting, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Thorndike.

HORSEBACK PAPER-CHASES BY SOUTHAMPTON COTTAGERS

Invitation Golf Tournament Also Attracts Considerable Attention—Doings of the Week at Many Other Popular Resorts on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 29.—The main interest of society here this week would have been expected to be in golf. Certainly the quality of the golf played on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club during the invitation tournament held there the latter part of the week left little to be desired, but unfortunately it is not as easy to watch a golf tournament through to the finish as it is to sit and look at tennis. The spectators often complain that they have to do nearly as much work in walking about to see the play as the players. Consequently the onlookers at Shinnecock this week have been few, and society here has contented itself with finding its pleasures in receptions, dinners, and hops, as well as in attending visiting attractions—Walter L. Main's circus, Rickman Brothers' "Down and Up," and Joshua Simpkins.

Preparations have been making for the season of fox hunting, which opens this afternoon with a meet at Easthampton. Next Saturday at 4:30 o'clock will occur the first meet at Southampton. The rest of the schedule is as follows: Sept. 7, meet at Hay Ground school house, one mile west of Bridgehampton, at four o'clock; Sept. 12, meet at Southampton, at four o'clock; Sept. 14, Invitation Drag Hunt, meeting at Kennels, Water Mill, at seven o'clock; Sept. 19, meet at Bridgehampton at four o'clock.

Now that the lively interest which Southampton has taken every year in fox hunting is again coming to the front, the younger set here have begun having paper chases on horseback. The first one was held on Thursday afternoon, and was a great success. While paper chasing is considered pretty hard on ponies, so much pleasure was afforded by this chase that a number of others are expected to occur during the remainder of the season.

The start was from The Orchard, the cottage of James Lawrence Breese, on Hill Street, soon after lunch. The hares were Miss Bessie Morton and Sidney S. Breese. They were given a start of eight minutes. They ran over the railroad track into the woods, over the hills back of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club grounds, along Peconic Bay, over the Shinnecock Reservation, down to the Art Village, where there was a check, and everybody got on the wrong trail except Miss Florence Wyckoff and Ashbal Barney, who were the first of the hounds to get in, though the hares won the chase. The rest of the hounds followed the false trail past the Lee place, about a mile back, and returned about ten minutes late to The Orchard, where the finish was.

The trail had a good many checks in it, and was very well laid. The hunt lasted about two hours.

The whole company had tea at The Orchard after the chase. Mrs. Charles G. Franklyn took the place of the hostess, Mrs. Breese, as the latter had already left Southampton for Europe.

The hounds who followed on horseback were: Miss Katharine Barney, James L. Breese, Jr., Miss Mildred Barclay, Miss Hiss, Seymour Johnson, Ray Atherton, Miss Edith Kane, Robert Dows, Charles G. Francklyn, Jr., T. McCartney, David Dows, William Maurice, Jr., Ashbal Barney, Kenneth Dows, Miss Clara Barclay, and Miss Florence Wyckoff.

These cottagers followed the chase in carriages: Miss Edith Cryder, Miss Beatrice Hoyt, Stewart Walker, Miss Ethel Cryder, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Louis Kobbe, Miss Elsie Cryder, Miss Bettie Morton, Robert P. Breese, and Miss Alice de Goicouria.

John Drew will give a hunt breakfast at Easthampton after the fox-hunt this afternoon.

The most brilliant social event of the past week was unquestionably a house warming reception which was held at Vyne Croft, the cottage on the west side of Lake Agawam, which has just been completed for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., on Thursday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. P. F. Chambres, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. George A. Crocker, Mrs. George G. DeWitt, Mrs. Albert H. Ely, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, M. J. Lawrence, McKeever, Mrs. William Manice, Miss Parrish, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Duncan Stewart Ellsworth, Mrs. L. A. Connor, Mrs. L. H. Betts, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, the Misses Cryder, Mrs. Shepard Knapp De Forest, Mrs. Edward D. Rose, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. J. L. Lawson, Mrs. Russell B. Hoadley, Mrs. W. S. Keebee, Mrs. Louis C. Murdock, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. W. S. Sloan, Miss Julia Ray, Mrs. A. H. Larkin.

Mrs. B. Aymar Sands will entertain sixteen at dinner at Shoreham to-night.

J. McGee Ellsworth is visiting his son, Duncan Stewart Ellsworth, and is registered at the Southampton Club.

A. A. Hutchinson is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Duncan Stewart Ellsworth, and is registered at the Southampton Club.

Miss Gilbert and Miss Isabelle Tilford are staying at the Meadow Club.

The Rev. P. Heartfield of Brewster, N. Y., with his two children, and the Rev. W. K. Meldrum of Paterson, N. J., who are walking together from Brooklyn to Montauk Point, passed through Southampton recently, stopping at the Irving House.

Miss Everett M. Culver has gone abroad. Her trip will extend to Nov. 1.

Mrs. James Lawrence Buese left here yesterday for New York to sail for Europe to-day, accompanied by her son, Sidney S. Buese, who is a member of the class of 1904 at Harvard. They will go directly to Germany, and will probably not return to this country before Christmas.

Mrs. Charles S. Brown gave a beach tea at Shinnecock Bay, near her cottage, one afternoon this week. The feature of the afternoon was a very amusing baseball game, in which the guests, without distinction of sex, were divided into two picked teams.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club gave a dinner of fifty covers on Wednesday evening in honor of the English university team which played the team of American college men with such disastrous results.

John Bingham Naething gave a clambake at Rose's Grove on Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude W. Kensett of Cornwall-on-Hudson, who was one of the prize winners at the Horse Show last week, was given a complimentary dinner by her friends one evening this week.

The Essex Hunt have their kennels at the Laurence House at Water Mill.

C. T. C. Butler won the boys' tennis tournament, which was begun last week at the Meadow Club, in competition for the cup given by Mrs. W. S. Kuhn. In the finals Butler defeated William Hardenberg.

A tennis tournament will be opened at the Meadow Club on Sept. 4 in competition for the Waller Cup. This cup was presented to the club by Robert Waller, Jr.

One of Dr. Thomas's cottages at Old Town has been rented to W. W. Stewart for the month of August.

Judge Henry E. Howland's large house on the dunes has been rented by W. J. Kuhn of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Charles Griswold will leave Southampton on Sept. 15, and go to Overlake, her country home at Burlington, Vt., for the Autumn.

George R. Schieffelin and the Long Island Railroad have recently joined the ranks of those who are favoring the project to build a macadam road from Eastport through Southampton, to Sag Harbor.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church are arranging for a lawn festival, to be held on the church lawns next Thursday, the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the church.

Articles incorporating the Suffolk County Telephone Company have just been filed with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to carry on operations in the County of Suffolk, the lines extending along the South Country road from Amityville to Montauk on the east, connecting all the intermediate villages on the south side of Long Island. The capital stock is placed at $3,500, consisting of shares of $100 each, and the Directors for the first year are Clay Losee, Walter H. Jaycox, Fremont Hammond, and Joseph T. Losee of Patchogue; Ralph C. Green of Sayville, and Morris F. Toyer of East Patchogue.

Mr. J. Brown Lee has been a guest at the Vanderbilt camp at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and their sons, Messrs. George and Gilbert Jones, Jr., are in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, who have been here since the middle of June, will soon leave for Lenox.

G. H. Wood is visiting Charles Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Watson have left the Meadow Club, and have returned to their home at East Orange, N. J.

Charles Pfizer, Master of the Essex Hunt, is at the Meadow Club.

Dr. Charles McBurney and his son, Malcolm McBurney, who came here to take part in the golf tournament, had been staying at the Southampton Club.

Those staying at the Meadow Club this week were Dr. and Mrs. George Brewer, Henry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Miss Havemeyer, J. Bowers Lee, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Jr., Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Oscar D. Munn, Jr., Miss Henning, Miss Violette, Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria, and Miss Alice de Goicouria.

Nathan H. Low is staying at the Southampton Club.

Admiral Tolfree is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George S. De Witt.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith has just handed down a decision dismissing with costs the complaint in the suit of the town of Southold against Francis B. Parks, George A. Buckingham, and Charles Leverich, involving the title to large areas of oyster lands under the waters of Peconic Bay.

The case has been of much interest to residents of Southampton and vicinity, not only because the defendants had more than a million dollars invested in oyster culture in these beds, but because it was conceded that if the town won the suit it would take possession of not only all of Peconic Bay, but also of Gardiner's Bay, worth thousands of dollars to the town for renting purposes to oyster cultivators.

The following have arrived at the Deering House this week:

From New York: J. L. Harisbury, Mrs. H. B. Platt, F. E. Webb, M. I. Rogers, H. E. Lorenz, Miss Platt, Hicks Arnold Wetherby, E. Ford, Theodore Thonet, Harry F. Rees, E. M. Bidwell, J. T. Lott, Walter B. Robertson, E. Steinbrugge, Jr., R. O. Ellis, F. G. Sedley, Mrs. E. Sedley, Du Bois Remsen, L. P. Strong, C. K. Johnson, J. F. Gross, Mrs. William Thompson, Miss Genevieve Fitzpatrick, S. C. Gallot, Miss Josephine Marie, Frank T. McAfee, George Law, Mrs. W. G. Salter, Mrs. T. W. Taylor, Miss Forbes, A. A. Law, Mrs. Josephine Girond, W. G. Woodruff, A. B. Kolyer, Jr., Harry E. Boehm, Joseph A. Ondin, and William Dallibe Dutton.

From Brooklyn: Fred. V. L. Smith, Miss Stune, Mrs. Charles Behrman, Miss Florence E. Meyer, Mrs. O. F. Stune, and J. W. Borcherding.

LONG BEACH WATCHES YACHTS.

Cup Races Off Shore Divide Interest with Local Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 29.—The international yacht races taking place under the very windows of the hotel, inn, and cottages of the place, have produced much entertainment and excitement here. Several rooms of the Long Beach Hotel were given over, with locked doors, to the press and telegraphers. The Marconi wires in the basement and a special boat whistling news across the beach to the porches kept things lively.

Country dances at the hotel were the centre of the week's indoor hilarity. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Gridley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Somborn, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gerlach, H. Corbett, Mr. Pulling, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Rothier, Mr. Fischer, Miss Simons, Mr. Holloman, Mr. and Miss Rivers, and C. D. Waldrun were among those who were disguised as farmers, farmhands, milkmaids, and harvesters. Many people from outside were present. The cups for the tennis tournament were presented by Col. Dick after the dancing and supper, and toasts followed.

New York arrivals at Long Beach Hotel this week are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams and party, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Guillaume, Mr. and H. F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sammett, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Toit, Messrs. S. W. Woodward, H. S. Bull, A. C. Risdon, C. C. Dobson, W. A. Read, J. H. Wilson, Edward Roberts Cross, J. D. Elwyn, H. Oritson, O. Oritson, Gerard Stratton, G. H. Hewitt, George E. Warren, J. Fitch, Charles Darling, H. C. Murray, E. A. Prentice, E. J. Carben, J. H. McKay, H. S. Martin, W. S. Hewitt, Dr. J. Zurig, M. Altman, Charles T. Lipman, J. H. Douglas, A. G. Somborn, W. C. Banning, Dr. and Mrs. Edgerton, G. D. Haney, A. M. Jordan, C. H. Newman, Arthur Delphin, M. Whitman, H. B. Klaus, Dr. A. A. Mann, William Damm, D. F. Cadinsley, S. A. Wyman, R. S. Wells, C. G. Davis and party, Alfred Sanders, P. L. Bennett, W. R. Beadwell, J. B. Blanchfield, W. B. Goodman, F. C. Chann, Clinton Graham, Seldon Hawley, H. S. Dreyfus, Benton Bacon, T. W. Thielen, William F. Wand, Burton Bishop, Dr. J. Irving, the Rev. A. Gerlach, J. L. Wilkins; Mesdames A. C. Read, C. C. Dobson, Mme. Mary, from Paris; M. Gray, J. H. Allen, C. Rosenthal, S. A. Humphrey, Wagner Graham, E. B. Glynn, M. E. Moulton, A. L. Kent; Misses Emma Frohman, Cross, O'Brien, Ella Young, Hanna Rosenthal, E. B. Winter, Taylor, Wagner, Helen Condict, S. J. Jones, Moulton; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stanton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Baron.

From Brooklyn—Dr. and Mrs. S. Shadd and son, Mme. Van Norman, J. C. Kerr, H. S. Kaifren, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunlop, Francis Taylor, W. C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor.

SHELTER ISLAND VERY GAY.

Novel Euchre at the Prospect House—Bowling Tournaments and a Clambake.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 29.—The guests at the Prospect and Manhanset houses, apparently realizing the near approach of the season's close, have been enjoying with unprecedented zest the social opportunities which the resort affords. The week has been the most brilliant one of the entire season.

At a novel and interesting euchre at the Prospect House favors were substituted for the regulation tally cards. The affair, which was in charge of R. Waldo Mackewan, was attended by Jack French, Miss Elsie Sweze, Miss Mabel Sweze, Miss Janet Weir, Raymond Smith, Albert Ditman, Coralie Lang, Guy Hutchinson, Miss Mabel Lang, Edwin Shea, Miss Gertrude Hicks, Mrs. C. W. Lang, and Mrs. C. Swezey.

Bowling tournaments continue in popularity at the Heights, where the feature of the playing is Mrs. Dr. E. Henel's high scoring.

Mrs. D. P. Hathaway of the Prospect House gave a clambake at Paradise Point. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Nevas, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Keep, and Mr. and Mrs. William De Silva.

Manhattan arrivals at the Manhanset House were:

Miss Crouse, X. L. Corwin, Miss Carolyn Lloyd, W. G. Farlow, Mrs. C. F. Page, Miss Sadie Atterson, Miss Lois L. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Crouse, Mrs. E. P. Alling, George H. Skidmore, Howard L. Woodfin, George A. Tuppler, F. H. Woodward, A. L. Langdon, Arthur Kranish, Victor Kranish, George Droshe, H. M. Walton, L. F. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Beale, Jr., Miss Kernler, Frank Zimmerman, Miss Marian Smith, Miss Mae Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Schneider, J. J. Mitchell, A. H. Scudder, Jr., H. W. Petherbridge, G. W. Grubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stein, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hughes, and Miss Clara Hughes.

At the Prospect House:

Robert McNaugh, Jr., Mrs. B. M. Hodge, J. S. Richardson, W. R. Walkley, Mrs. Edward Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, L. E. Greenbauer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burrill, Mrs. W. H. Wheeler, Arthur Livingston, H. M. Lyons, Mabel Christie, Dr. E. Heuel, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. May, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Loewer, Mrs. L. R. Wells, Manfred Goldsmith, J. M. Marble, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Petkin, E. S. Archer, E. H. O'Connor, H. C. Howe, J. H. Dunning, Miss Helen C. Howe, Miss Mullen, Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. King, and E. J. Fisher.

DOINGS AT CENTRE MORICHES.

A Subscription Ball and Many Arrivals at the Hotel Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 29.—The subscription ball held at the Hotel Brooklyn last night was generally conceded to have been the most brilliant social function of the season here. Invitations had been extended to the visitors at many of the surrounding Summer colonies, whose members augmented the dimensions of the local colony. Owing to the large number of bookings next month, it has been decided to extend the date of closing at the Hotel Brooklyn until Sept. 23.

Euchre parties continue in popularity at the Hotel Brooklyn, among the prize winners of the week being Mrs. John Hurmuse, Mrs. Miller, E. M. Hobbs, and Mr. Woods.

Arrivals at the Hotel Brooklyn from Manhattan and Brooklyn are:

Andrew A. Smith and family, Mrs. C. F. Allen, W. H. Baker, M. T. Cowperthwait, the Misses Allen, H. H. Smith, John A. Delehanty and family, W. H. Whittingham and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Low, Miss Low, Mrs. Daniel McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leslie and family, Capt. N. F. Houston, United States Navy; Mrs. F. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. John Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Peyser and family, R. L. Hawthorne, the Misses Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tunnicle and family, F. Gottsberger, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dirgee, Mr. and Mrs. George Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood and family, J. Murr, Mrs. George B. Kimberly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood and family, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Lightowler and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hoagland, Mrs. W. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Rapp and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shields, Dr. W. J. Pulley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammian, Mr. and Mrs. James Harkness and the Misses Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tucker and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Master and family, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hart.

SEA CLIFF STILL CROWDED.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 29.—This place is apparently as busy as ever, and the few people who have gone home have been replaced by others who are having late vacations. There has been something going on in the social line every evening. Monday night several stageloads of people from the different hotels went to Glen Cove and took in the circus. A large party from the Sea Cliff House went out for a straw ride that evening, but there were still enough left to make fourteen tables at the euchre party which always takes place Monday evening. The prize winners were Mrs. Rothstein, Mrs. Provine, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Lyons.

The Sunday evening concerts at the Sea Cliff House are a pleasant feature. Mrs. Ferrer is often heard in vocal music, while there is some brilliant piano playing by Mrs. Pomares.

At the yacht club they have created a pleasant diversion by temporarily doing away with the old-fashioned euchre and playing point euchre instead. The party on Wednesday night was the largest this season, there being eighty-eight players. Some large scores were made, the prizes going to Miss Schaefer, Mrs. Richard Dreyer, Mrs. Topping, Harry M. Pierce, George Kling, and Rupert Byley.

At the club to-night they will have a musical hop. There will be a full orchestra in addition to some vocalists. To-morrow evening they serve a table d'hote dinner at the clubhouse, and Monday night there is a special business meeting of the members.

Vice Commodore C. E. Silkworth, who up to the present season has owned a fine sailing yacht, has made a change this year, selling his sloop and purchasing a new and speedy power boat, which he has named the Glenola. The Departure is one of the new boats belonging to the club. She is owned by Mr. Hopkins and is a very fast sailer.

Several members of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club have attended the international yacht races, going on the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's boat, the City of Savannah.

Local fishermen and women are getting good sport just now catching snapping mackerel. The fish have been running only a few days, and the best are caught on the edge of the channel up the harbor.

Miss Lillian Brown of Newark, N. J., is a visitor at the Richardson.

A gay party of young people went to Bayville by stage on Wednesday and picnicked for the day. The party was arranged by the Messrs. Dickie, and there were twelve young folks in it.

Miss Grace Bender has returned from a ten days' visit to Wilmington, Del.

Miss Agnes Hay of New York, a former resident, has been spending a short vacation with friends here.

On Tuesday they had the weekly euchre at the Plaza. There were forty-four players, and eight prizes were provided, not counting the boobies. The Plaza will remain open until Oct. 1, and unless there should be a prolonged spell of cold weather many of the visitors will remain until mid or late September.

At the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at South Sea Cliff there are about thirty-five little folks gaining health and strength amid congenial surroundings. It is a pretty sight to go out on a warm day when the sun is shining and see them at play in the pavilion or on the sand bed or the spacious lawns. The home this year is in charge of Miss Fraser, who fills the dual position of head nurse and matron, thereby doing away with a part of the expenses incurred in previous years.

Among the visitors at the Kitching cottage are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rothsteen, Miss Irene Rothsteen, Lafayette Rothsteen, the Misses Emerson, Miss Josephine Lawes, Miss Emma Bennett, and Mr. Mallison, all of Brooklyn.

At the Sea Cliff House among the new arrivals are Mrs. Nickel, Miss Eva Nickel, Miss Ludin, R. Hamilton Macrea, Capt. H. H. Read, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyons, Lester Lyons, Harold Lyons of New York; Harold Betts, F. Trumpler, Adelaide J. Corwin, Mrs. A. A. Fisher of Brooklyn; Miss Genevieve Muller and Miss Kathryn M. Fisher of Buffalo.

Baseball helps to fill in a portion of the time of the Summer visitors here, and some fine games have been witnessed. That of last Wednesday, when the home team met the Freeports, was by far the best of the season. The visitors had come to win, and they made a gallant attempt in the first inning, scoring four runs. But the Sea Cliff boys got their wits back in the second, and only two more runs were made by the visitors, while the home team crept up by degrees till in the last half of the ninth, with the last man at the bat, the run which broke the tie was made.

THE WEEK AT WATER MILL.

Annual Meeting and Election of Yacht Club Officers—Gay Week at the Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER MILL, L. I., Aug. 29.—The season at this resort has been a notably successful one, both socially and financially, having surpassed from every standpoint its predecessors of past years. The week at the Mecox Inn has been gay with a bundle party, bridge whist, musicale, and a dance.

At the annual meeting of the Mecox Bay Yacht Club recently held the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commodore, Frederic W. Littlefield; Vice Commodore, Mortimer O'Brien; Treasurer, George A. Griffin; Secretary, F. V. Littlefield; measurer, E. F. Sayre; chaplain, H. F. Rose; Regatta Committee, T. E. Cauchois, H. M. Sayre, T. A. Ball.

Late Manhattan arrivals at the Mecox Inn are:

W. E. Langham, Dr. and Mrs. Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. James Watt, F. P. Rose, Arthur E. Turner, C. Collins, E. H. Simmons and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Littlefield, Mrs. A. C. Brown, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sayers, George H. Littlefield, Mrs. M. B. Arthur, Miss Doris Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. George Bates, Mr. and Mrs. D. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Miss Elsie Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. James Kirby, Miss Marion Kirby, Aswell Kirby, Miss E. P. Pickett, Miss M. F. Pickett, Miss M. F. Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Farley, and Adrian M. Farley.

SHOOTING AT AMITYVILLE.

The Usual Summer Sports and a Grove Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 29.—Yachting, bathing, and tennis have been the dominant outdoor sports here during the past week, while dancing, dining, and games consumed the evenings. Large numbers of aquatic birds have appeared in the marshes of this vicinity, and the sportsmen are finding excellent sport.

During the week grove meetings have been in progress in connection with the African Methodist Episcopal Church. They were largely attended by the Summer visitors, who materially enhanced their success.

Late Manhattan arrivals at the New Point are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. McMahon, H. L. Read, Royal C. Hill, H. D. Zucker, A. E. Beebe, Mrs. H. N. Brad, E. J. Brad, John Kerswin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connelly, Mrs. J. F. Banker, Theodore R. N. Gerds, Philip White, George E. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Miller, T. B. Eccleston, Quincy L. Morton, Garrit S. Casman, Rudolph L. Meyer, C. M. Brink, and Elliot De Witt Dunn.

Old Fall River Boat to be Burned.

Within a month the old steamer Massachusetts of the Fall River Line will be burned off Apple Island. For the past three weeks she has been aground on the flats, where she was run for the purpose of being dismantled. Thomas Butler bought the boat about a month ago, and towed her here from New York. He will burn her to obtain the old metal which she contains. A gang of a dozen men has been removing the machinery and all of the interior fittings which are of value. The Massachusetts was built in 1877 at Greenport, N. Y., and was in service on the Fall River Line until about a year and a half ago, when her walking beam was broken. She is 350 feet long.—Boston Transcript.

Climax of a Busy Season At the Thousand Islands

Visitors at Many Resorts on the St. Lawrence Interested in the Race Between the Three Fastest Steam Yachts on the River—Other Events of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, Aug. 29.—Although the end of the season is only a few weeks away, life and activity at the Thousand Islands continue to be at their height. Socially the present week has been the climax of the entire season, several of the largest and most important events of the year having taken place. People have not yet commenced to leave in any considerable number, the warm clear days of late Summer proving too attractive to them after the rainy days of July.

The keenest excitement has prevailed all along the river this week on account of the steam yacht race, which is scheduled to take place this afternoon between three of the fastest and most luxurious boats on the St. Lawrence River, the Strollier, owned by Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg; the Jean, owned by T. A. Gillespie of Pittsburg, and the Now Then, owned by Commodore Lewis Luckenbach of Brooklyn.

Since the fast yachts began to make their appearance here several years ago several efforts have been made to induce their owners to race, but they have always demurred, as the have not cared to risk the reputations of their costly boats simply to satisfy idle curiosity. They have met recently in several chance brushes of speed, however, and now have been stirred to such intense rivalry that each man has entered eagerly into the contest.

The race is nominally for a silver trophy cup presented by Mr. Rafferty, who is Commodore of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. The start will be made at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the course will be from Alexandria Bay to Dark Island and return, a distance of twenty miles. The course will be lined along its entire length by the hundreds and almost thousands of people who are keenly interested in the contest.

The annual ball of the Hotel Frontenac, which took place Tuesday evening, was the most brilliant affair which has ever been held in the history of the hotels at the Thousand Islands. Besides the guests of the hotel, a large number of society people were present to attend the event. The ballroom of the hotel was decorated with huge festoons of cedar ropes, from which were pendant prettily tinted Japanese lanterns and colored electric lights. Electrical and floral designs were placed about the walls. Twenty-four dances constituted the evening's programme, the music being furnished by a large orchestra and a band. Supper was served at 12 o'clock in the dining room, which was decorated for the occasion. Four hundred people were present.

The most important social event of a private nature at the Thousand Islands this season was the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Emery of New York at their island residence, Calumet, Thursday evening, to 200 of their friends among the society people here. The interior of the mansion was decorated with cut flowers. Dancing was enjoyed in the large drawing room, recently completed, where an orchestra stationed in the balcony furnished music, and in the casino, at the edge of the island, where music was furnished by the Gananoque Military Band. A special feature of the evening's entertainment was an elaborate fireworks display from one of the smaller islands in front of Calumet.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Carter gave a card party to several of their society friends here on Monday evening. Hearts were played, and dainty refreshments were served. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Commodore Lewis Luckenbach, Alfred Costello, and Willard Jones, and the ladies' prizes by Mrs. Edward Luckenbach, Miss R. L. Ingersoll, and Mrs. Smylie. Among the New York people who were Mr. and Mrs. Carter's guests were Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Luckenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, Mrs. Charles E. Peck, Mrs. Hubert Van Wagenen, Mrs. Edward Whaley, Mrs. C. A. Bragg, Mrs. C. A. Smylie, Miss Susan Sarles, Miss R. L. Ingersoll, William Jones, and Benjamin Griffen, Jr.

The young people of the Hotel Frontenac had a big time last Friday evening, when they gave a minstrel show before 400 guests of the hotel and prominent society people of the islands. The affair was in charge of E. J. Hart of New York, assisted by Mrs. R. K. Carter and Mrs. W. F. Studebaker of New York. The following young people took part in black-face costume: Miss Helen Forsythe, Mrs. D. Studebaker McKeown, Miss Jule Costello, and Miss Grace L. Smidt, all of New York; Mrs. Adelaide Bragg Carrick of Philadelphia, Miss Ruth Tomlinson of Elizabeth, Park Gillespie, Robert Percival Forsythe, J. Barnes Wells, Roy Atwell, A. C. Smidt, Ralph Kilby, A. C. Aiken, Edward Van Wagenen, Alexander Stern, and Fred Mason, all of New York; Dr. Nathan T. Beers and C. H. Tangeman of Brooklyn, Archer Brown of East Orange, W. H. Sheldon of Auburn, and the Peacock brothers of Pittsburg.

A euchre party was held in the parlors of the Hotel Columbian Tuesday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by Miss Rita Belden of New York and Miss Grace Blakiston of Philadelphia. The gentlemen's prizes were won by C. F. Whitbeck and C. D. Griswold, both of Brooklyn. H. G. Lochmuller of New York drew the consolation prize.

A big project which is interesting many of the wealthy men of the Thousand Islands is the building of a boulevard around Wellesley Island, the centre of the Thousand Island group, for a distance of twenty miles. The project was talked of several years ago and was dropped on account of the great expense involved, but it is now said to have enough financial backing to go through.

The roadway would extend past some of the finest residences of the islands, along Fine View and Thousand Island Park, and then on the other side of the big island for nearly ten miles along the Canadian channel and its hundreds of beautiful islands, which for the most part are still in their natural state. The cost of the roadway will be materially reduced by the fact that much of the land necessary for it will be donated by private individuals along the route. Toward the cost of the road, which is estimated at $40,000, George C. Boldt is said to have offered to donate one-half. W. C. Browning, R. C. Vilas, and Gilbert T. Rafferty are said to be among the men who are also interested in the project.

The object of the roadway is to enable the island residents to enjoy their private stables and automobiles here during the Summer and at the same time to increase the pleasant recreations here for Summer visitors.

Before next season a broad macadamized boulevard will be built along St. Lawrence Avenue, Thousand Island Park, from the steamer landing to the Tabernacle. With the large trees along it this roadway will be one of the most picturesque in this region.

The sixty-five-foot steam yacht Myrtle, belonging to John State of Grindstone Island, burned to the water's edge at her moorings Tuesday morning. She caught fire from the explosion of a lantern on board. The loss was $7,000. The yacht was one of the best known of the smaller craft along the river.

The same morning the Standard Oil Company's supply boat, which carried gasolene to all the Thousand Island points, caught fire and was destroyed. The islanders now have to go to Clayton for their gasolene and oil.

The guests at the Thousand Island House enjoyed a Mrs. Jarley's wax works entertainment last evening, which had been planned for their amusement.

John C. Broadhead, Jr., of New York was one of the latest to be held up here by the customs officers while landing from a boat from Canada with new garments not purchased in this country. Mr. Broadhead had a fine new fur overcoat which he bought in Quebec. He left the garment for several days in the customs office, but finally decided to pay the duty and retain the coat.

H. G. Willard, President of the Chicago Gas and Electric Company, is the guest for a few days of Commodore Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg on Isle Imperial.

Guests from New York and vicinity at some of the leading Thousand Island hotels during the past week were as follows:

FRONTENAC—Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, Edward F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Saxe, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Rufus L. Scott, Rufus L. Scott, Jr., Stanley P. Jadwin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffen, Miss Viola Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Mack, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Young, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams, M. B. Miller, David Duncan, W. A. Cooper, F. Schepp, Miss Schepp, F. A. Barnaby, J. Barnes Wells, L. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Black, Mrs. E. A. Streeter, Mrs. G. Hornor, Miss Margaret Hornor, J. Hornor, Miss Gertrude Mulford, John Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Meah, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Mrs. F. W. Crocker, Dr. S. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Edwin J. Gillies, Miss Gillies, Cecil Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Baruch, Miss Baruch, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Thomas Fenton Taylor, Miss Margaret Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson Smith, Henry Birrell.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nova, Daniel H. O'Dwyer, Robert Wigger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilton M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Van Vorst, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Stone, Edgar Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Livingstone, Miss Marcella Tennyson, Miss K. C. Tennyson, Miss Allie Tennyson, Dr. L. T. Bingham, Miss Ethel Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bigham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sampter, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bagg, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Stoney, R. E. Service.

GROSSMON.—William B. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cammeyer, Miss F. E. Richards, the Rev. James J. McCarthy, Miss A. Fitzsimons, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss Smith, Benjamin Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Gage, Miss Margaret Gage, Magnus L. Hopper, E. O. Lonsberry, G. W. Munro, George W. Roberts, Miss M. E. Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, C. L. King, G. S. Weston, Miss F. Harkness, Miss M. Hay, F. G. Ludlow, Mrs. R. H. Martin, Miss Belle M. Scofield, Frank D. Voorhees, J. Haviland Tompkins, Mrs. M. V. Knapp, J. Sam Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Seabury, Miss Seabury.

COLUMBIAN—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barker, Tall Esen Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Joseph, Miss Anna Overton, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Klein, Herbert D. Guile, H. G. Lochmuller, Miss Hile, Henry V. Crawford, Miss E. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Skutch, Mrs. S. Leland, Miss Fannibelle Leland, L. Water, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Griswold, Charles F. Whitbeck, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Outerson, Mark W. Ball, Mrs. John J. Tucker, Harold A. Van Buren, and Philip J. Hart.

NEW MARSDEN—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Sturdevant, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Quick, the Misses Powers, Miss Chadeayne, Miss M. C. Fisher, Mrs. J. Unser, A. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Klink, M. J. Hayes, D. S. Lynch, W. P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ingraham, H. L. McKenzie, and J. D. Dexter.

HUBBARD—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heath, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Wright, L. D. Worden, Miss Lillian I. Powers, Leonard Ames, J. V. Ryan, J. J. Hand, D. B. Goodsell, Abram J. Rose, H. L. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, George Endlich, H. A. Dexter, L. C. Kretzman, R. H. Kretzman, F. E. Beaufort, Miss A. E. Everette, C. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss Kipling, and Ernest Beckwith.

WALTON—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson, C. A. Coakely, J. R. Hagadorn, George Nichols, Edson D. Schofield, F. S. Thorn, F. C. Moore, B. H. Ripley, Mrs. J. R. Quinby, Mrs. M. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, C. Schwarz, Miss Louise Haslett, C. W. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hill, W. H. Denman, and Joseph Buckley.

EVENTS AT LAKE GEORGE.

Meeting of State Historical Association—Arrangements for Dedication Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 29.—The hotel keepers are much encouraged over the prospects for September, and from the present indications the season will be materially longer than usual. Many of the houses will be kept open until about Oct. 1.

The fifth annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association was held Wednesday at the New Fort William Hotel, and was largely attended. The morning programme consisted of monographs on topics relating to the Mohawk Valley. The first was "The Iroquois Confederacy," by Dr. Sherman Williams of Glens Falls. The Rev. Father Dolan of Johnstown read an appreciative sketch by Father Joques, the discoverer of Lake George. Dr. Eugene W. Lyttle of the Regents' Department gave a biographical sketch of Gen. Herkimer. The Hon. Jeremiah Keck of Johnstown discussed the military career of Sir William Johnson.

James A. Roberts delivered the President's address at the afternoon session, and was followed by Dr. James Breck Perkins, Professor of History in Rochester University, on "France in the American Revolution."

Trustees for three years were elected as follows: The Hon. Hugh Hastings of Albany, Asahel R. Wing of Fort Edward; Elmer J. West of Glens Falls, Col. William L. Stone of Mount Vernon, Morris Patterson Ferris of Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. John H. Brandow of Schuylerville, and George G. Benedict of Burlington, Vt. The officers elected were: President—James A. Roberts of Buffalo; First Vice President—Dr. Daniel C. Farr of Glens Falls; Second Vice President—Grenville M. Ingalsbe of Sandy Hill; Third Vice President—John Boulton Simpson of New York; Treasurer—James A. Holden of Glens Falls; Secretary—Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward; Assistant Secretary—Frederick B. Richards of Ticonderoga.

Gen. Chas. F. Roe, commander of the State National Guard, visited Lake George recently to complete the military arrangements for the dedication ceremonies Sept. 7 and 8. As the guest of A. B. Colvin he visited the battleground and arranged to have the troops go into camp at the foot of Prospect Mountain, not far from the Indian encampment. To the military programme already published the General has added a sunset dress parade to begin at 4 o'clock on Monday, passing in front of the Fort William Henry Hotel, where the line will be reviewed by the military officials, statesmen, and other dignitaries present. Gen. Roe will arrive here next Friday and will take personal charge of the military portion of the programme.

President Roosevelt is to be at Syracuse on Monday and it is now expected he will be here the following day to attend the dedication ceremonies.

Gov. Bates of Massachusetts has engaged quarters at the Fort William Henry for his staff and the State officials and ladies who will accompany him. There will be thirty in the party. Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut and party of distinguished officials will arrive Monday morning by special train. Gov. Odell and Gov. McCullough of Vermont will also be accompanied by many distinguished gentlemen.

Deer have been very numerous this season in all the mountains about the lake, and as the open season begins Tuesday fine sport is anticipated. But the huntsmen hereabout say that the game seem to be supplied with calendars and copies of the law, and seek haunts as far as possible from pursuit. Many stories are told of finding well-concealed places with unmistakable evidence that they had been resorts for deer.

Progressive euchre is one of the most popular amusements at the hotels. Recent prize winners at the Sagamore were Mrs. Hahne of East Orange, Mrs. Clark of New York, Mrs. Moore of Lynchburg, Mrs. John J. Howe of New York, Mrs. Greenwood of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Boyer of New York. At the Rogers Rock Hotel, Miss Russell of Washington, Miss Easton of Rhode Island, Miss Marjorie Fleming of Plainfield, N. J.; Robert Rae of New York, and Howard Fleming of Plainfield. At the Marion House, Mrs. Charles Smith of Troy, Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Cook of Brooklyn, and Robert Adams and William Campbell of New York. At the Pearl Point House, Miss R. Manning, Mrs. Wilhelms, Mr. Wooding, and Miss Ruth West.

The Rev. E. E. Knapp, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Knapp are guests at Sabbath Day Point. Other Brooklyn people there are Dr. Mary E. Potter and Mrs. Simms.

A musicale was given recently at the studio of Henry Holden Huss, at Hill View. Assisting the host were G. J. Huss, Miss Babetta Huss, G. M. Huss, Miss Hildegarde Hoffman, and Mrs. H. E. Parkhurst.

GAYETIES AT HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 29.—Early Autumn in all its glory envelopes Hotel Champlain now entertaining the largest number of guests registered at one time since the opening of the season. Private contests on the golf links began Monday morning with a clock golf given by Miss Higby. First and second prizes were won by Miss Anna Lorimer and Miss Jergensen.

Baron and Baroness Branca entertained Monday afternoon with an open handicap for gentlemen and a putting contest for ladies. Handsome prizes were awarded Mrs. Frank Layng, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mr. E. Holloway and Mr. John W. Griggs.

Mrs. D. A. Loring, Jr., Miss Anna Lorimer, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mr. W. P. Wadsworth, Dr. Adams, and Mr. Wm. McPherson were the prize takers in Tuesday evening's progressive hearts game.

Miss Stillman Clark of New York had the distinction of giving the first Tallyho party. The "Break" with its four horses and lilliputian bugler set out for Cumberland Head on a day specially made for coaching. Miss Clark's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Fannie B. Eager, Mrs. Wm. McPherson, and Misses Beatrice Lorimer, McCabe, and Fish.

The Squirrel Club, composed of four young Misses—Elizabeth and Jeanette Griggs, Mary and Helen Booth—held a fair Wednesday morning in the sun parlor for the benefit of the Plattsburg Home of the Friendless. Champlain guests rallied to the little Squirrels' aid, and $233.56 was realized for the charity.

Gen. E. C. O'Brien of New York arrived Monday evening, and was met here by his brother, Secretary of State O'Brien.

Miss Roach entertained Thursday evening with progressive hearts.

Gov. Odell and staff will be at Hotel Champlain in the second week of September. The Governor comes to attend the opening of the Clinton County Fair.

Among recent New York arrivals are:

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Misses Agnes and Helen Lorell, J. J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes McCreary, A. Cohen and wife, Mrs. B. Lurch, Miss Lurch, J. W. Strayer and wife, M. C. Mirrick, Miss H. Mirrick, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Leeds, George W. Silburhorn and wife, Mrs. Mary Kranick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Heller, Miss McCarthy, J. B. Barnes, Miss E. L. Kimbell, Frederick Brommer and wife, Joseph B. Allen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Wolff, Miss Fechheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Bell, J. C. Leavine, M. Roach, Miss Emmons, Miss Sturgis Stanley Bone, Albert Hardy, W. R. McLaughlin, Mrs. S. S. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell, Miss H. S. Miller, Mrs. John Wheelwright, Miss M. W. Langdon, F. Saverns, Blanch Morn, Stanley Brown, Mrs. Edmund Seymour, J. Boner-Martin, Miss Rose Mary Morrissey, Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Uhlman, E. C. O'Brien, Edward T. Horwill and wife, Miss Rosaline Steifel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hodgman, Miss Hodgman, Miss Ida Beach Stuart, James M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, H. V. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Altman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mankelm, Hugh Herndon, Miss Florence O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hasen, Mrs. Louise F. White, Miss Whitell, Mrs. P. B. Brent, Miss Victoria R. Levett, Miss Katherine Levett, Frederick A. Guild, Miss M. A. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William I. Kikler, L. W. Minford, Misses A. L. and Grace Minford, and R. G. Gunther.

CROWDS STILL AT SARATOGA.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—There are still here many thousands of health seekers and regular patrons, regardless of the general exodus of turfmen and racegoers that followed the close of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual running meeting on Thursday last. The arrivals continue to make a good showing daily, and the places of the departed throngs are being taken by trainloads of newcomers. The August rush is over, but all of the hotels and boarding places are comparatively well filled, and will be so for some time to come. The season does not end with the termination of the races, which are but one number on Saratoga's programme—one of the many attractions of a cosmopolitan resort. As the years have progressed the so-called seasons, which formerly departed with August, have extended themselves into September, and of late October has found here assembled a host of visitors.

Social and other functions have followed each other with rapid succession during the past few days. The floral garden ball given in the Grand Union Hotel grounds on Thursday evening proved a spectacular success, and was one of the most notable events of a gay Saratoga August. It was arranged in the interest of the Saratoga Floral Association Fund, which was financially reinforced by the proceeds of the ball. The use of the grounds and orchestra was tendered by W. Edgar Wooley, who is President of the Association. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and artistically decorated, and the thousands who attended were handsomely appareled. All were decorated with flowers. The ball opened with a concert by Victor Herbert's orchestra of fifty persons. Dancing followed on a platform on the lawn, and the festivities were kept up till after midnight.

At the Town Hall Theatre on Thursday evening next De Wolf Hopper will begin his second season of "Mr. Pickwick."

The grounds surrounding the mansion of Mrs. Douglass W. Mabee, corner of Circular Street and Union Avenue, was the scene of the lawn party given on Thursday afternoon and early evening for the benefit of the Saratoga Hospital. The weather was propitious and the attendance large.

The Sisters of the Dominican Convent were given the benefit of a lawn party on Monday afternoon and evening.

The Kayadeross Park vaudeville entertainments have been closed for the season, the concluding performance being given this evening.

The Athenaeum tea this afternoon was presided over by Mrs. John Foley, the wife of ex-State Senator John Foley, and Mrs. James R. McKee, the daughter of the late ex-President Harrison.

Admiral Dewey and 150 friends were entertained in a most interesting manner in the United States Hotel ballroom on Wednesday evening. The entertainer was Prof. E. Warren Clark, formerly attached to the University of Japan. He illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views of places passed on the homeward voyage of the Olympia and of original pictures taken by him in two trips around the world, immediately preceding that of Admiral Dewey.

The Convention Hall attraction on Tuesday was a wrestling match between George Bothner and Max Luttbeg, both middleweights. The contest, as announced, was for the R. K. Fox champion belt and a purse of $1,000. The contest was of an hour's duration, but no decision was reached. Bothner was on the defensive and Luttbeg failed to get a fall. Young Corbett, the pugilist, was the referee. The attendance numbered about 1,000. The match was one of the events of "Pop" Elkes's wrestling tournament.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, will convene here on Sept. 8 and remain in session over two weeks. Justice Charles E. Parker of Oswego is the Presiding Justice.

A musical entertainment was given in the Presbyterian parlors on Wednesday evening by Vernon Hughes of New York City, who was assisted by Miss Edith Loop, Miss Cora E. Jennery, Miss Ruth Herritt, Miss Juanita Miller, Miss Lois Durant, Mrs. McCrea, Raymond Sturges, Harold Sturges, and Stephen Heath, Jr.

The Grand Council of the Cryptic Rite Masons of the State of New York, which completed its ninety-fourth annual assembly in New York City on Tuesday, will meet in Saratoga on Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1904.

The first of the September conventions will meet here on Wednesday next, and continue its deliberations for three days. It will be the yearly session of the American Street Railway Association. It is stated that the delegates will number over 1,500. The supply companies and manufacturing concerns have arranged to make extensive exhibits in the Grand Union Hotel grounds. The New York State Bankers' Association will meet in annual session here the following week.

The Saratoga Children's Home Building Fund has been increased $500 by a contribution just received from Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker, the widow of Henry Knickerbocker, formerly of New York City. Mrs. Knickerbocker, who is this Summer traveling in Europe, recently made a donation of $500 to the Saratoga Hospital.

There's a project on foot to erect a Summer hotel on the site of Hotel Balmoral on the summit of Mount McGregor, and to connect it with the outside world by a trolley road joining the Hudson Valley Railway at the foot of the mountain. Three hundred acres owned by a company, of which William Courtney of New York City is President, will be converted into a park. It is stated that the new hotel will be completed early in the Summer of 1904.

The Saratoga Polo Club's field has been the scene of strenuous contests this week between the Freebooters and the Saratogas.

At the Saratoga Golf Club's links the competition for the numerous trophies continues.

Spirited brushes between fast roadsters may be observed on the speedway every fine afternoon.

SULLIVAN COUNTY NOTES.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The coaching parade last Tuesday in this village was one of the finest ever witnessed in the Shawangunk Mountains. Many valuable prizes were awarded to the contestants.

At the residence of Miss Estelle Goetchius a lawn party, followed by dancing, was held the past week, and among those present were Mr. Nathaniel Barney Reich, Miss Edna Goetchius, Mr. Sydney Fry, Miss Sadie Crane, Miss Daisy Green, Miss Bessie Edwards, and the Hon. Michael Quinlan.

The week's arrivals include:

NEW LIBERTY HOUSE—Lawrence Mulligan, Miss Mary Brown, Lester Ferguson, Joseph Porges, and Miss A. Cleveland.

PINNEY HOUSE—Miss May Callahan, Joseph Kelive, Jerry Denny, Mr. and Mrs. John Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Callahan, and Miss Katheryn Garvey.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS HOTEL—Mr. and Mrs. Bielefield, Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohen, and Miss Levy.

YE LANCASHIRE INN—Mrs. Ponce De Leon, Miss Irene Carrillo, R. Cordera, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett.

Season in the Adirondacks Shows No Signs of Waning

Outdoor Sports of All Kinds Followed by Fancy Dress Balls and Bowling and Pool Tournaments—Fair at Paul Smith's Hotel a Big Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The season at Paul Smith's Hotel and on the St. Regis Chain of Lakes continues to be of the lively nature. The week has been distinguished by a fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Hoe at her camp on Monday night, yacht races, picnics in the forest, mountain climbing, bowling tournaments for men and women, pool tournaments, coaching parties, automobile touring, canoeing, and other out-of-door pastimes. In the midst of the many diversions there are those who never neglect to take advantage of the days favorable to trout fishing, and some very interesting catches have been made in the last ten days; the tennis courts are busy from morning until night, while bridge whist has a large number of devotees who throng the parlors of the annex at night.

The fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, which is located at Saranac Lake, and over which Dr. E. L. Trudeau has charge, was held in the ballroom at Paul Smith's Hotel on Thursday afternoon and evening and Friday morning of last week. The fair was under the direction of Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. E. G. Stoddard, Mrs. M. B. Barber, Miss Polhemus, Mrs. W. B. James, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, and Miss Nash, and netted about $4,000. The ladies of the Upper Saranac Lake also raised about $3,000. The opening of the new casino at Paul Smith's was another of the late features, and this building is now a rendezvous for the young people who are interested in bowling and other amusements provided there, while it is also fashionable to entertain at luncheon or dinner there.

The first luncheon in the new casino was given by Mrs. James C. Bishop of Irvington, who entertained Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Williams, Miss Fish, Miss Merriam, Miss James, Miss Byram, and Miss Stokes.

The fancy dress ball at the Hoe camp, Point Rush, on the Upper St. Regis Lake, Monday evening, was another of the pleasant features of the season, and was attended by about eighty people. Every one appeared in a fancy dress, representing an advertisement or the character in some book, and the first part of the evening was devoted to guessing what the costumes were intended to represent. Among those which attracted much attention was the appearance of the Misses Stokes, daughters of Anson Phelps Stokes, as Indian Princesses. Charles Henderson came in as Buster Brown; Miss Ann Thompson and Theodore Dickson represented Mary and her lamb; Erskin Wood and Nathaniel James came as the Zuzu twins. Among the others who participated in the fun were Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Reid, Ogden Mills Reid, Miss Natalie Henderson, George Townsend, 2d, Carl Brewer, Frank O'Brien, Miss Martha McCook, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Douglas Robinson, Miss Williams, Miss James, Harold Stokes, and others.

Miss Stokes won the prize for ladies for guessing the greater number of the costumes, and Miss Reid was second. Ogden Mills Reid won the first prize for the men and Douglas Robinson was second. At the conclusion of this feature of the evening all marched to the supper room, where supper was served by the caterer from Paul Smith's Hotel. After supper there was dancing to music furnished by the orchestra from Paul Smith's Hotel.

The excellent weather of the last ten days has given impetus to outdoor sports, particularly excursions into the forests or to the mountain tops. The autumnal tints are creeping into the landscapes much earlier than usual this year, and the brilliant hues of the soft maples alighting the evergreen ridges are a source of constant delight to Adirondack visitors. Many are preserving the leaves by waxing them, and this is a feature of the day.

On Monday, Mrs. James I. Burden of New York, who is a visitor at Paul Smith's Hotel, entertained a company of friends at a picnic in the woods. Among her guests were Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Miss Field, and Mrs. Ynaga and party of friends from the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. The destination was a mountain pond near by, on the shores of which the guides assisted William B. Osgood Field to prepare dinner, a feature of which was flapjacks in sufficient numbers for all.

There have been several successful ascents of Mount St. Regis in the last two weeks, one of the latest of which was made by James C. Bishop of Irvington, N. Y., accompanied by a number of friends. The trail near the summit of the mountain is much broken up by trees felled in the forest fires, and it is proposed to open the trail afresh from the shores of Spectacle Ponds to the top of the mountain, a considerable distance of which is on the private park of William Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller has expressed his willingness to make the ascent of Mount St. Regis as comfortable as possible.

There is a large house party at the camp of Henry L. Hotchkiss on Spitfire Lake, including Miss Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trowbridge Allen, Miss M. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Ely, and Miss Harriet Ely. On Wednesday the members of the Hotchkiss house party, accompanied by George Townsend, second; Carl Brewer, and Frank O'Brien, from the Townsend camp, made the journey to Lake Placid, where they began the ascent of Whiteface Mountain from the Lake Placid side. They camped for the night not far from the top of the mountain, and on Thursday morning watched the sunrise from the summit, after which they made the descent.

William H. King, G. S. Weston, Miss Louise Strong, and Miss Ruth R. Stone are at Paul Smith's after a journey from Buffalo in an automobile. Here they are making little tours to various points of interest. On Monday night they visited Saranac Lake, where they had dinner. Among their guests on this occasion were Miss O'Donovan and E. S. Bronson.

Henry H. Rodgers, Jr., of New York arrived at Paul Smith's this week after a canoe trip of a hundred miles through the lakes from Old Forge. Mr. Rodgers met several Yale classmates here, and they have gone into camp at one of the lakes on Paul Smith's Preserve, where they are getting trout and awaiting the opening of the hunting season.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James are entertaining Miss Bessie Delafield of New York at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, is also a guest at the James camp.

Carl Adams is a guest at the Roosevelt camp.

Capt. W. Sheffield Cowles returned on Monday from Washington, and will spend the remainder of the season at the Coates camp, where Mrs. Cowles and several members of the Roosevelt family have been throughout the Summer.

H. B. Livingstone arrived at his camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake this week.

Mrs. Ynaga is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at the Vanderbilt camp.

Miss Elsie Nichols and Harry Nichols are at the Henderson camp.

Among the recent arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel are the following from New York and vicinity:

Mrs. Charles I. Burdette, Miss Carolyn T. Lawrence, Miss Charlotte L. Livingstone, Stanley C. Fargo, James C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rocke, William G. Rocke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shieffiein, G. R. D. Shieffiein, Miss Shieffiein, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Vroom, George O. Reddington, Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, and Mrs. Knapp, Miss Fannie L. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Tenny, Miss Tenny, Mrs. Charles F. Stoppini, Miss Mary Henry, Mrs. E. J. Cox, Mrs. J. C. de la Vergne, Miss de la Vergne, Mr. and Mrs. John Syndam, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Mrs. J. F. Edwards, Mrs. Charles O'Donovan, Miss O'Donovan, Edward A. McCullough, John M. Willard, George W. Vanderhoff, Jr., John A. Dix, W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bouvier, Louis E. Stoddard, B. Marston Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Faulkner, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Goelet, Mrs. I. H. Byerson, Miss A. B. Byerson, Miss Byerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Smith, Miss Irene Otis, Miss Eleanor B. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cable, Dr. H. M. Thomas, Robert Stead, Manning F. Stead, Dorcy I. Holt, Miss Judith Adams, Miss Adele Contercin, Miss Marie Betting, Frank Hack, Mrs. William H. Hall, Miss L. B. Hall, Miss Collins, Mrs. McArdle, and Miss A. McArdle.

LAKE PLACID SPORTS.

Tennis, Baseball, Golf, and Rowing Occupy Visitors' Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The tournaments for men and women on the Stevens House course are now being held. The event for ladies, which was open to all-comers, was concluded on Saturday, while that for the men is now in progress.

The ladies' open handicap golf tournament attracted a large number of players from the Lake Placid golf clubs and from the golf clubs in the surrounding resorts. The prize was a handsome cup, and it was won by Miss A. Estelle Murray, a Philadelphia player, who has been spending the season at the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, where she lowered the women's record for the course. Miss Murray defeated Miss Huselton of Pittsburg, who also is a visitor to the Ampersand, in the final round, 8 up and 6 to go.

Representatives of the Stevens House and the Lake Placid Club have been playing the game in the last week, and each has won a match.

For the visitors to Whiteface Inn there has also been much to do. The women who are interested in golf are this week devoting their attention to the contest for the Kisterbock Cup. There is also another contest on between the men for a cup presented by Mr. Kisterbock. In baseball the Whiteface Inn players defeated the players from the Lake Placid Club by the score of 23 to 3.

The competition between the players representing Whiteface Inn and the Lake Placid Club for honors on the tennis court continues to be of the strongest kind, and some very interesting matches are the result. On Saturday last a series of games took place on the Whiteface Inn courts, when V. Lyon, G. Lyon, Dr. Miller and Griffen of the Whiteface Inn met Carr, Homans, Pierce, and Fuller of the Lake Placid Club. In the singles V. Lyon defeated Carr, G. Lyon defeated Homans, and Dr. Miller defeated Pierce. In the doubles Lyon and Lyon defeated Carr and Pierce, while Dr. Miller and Griffen of Whiteface Inn were defeated by Homans and Fuller of the Lake Placid Club.

The annual regatta of the Lake Placid Club developed some spirited contests. The events occupied two days—Monday and Tuesday—and were as follows:

Men's double boat race, 200 yards, won by Messrs. Butts and Chittenden; mixed doubles, 200 yards, won by Miss Chedsey and H. Graham; boys' doubles, 200 yards, won by L. Breck and H. Brackett; girls' doubles, 150 yards, won by Mildred Meade and Elisabeth Clarke; tilting match, (in canoes,) won by H. and C. Graham; men's singles, 200 yards, won by Harold Bradley, with Henry Graham second, a half length behind; boys' singles, 200 yards, won by Russell Todd; boys' double canoe race, 100 yards, won by Clark and Paul; mixed double canoe, won by Miss Olyphant and Mr. Stoddard, with Miss Bertha Beecher and Mr. Butts second; men's double canoe, 200 yards, won by H. and C. Graham; ladies' single boat race, 150 yards, won by Miss Bertha Beecher, with Miss Reed second.

The tilting match in canoes was full of fun, and the men's singles, which was won by Mr. Bradley, was hotly contested, but perhaps the most amusing event of the regatta was the men's single canoe race, embark, disembark, and re-embark, the distance of which was 100 yards. The men started at pistol shot; at the second shot each jumped clear of the boat into the water, and on the third shot got back into the canoes and finished the race. Mr. Butts was the winner. Gen. Horatio C. King was Chairman of the judges; G. P. Wilson, referee; Ernest Allen, Chairman of Regatta; Col. William Beecher, clerk of the course, and Dr. Malcolm Goodridge and Gardner Abbott, starters.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Ampersand golf course has been kept busy with team matches for the last week. One of the most interesting of these was the contest against the members of the Lake Placid Club golf team, including Messrs. Butts, Olyphant, Tillinghast, Davidson, Carnell, Keep, Chittenden, Homans, Fuller, and Pell. The Ampersand players matched against them were Messrs. Ransom, Colby, H. R. Reynolds, J. R. Reynolds, Barry, Work, White, Pearsall, Ehrich, and Barnes. In this match each team made 11 points. There were some changes in the Ampersand team that met the players from the Stevens House. Pearsall was out, as was Barnes, and J. H. Ranier and W. R. Huselton took their places. The members of the Stevens House team were H. S. Naylor, A. W. Tillinghast, W. McConville, M. McDonald, A. Tylor, C. Machold, R. Miller, H. Blair, J. Hardie, and C. F. Ash. On this occasion the Ampersand players won by the score of 19 to 6.

The days set for the annual open Ampersand golf tournament are Sept. 3, 7, and 8. On Saturday morning, the opening day, there will be a qualifying round of eighteen holes, with a cup for the lowest score. The first sixteen are to qualify for the Ampersand Cup, a very desirable trophy, and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. The defeated eight in the first round for the above cups will play for the Eaton and Blasted Hopes Cups. On Tuesday there will be an eighteen-hole handicap match for the Algonquin Cup.

Ellis Ames Ballard, a Philadelphia attorney, who was called to Philadelphia on business, succeeded in catching a pickerel weighing 12¼ pounds before his departure. On Wednesday his total catch weighed 40 pounds, two of which weighed over 11 pounds each.

Recent arrivals at the Ampersand include the following New Yorkers: Maxwell S. Manne, Walter L. Johnson, William H. Park, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley, Mrs. Edward Higginson, Mrs. A. B. Eaton, Frederick Hazelhurst Gaut, Miss M. Fisher, Mrs. M. H. Clark, Miss Beatrice Clark, the Rev. E. McKenna, Franklin Haines, F. M. Haines, John W. Harmon, Joseph Rickson, Mrs. C. Hopper, Miss R. Hopper, Miss Louise Hopper, Annie McLoughlin, Edward McKenna, Miss Stella Duryea Field, Alice Braddel, Grace Braddel, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, Jr.

The feature of the fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, held at Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake, on Saturday last, was the side show arranged under the direction of Mr. Winston, a New York lawyer. They had the fat man, the lean man, the bearded woman, the snake charmer, and other features, all of which could be seen at a moderate admission fee, and the demand for admission became so great that the people pushed the tent containing the features off the veranda. This accident was soon repaired, and the show went on without further interruption. Among those who participated were Harry Blagden, Donald Blagden, Thomas Blagden, Miss Keating, Miss Chandler, the Newbolds, the Firths, and others. The fair was entirely successful, and netted nearly $3,000.

Among the recent arrivals at Saranac Inn are the following: Dr. and Mrs. John M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Vaughan, D. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Miss La Montague, Edwin B. Heath, J. B. Pine, F. S. Bangs, Miss Mary Bangs, Mrs. Austin Flint, Miss Louise Flint, Miss Wallace, C. A. Sherman, and C. A. Sherman, Jr.

VISITORS AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—The musical event of the week was the testimonial concert tendered Mr. George B. Van Santvoord, the leader of the Earlington orchestra, on Tuesday evening. The soloists were Miss Edyth Louise Pratt, Frederick Wheeler of New York, and E. Ellsworth Giles of Pittsburg, Penn.; while Miss Florence Heathcote of New York was charming in Japanese songs and a Geisha dance in costume.

The horse was king on last Saturday, and indeed owned the town, everything in a social line giving way before the horse show and race meet. In the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mrs. E. M. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Gen. and Mrs. George Field, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Dunham Jones Crain, Mrs. Crain, the Misses Crain, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Miss Calhoun, Admiral Asserson, the Misses Asserson, Miss Shields, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Beals, Miss Greene, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Outhwaite, Mrs. Alexander Orr, Mr. Allister Greene, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Baiter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edey.

Gen. Fields captured three handsome cups with his pair of fine roadsters. Mr. Haan's pair won the cup in the coach horse class, and in the most interesting event of the afternoon the horse ridden by Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Jr., of Utica secured the T. R. Proctor Cup for the best saddle horse ridden by a lady. Other prize winners were the Misses Spaulding with their saddle horses S. S. Spaulding and Richard Montgomery. On Thursday evening there was a large representation of society at the Garden of the Mills, less than a mile from town. The plan of this garden is the work of N. F. Barrett, the President of the American Society of Landscape Artists.

The committee in charge was M. A. McKee, President Board of Trade; R. W. Taller, President Road Association; T. R. Proctor, Dr. W. P. Borland, W. P. Earle, Gen. George Fields, S. D. Styles, Alexander Cash, J. D. Beals, B. U. Livingston, Mr. Cole, G. W. Tunnicliffe, Dr. M. W. Dawley, L. S. Henry, E. P. Field, G. W. Greene, W. G. Robinson, H. H. Tuller, J. D. Cary, J. F. Getman, Willard A. Smith, Mr. Outhwaite, Jr., Dr. W. Baker Crain, Dr. C. C. Ransom, Dr. H. A. Ward, Dr. H. G. Willse, I. D. Peckham, F. E. Mungor.

Euchre has been popular this week, and at the Monday evening game at the Earlington the prizes were won by Mrs. Baiter, Miss Constance Duffy, Miss Brady, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Koelsch, and Mrs. E. M. Earle.

On Tuesday Mrs. W. De Wees Wood entertained at St. John Manor at an outdoor sports party, her guests including, among others, the Misses Magruder, Miss Boynton, Miss Henry, and Miss Clements.

Miss Howland entertained at the new Cary cottage on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Clements and Miss Arnold, who leave town soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Fisher and Miss Stokes of Germantown arrived last week at the Cary cottages. Miss Stokes was accompanied by Mrs. Robert Emmet Robinson of Staten Island.

Mr. Alexander Thain of New York is a recent arrival at the Berkeley-Warintha.

Mrs. Charles H. Wilkins of Rochester is now a guest at the Earlington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vogel of New York are guests at the Earlington.

Miss Agnes C. Thompson and Mr. Malcomb Thompson are New Yorkers lately arrived at the Tunnicliffe cottage.

Mr. Read Benedict, with Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. H. E. Heal, and Harry E. Heal, Jr., are among recent arrivals at the Earlington.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilson are Philadelphians who have registered at the Berkeley-Warintha during the last week.

Miss Louise Shields of Brooklyn, who spends every Summer at the Kendallwood, is now at Lake Sunapee for a few weeks.

E. J. Benninger of Buffalo has joined Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Baiter at the Earlington.

Sidney C. McCall is now with Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall at the Cary cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Mulford, Miss Gertrude Mulford, and Elmer Mulford of New York are at the Earlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Hamersley of New York are guests at the Majestic.

Other arrivals of the last week include:

EARLINGTON—Mrs. Robert S. Gould, Mrs. Ernest H. Jackson, T. F. Jackson, Miss M. A. Whitaker, W. J. Paterson, Mrs. A. Piper, Mrs. C. C. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brigham, T. H. Hole, Jr., H. B. Mendel, H. B. Siegel, Mrs. M. Marsloy, Mrs. C. M. Langford, Miss Jessie Langford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bernheim, Alfred Bernheim, and Miss Anna Niechwitz, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sherman.

THE TULLER—Mr. and Mrs. F. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut; Miss Elizabeth A. Buckbee, Miss Emma Buckbee, and Miss E. B. Croft, of Peekskill; Miss Margaret O. Wright and Miss Florence M. Oliver, of Oswego; Miss Champion of Rome, and Miss Rogen, F. A. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Love, of Easton.

GOLF WEEK AT JEFFERSON.

Dinners, Teas, and Euchres—Many New Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 29.—This has been tournament week at the Waumbek and a long entry list of prominent golfers who are spending the Summer at the hotel have been playing in the annual men's golf tournament, which began Tuesday. The prizes are handsome silver cups presented by the hotel. Golf is still the leading out-of-door pastime, although tennis has this Summer been a close second.

Frank H. Croker won Friday's golf handicap playing from scratch. He made the round in 75, which is only one above the amateur record of the course. Fifteen turned in cards, and low scores were the order of the day.

A dinner at which Mr. James B. Clews was the host, was given in the private dining room Wednesday evening. At the table were Mr. Clews's mother, Mrs. S. D. Clews, Mrs. John H. Clews, Mrs. James W. Harle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Miss Lucy Inman, Fred C. Inman, Miss Eleanor E. Livingston, Edward Prescott Rowe, and John Roberts Coffin.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Lindley entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. R. Brent Keyser, Miss Andrews, C. A. Coe, and W. F. Fotterall at a welsh rarebit in the Bohemian room Thursday evening.

Miss B. Andrews of New York is visiting Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter at the Waumbek.

Miss Barnes was hostess of a small gathering of young people on the piazza of the Jefferson last Sunday afternoon. Among those present were Miss Maxwell, Miss Knowlton, Miss Williams, Mr. Williams, Mr. Punderford, and Mr. Inman.

Mrs. B. N. Ludington of New York is here for her second visit, joining her sister, Mrs. J. D. Martin, Monday.

Mrs. C. H. Holden of New York is visiting F. W. Devoe and family in Bashaba.

Miss Bowers of New York, a guest of several seasons at Lakewood, is at the Waumbek.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haskell and child are New Yorkers who are making a first visit of several weeks at the Waumbek.

Miss Wagner of New York and Claude A. Creighton of Springfield, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Woolworth and the Misses Woolworth at the Waumbek.

Burton Chapin is a New Yorker who is making his first visit at the Waumbek.

Twenty-four of the Waumbek guests played in the progressive euchre in the Bohemian room Friday evening. Twelve games were played, of which Mrs. Gould won eleven, with the first prize, a silver buckle. Mrs. Witherell won ten games and a silver combination pencil and paper cutter. Mrs. McLaughlin was consoled for the loss of eight with a pretty folding scrap basket.

George W. Perkins, with his family, is spending a month at the Waumbek, and every day the family party goes for a long drive in a stylish trap with four black horses.

The Waumbek golf team has won in every match it has played this Summer. Matches have been played with teams from neighboring hotels every week.

WET WEATHER HELPS ANGLERS

Fine Catches Reported from the Rangeley Lakes and the Surrounding Territory in the Maine Woods—Visitor Treed by a Black Bear.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 29.—With the rainy weather the anglers here have again taken out rod and line and some fine catches have been recorded. The Rangeley Lake House is crowded and as soon as a suite of rooms is vacated new guests take the place of the old.

Gardner F. Williams of Kimberley, South Africa, with his wife and children and his sister, Mrs. E. B. Clement of Oakland, Cal., is at the Rangeley Lake House.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward S. Allen of Providence, R. I., arrived Saturday for a month's stay.

Robert F. Tilney 2d of Plainfield, N. J., has joined the Wadsworth party from the same city.

Joseph G. Williamson and daughter of New York are here for two weeks.

Arthur C. Dill of Niagara Falls is the guest of his brother, J. B. Dill, at Outlook cottage this week.

S. P. Damon of New York is the guest of Col. Alfen B. Hilton at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ogden of New York and Miss J. E. Holms of Summit, N. J., who have been camping, returned to the hotel Friday.

Arthur Burtis and wife and Dr. L. Bolton Bangs and party of New York have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Hodge of Newark, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale, Miss Bloomingdale, and Miss Marion, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McGay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rank of New York came this week.

George W. and A. Q. Southwick of Stamford, Conn., are fly fishing in the Seven Ponds wilderness.

Miss Esther B. Filton of Boston has joined friends at the Rangeley Lake House to remain during September.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gage of Swampscott, Mass.; Erander Childs and Miss Ada Childs of New York are now among those who are camping not many miles away.

Miss R. C. Ames of Haverhill, Mass., and friend, Miss F. A. Mathes of Portsmouth, N. H., are among the newcomers at this hotel.

Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana still remains at the Rangeley Lake House, spending much time on the lake.

The Mountain View House is entertaining a large number of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Wirs, Miss Annie T., Miss Alice, and maid, and Herman Wirs of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Feronfield and Miss Betty Feronfield of Media, Penn., are at this hotel.

Gen. George M. Harmon of New Haven, Conn., is one of the guests at Lake Point cottage.

Where Kennebago stream and Rangeley Lake outlet meet, at the head of Mooselookmeguntic Lake, is Indian Rock, where in the olden days the Indians used to meet and hold their councils. It is here, years ago, the Oquossic Angling Association built their clubhouse, and in one of the most attractive of the camps, finely located on the bank of the stream, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace of New York City is quietly passing several weeks. He is accompanied by his grandson, William Holloway, and his daughter, Mrs. A. F. D'Oench.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caswell of New York City, who are devoted lovers of fly fishing, are also there, entertaining for ten days their friend, Capt. Charles Echols, at their camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey M. Gilmore of Boston have just returned from an extended trip in Japan and opened their camp, Spruce Ledge, on the grounds near Mooselookmeguntic House, to remain until October.

Mrs. C. W. Middleton of Torresdale, Penn., and son, C. Wilman Middleton, are among the newcomers here.

Judge William E. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, and their daughter, Miss Mary Cory Fuller, of Taunton, Mass., are in camp Stay-a-While.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sprague of New York returned home this week.

Charles Lacy Hamilton of Philadelphia, who, with his family, is at Camp Ideal, is ill with pneumonia.

Frank T. Paterson of Philadelphia is doing much to add to the gayety of the island, entertaining continuously on the steamer Mettaluck, which makes trips to all parts of the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Wynne of Philadelphia have for some time been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duke Munyon of Philadelphia at Munyon Lodge.

One day last week a large party from Munyon's Springs took a trip to Saddleback Mountain. Walter Gilliam of New York and Clarence M. Wynne taking a different trail, got separated, and Mr. Wynne had an exciting adventure which he does not care to repeat and will not soon forget. A black bear came out of the woods into a clearing, and when the city gentleman quickened his steps Mr. Bear also made better time, and there was a wild race. Mr. Wynne after a time took to a seat in the top of a tree, which the bear decided not to climb, but where the man remained until his friends came.

Mr. John Rothwell of Philadelphia is a guest of Prof. James Munyon at Rose Cliff cottage.

Senator William P. Frye's log cabin on the shore of Cupsuptic Lake has been open for the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Briggs of Auburn, Me., are there. Mrs. Briggs is Senator Frye's oldest daughter. Her three sons, Benjamin, Eugene Hale, and Leland Briggs, are with them.

Sunday evening E. S. Osgood of New York was casting with a light rod and the fly was tied on a No. 12 hook, when a salmon of 6 pounds 14 ounces struck. Mr. Osgood was alone in the boat in the pool, but holding his rod in one hand while the salmon made a wild run, he changed the position of the boat, then gave his attention to the fighter in the pool. The guests came down from the hotel and for more than an hour eagerly watched the skillful manner in which Mr. Osgood played the fish and at last netted him. Three other good salmon, one 5 pounds 1 ounce, one 6 pounds, the other 3 pounds 8 ounces, has this lucky fisherman got during the past week, and yet he has fished only an hour or so each day.

Judge James M. Morton, his daughter, and Miss Brayton of Fall River, Mass., are in Camp Kirk at Upper Dam.

R. N. Parish of Montville, Conn., who holds the record of trout and salmon as to size ever taken from these pools, has come back for the September fishing.

SUMMER GIRLS PLAY BALL.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 29.—The season here is now at its height, and there will be little diminution in the size of the great company assembled here for several weeks to come.

The feature of the week was the annual ball game between the Big Kineos (young women) and the Little Kineos, (young men,) and the event was one of the most ludicrous and interesting of the long series. As usual, the result was a victory for the Little Kineos, the final score, as given out, being 16 to 12. Miss Juliet C. Lea of New York City captained the women's nine, and played an excellent game at first base. Miss Deborah Brock of Philadelphia caught, and Mrs. M. D. Paterson of New York City pitched. Among other players were Miss Marion C. Adriance, Miss Norton, Miss Henrietta Norton, and Miss Ethel Wolverton of New York City. The special feature of the event, however, was in the outlandish "get-ups" worn by the young men. Howard Colby and G. P. Herrick of New York City constituted the battery, both wearing "shortwaist" suits, and wearing them in a manner that baffles pen description. Their effect was further heightened by dainty sunbonnets. Wallace Lanahan of Baltimore played first in an abbreviated bathing suit, which was conspicuous because of the large amount of red hosiery displayed; A. P. Algood covered first and a good deal of the territory round about as a colored mammy, and S. G. Flagg of Philadelphia was positively irresistible as the "sweet young thing" on third. R. H. Cox of Plainfield, N. J., played short, "done" in filmy white. In the field were C. M. Kline of Philadelphia, J. E. O'Donohue of New York City, and R. T. Potts of Philadelphia.

Under the long-established rules the men were not only forced to wear these costumes, but to catch and throw with the left hand, bat with one hand and left handed, and they were allowed but one strike and two balls to their opponents' three and five. Their troubles were further multiplied by the umpires, whose rulings were largely dependent upon the condition of the score card. They were T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., of New York City, gowned as the Summer girl, and Otto Matsukati, a Harvard Japanese student, who wore a Japanese kimono.

A brilliant social feature of the week was the midsummer German. The figures were unique and varied, and the favors dainty and in excellent taste. Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of New York City led.

Among the participants were E. M. Bicknell, J. E. O'Donohue, J. D. Voorhees, New York City; Nelson Dougherty, A. W. Palmer, Brooklyn; R. H. Cox, Plainfield, N. J.; S. C. Flagg, 3d, Clarence M. Kline, C. C. Lindsay, A. P. Algood, Philadelphia; Wallace Lanahan, Baltimore; Otto Matsukata, Japan; Miss Juliet C. Lea, Mrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., Miss Norton, Miss Henrietta Norton, Miss Marion Place, Miss Adriance, Miss Helen Wilmot, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Miss Palmer, New York City; Miss Palmer, Miss Dougherty, Brooklyn, and Miss Kate Willoughby, Newport, R. I.

The matrons included Mrs. Henry C. Lea, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. C. E. Wilmot, Mrs. I. Reynolds Adriance, New York City; Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. S. G. Flagg, and Mrs. C. C. Turnbill, Philadelphia.

VISITORS AT POLAND SPRING.

Special to The New York Times.

POLAND SPRING, Me., Aug. 29.—A putting contest given by the Misses Stinson of Philadelphia in honor of Miss Florence's birthday was a social feature of the week, and the list of guests was large.

The week's arrivals include the following New Yorkers:

A. H. Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hart, J. Olcott Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennedy, Miss Marguerite Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Porter, Mrs. Frederick Kuhne, Miss Irma Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Thorp, Miss Thorp, Mrs. Dewitt C. West, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Carrington, Henry S. Carrington, Mrs. George Headley, William C. Clarke, W. R. Lemon, N. B. Van Elten, Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Hallock, and William Heisderber.

Preparing for the Exodus From the New Jersey Resorts

But Meanwhile the Last of August Finds Record Crowds at Atlantic City and Elsewhere—Reports from the Principal Towns Along the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 29.—The transition from the mid-Summer crush to the more sedate crowds of early Autumn will begin next week, but it is not yet in evidence. The present week, when the season should have begun to wane, rolled up a new record for Summer crowds, upsetting all calculations of the seashore wiseacres. Since the foundation of the seaside resort as an institution the Sunday falling nearest the 15th of August has been the climax of the season, but, to the surprise of everyone, the record last Sunday exceeded it by fully 50,000. At the beginning of last week the crowd was estimated at about 350,000, while that of the first of the present reached a total of at least 400,000. This is, by all odds, the greatest number of people ever gathered on Absecon Island at one time, and probably creates a world's record for pleasure resorts. It will not only compensate the hotels and merchants for the falling off in patronage during the cold month of July, but will put them way ahead of last season, which was, up to that time, the most prosperous in the history of the resort. The railroad record of last week, however, was not broken. The total number of passengers transported by the two roads in forty-eight hours was 64,600, as against 70,000 for the same time the previous week. The excess of visitors was due to the fact that thousands remained over the week, and it looks to-day as though there would be no appreciable break for another week. All of the outgoing trains are running light, and the incoming are still heavily laden.

From this time on, however, the character of the crowds will change, the Summer vacation visitors giving way to the more fashionable element that flocks here for the Fall months. This element comes from the mountain resorts, and their country residences adjacent to the big cities. That this patronage will be unusually large this year is foreshadowed by the heavy bookings at the beach front hotels, which are fully double those of previous years, and this proportion holds good in spite of the fact that many more hotels will remain open this year than last.

From this time on there will be a change in the amusements of the resort as well as in the class of patronage. The yacht racing fever is now in the blood of the visitors and residents alike, and there is immense activity among the yachting organizations. The air is full of challenges and a large number of match races will be run in addition to the regular regattas. The first big event on the cards is the series of races for all classes of sail and motor boats, which will be given by the Atlantic City Yachting Association, composed of all the regular associations and including the fine yachts of the Inlet fleet, which is in the public service during the Summer. Interest has been aroused this week over two match races between the crack yachts of the Inlet fleet. For several years the championship flag has flown from the peak of the Mehrer II., Capt. Sam Gale. But during the past year Capt. H. Parker's Goldie Budd has defeated every sloop that has gone against her, and her commander thinks he is now in the championship class. He has consequently challenged the Mehrer for two races, one for $300 and a longer one for $1,000. The challenges were promptly accepted and the money is up. The races will probably be run some time next week. Each boat has numerous backers, and a number of large bets have been already recorded.

William Maguire, a young athlete of Pittsburg, died in the City Hospital the other day from injuries received several weeks ago while doing acrobatic feats on the bathing beach. This practice has been common for years, but this season the life guards were instructed to put a stop to it. The young Pittsburger, however, attempted a double somersault from one of the piers and struck on his neck. His spinal column was injured and he died after suffering intensely for several weeks. Since the accident the authorities have issued strict injunctions against horse play on the beach and the guards are vigilant in enforcing the regulation.

The convention of the International Association of Municipal Electricians, which opens here early in the week, will be as interesting and instructive to the general public as to the delegates. The latter are the chief officers of the electrical departments of the cities of the country, with a few from abroad, and their meeting will be accompanied by an extensive exhibit of electrical appliances and demonstrations of new inventions. The hotel at which headquarters have been established will be surmounted with wireless telegraph apparatus, and will communicate with passing ships and with New York and Cape May. There will also be demonstrations of wireless telephony. The unique feature of the convention, however, will be a banquet at which there will be no waiters, their places being supplied by electric service, which will deliver all dishes and food to the diners and automatically change the courses. There will be a brilliant illumination of the beach front while the convention is in session.

The passage this week of an ordinance by the City Council abolishing all billboards and signs on the island, and directing the destruction of those already in position was the signal for the formation of an association having for its object the beautification of the resort. This association is composed of prominent citizens and cottagers, and they will submit to the Council plans and suggestions for the laying out of parks and drives, the regulation of the beach front, the planting of trees and shrubs, and the improvement of the style of architecture now in vogue. This association is the outcome of a suggestion recently made by a wealthy Philadelphia cottager to send a delegation of officials and citizens to Europe to examine the schemes of beautifying the Old World resorts.

The contract for the erection of the building for the new Carnegie Library in this city was awarded this week to a Philadelphia firm for the sum of $59,800. Work on the building must begin on next Tuesday and be completed within six months.

Lee Schuyler, who makes a sensational dive from a hundred-foot pole into a fish-net at the end of one of the piers, met with a curious accident the other day. The net is submerged and usually has a large number of fish confined in it. The diver landed feet foremost in the water as usual, but when he came to the surface it was seen that he was covered with blood and signaled for help. He was severely cut about the face and body, and after being taken to the hospital an investigation showed that a huge swordfish was one of the captives in the net, and that its weapon had inflicted the injuries on the diver.

Verne Churchill, the globe trotter, will start to-morrow from this city for another tour of the world in an automobile. His last trip was on foot and was accomplished with an initial capital of 5 cents.

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia is to make a run to this city on Sept. 5, and it is believed that from 100 to 200 automobiles will enter.

The Chelsea Outing Club has been organized by prominent residents of that fashionable suburb.

Miss Coral Quay, daughter of United States Senator Quay, who christened the new battleship Pennsylvania, is a guest at the Hotel Brighton with a party of friends. In the party are Miss Irene Quay, Mrs. M. A. Davidson, and Miss Armstrong of Lock Haven, Penn., Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Thayer of Pittsburg, and Watson H. Butler of Sandusky, Ohio.

The Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, addressed large meetings in this city last Sunday and during the week. The Bishop is registered at the Hotel Rudolf.

Commander W. C. Cowles, United States Navy, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, is occupying quarters at the Clyde with his wife and son.

Col. Franklin Murphy, son of Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, was the guest of Lieut. Walter W. Edge of this city during the week.

Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia is with his family at the Hotel Agnew.

United States Circuit Court Judge John B. McPherson of Philadelphia, who has been at the Agnew with his family the past eight weeks, has gone to Point Pleasant, N. J., for the remainder of the season.

W. W. Joyner, United States Navy, is a guest at the Meyerdale.

Capt. T. S. Jewett, United States Navy, is at the Royal Palace.

R. L. Atchison, a member of the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, is at the Hotel Iroquois with his family.

Capt. C. C. Cook of Washington, D. C., is at the Ponce De Leon.

The New Yorkers registered at the leading hotels include:

DENNIS—Mrs. Mary Lyons, E. C. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walsh, C. G. Riehl, Miss M. Bernard, Preston Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brockhorst, Misses Brockhorst, J. A. Zerbone, Mrs. Hassler, E. C. Boyce, Mrs. E. C. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Hobart, Donald B. Hobart, D. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marsh, Miss P. B. Marsh, Miss Alice M. Marsh, Miss Davis, W. Taylor, Mrs. Preston Herbert, Preston Herbert, Jr., D. T. Leady, and Mrs. E. P. Tanner.

DUNLOP—J. G. White, Mrs. D. A. Shiel, S. R. Hayes, H. Huenneth, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Allen, E. N. Stone, W. M. Baugh, P. G. White, H. Lissauer, and Miss Fannie Fielding.

IROQUOIS—J. F. Lynch, Joseph Burns, A. C. D. Abadie, George A. Roberts, James J. Connolly, H. H. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, James Benford, Mrs. J. S. Clark, William D. Winn, L. Goodwin, W. M. Baugh, P. G. White, T. G. Hannon, H. W. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Cain, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Adele Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawton, and J. J. Farrow.

CHELSEA—V. M. Haupt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hasler, and T. C. Barger.

HADDON HALL—H. T. Corpenrall, George G. Cochran, J. S. Mattimore, E. J. Toner, C. R. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berry, and A. H. Harvey.

ISLESWORTH—J. Schlough, J. Buber, T. W. Reynolds, M. Cohen, G. Rosenbaum, E. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Kernard, Miss Rosebud Hauser, Miss R. Hauser, Josephine Mats, Selon Naly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Schiller, C. H. Senance, D. G. H. Thompson, M. Kainfun, and B. Kampfler.

ROYAL PALACE—B. Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Isaahwinger, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Wette, A. Grant, C. J. Holstein, H. R. Loye, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolff, E. Schindler.

RUDOLF—Mrs. Featherson, Miss Josephine May, Selon May, L. J. Jones, J. Stetman, M. Hoffelin, S. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Faster, Mrs. A. Stein, J. Cohen, Edward Levison, G. O. Gut, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, Mrs. M. Falk, Miss O. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Laury, Miss Dora A. Goldmaple, W. G. Hudson, A. Y. Hurst, E. V. Stewart, A. M. Collins, R. L. Wickberg, Mrs. H. Caro, K. C. Mun, D. V. Knight.

ST. CHARLES—W. D. McCargo, P. R. McCargo, S. E. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wherley, C. C. Martin, N. J. McKintey, J. J. Fairy.

YOUNG'S—Mrs. A. Martin, Joseph R. Grismer, James E. Heller, Mrs. James E. Heller, Miss Florence Heller, Miss Elsie Heller, F. R. Masten, B. L. McGery, Mr. and Mrs. John Waner, Max Gregerhen, Miss Ida Wright, B. H. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hurt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. McLean, Mrs. C. L. Martin, J. Grismer.

ASBURY PARK BABY PARADE.

Rain Postpones the Event Till To-morrow—A Snowflake Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Rain caused a postponement of the much-advertised baby parade from Saturday afternoon until Monday, and 400 tots who had made all preparations for the parade are saying hard things to-day; nor are the babies the only ones who were disappointed.

However, the postponement of the march of the innocents will give the babies and their parents more time in which to plan gowns and costumes and decorations for coaches and floats, so the pageant will be all the more dazzling for the delay. When the entry books closed last evening they contained the names of 377 babies and children. These did not include the half-grown youths who are to pose as Rough Riders and assist the grown-up policemen in maintaining order while the paraders march in review before Queen Titania and her court. The registry books will now remain open until Monday morning, so the number of entries will probably reach 500.

Despite a lively sprinkle of rain, the masked fête on the Boardwalk Thursday evening was a dazzling spectacle for sedate Asbury Park. There were over 1,000 maskers in the throng, and their antics were enjoyed by many thousands of spectators, who crowded the Boardwalk and other adjacent vantage points. At the same time masquerade balls were given in the Beach Auditorium and at eight of the leading hotels. Queen Titania and her Court appeared at each of these functions, and merriment reigned until long after midnight. The success of the masque fête surprised even the managers of the Children's Carnival, and already there is talk of repeating it next season on a more elaborate scale.

With the firemen's parade and canoe races out of the way—and both events were held in connection with the Children's Carnival—everybody is wondering why a parade of the firefighters and a canoe contest should rank as infantile performances. To onlookers the sturdy firemen seemed to have grown quite beyond the fifteen-year limit which the Carnival Commission prescribed for the baby parade. The sturdy young men and women who competed in the boating carnival were also decidedly beyond the juvenile class.

Owing to the two days' Children's Carnival, the crowded condition of this resort has continued until now. Far from any falling off in the number of visitors, the Park during the past week has seemed like a large, busy city rather than a country town. The hotels are all preparing to remain open until the last of September, while some of them will close in mid-October and a few, which are trying to build up Asbury Park's claims as a Winter resort, will be open all the year round.

The Labor Day visitors, it is expected, will surpass in number all those of former years, for the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey will hold their field day exercises here on that day, and their friends will come from all parts of the State for the occasion. The Lutheran Synod will also meet here in September, and the delegates to this convention, with their families and friends, will add another new element to the Park's life. Yet the real rush of the season will probably be over during the coming week.

Bathing has been better this week than at any time during the season, and this, together with the large crowds here, have made the bathing beaches almost unpleasantly crowded. The bath houses have not been sufficient in number to go round, and many disputes have arisen over the letting and sub-letting of private bath houses.

Next to the Children's Carnival functions, the leading social event of the week was the "Snow Flake Cotillion" at Sunset Hall last evening. The hotel ballroom was elaborately decorated in green and white. Showers of confetti fell upon the dancers in simulation of snow. The figures including the icicle, the sleigh ride, the serpentine and the rose arch. Among the dancers were Miss Julia Hughes, Miss Emma Burke, Miss May Burns, Miss S. O'Connor, Miss May Mulvaney, Miss Grace Saier, Miss Irene Saier, Miss Josie Dubois, Joseph Haines, William Mullens, J. E. Alber, H. S. Burns, John Hoag, and William Moore.

The Rev. Edwin H. Carr of New York City is stopping at the Florida.

Ex-Senator Robert Adrian of New Brunswick, N. J., is with his family at the West End Hotel.

Col. L. M. Heyman is at the Colonnade Hotel.

Dr. Fred J. Wort, Jr., of Newark, N. J., is spending the closing days of the season at the Coleman House.

Dr. Emory A. Bryant of Washington, D. C., is at the West End Hotel.

Dr. H. A. Church of Syracuse is a newcomer at the Buckingham.

Dr. H. S. Galpin of New York is at the Victoria.

Dr. C. L. Wheeler of New York is at the Neptune.

Miss Jessie Bussley, the actress, is at the Coleman House.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Buts of New York are being entertained at the Albemarle.

Mayor Horace Lehr of Easton, Penn., is at the Hicks.

The Rev. Dr. John T. Fenton of Metuchen, N. J., is registered at the St. Charles.

Dr. William H. McKenzie of Newark, N. J., has rooms at the Hotel Monmouth.

A. R. Sire registered this week at the Coleman House.

Recent arrivals at the hotels include:

MONMOUTH—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gennsley, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Spint, T. B. Jones, Annie Grenning, Laura McCatcheon, Lillian McCatchey, R. T. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hillison, M. G. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Patterson, J. E. Farrell, Mrs. J. D. Shield, Miss Shield, P. F. Rafferty, Miss A. S. Mathews, D. M. Jackson, C. M. Maddison, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Baker, A. P. Wood, G. R. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dickson, Mildred Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Merrill, Mary Merrill, Mrs. O. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Delany, Mrs. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Baker, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Marlings, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wolfson, Helen M. Smith, C. A. Chapman, M. C. Bly, George H. Rish, Mrs. A. W. Norah, and Miss A. Lyons.

WEST END—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lanning, Mrs. Marks, Miss Marks, G. M. Watson, T. H. Raskill, Dr. W. D. Ince, J. E. Clayton, Charles Herrman, Henry Schwartz, Miss H. Kiernan, P. A. Allenbough, David Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moler, V. B. Moler, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Lockwood, J. A. Fulls, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cole, J. P. Barter, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Palmer, B. R. Clark, George W. Beebe, S. E. Bedden, G. R. Brooks, Mrs. A. V. Conway, Grace D. King, W. S. Gould, Mary E. Sinclair, A. R. Gould, G. H. Delp, A. Bryant, H. Williams, George W. Knoles, Mrs. James F. Lynd, Charles M. Rogers, Sarah Y. Rogers, A. E. Bryce, A. S. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Place, Miss A. Whitmore, Mrs. R. Hirsh, J. S. Coleman, and B. C. Brown.

COLUMBIA—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hart, R. A. Dumphey, C. G. Braxmar, Mrs. F. S. Paul, Helen Paul, Mrs. Thomas A. Davis, Mrs. S. P. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Holms, Mrs. John Talty, Mrs. T. A. Conrad, C. A. Spear, S. B. Kelsey, H. A. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, G. G. Bauser, Mrs. H. T. Burkett, James Burkett, J. P. Masterson, Peter J. Masterson, W. C. Freeman, Miss M. Freeman, Ethel J. Freeman, George H. Hallett, Miss Hilton, Mrs. W. C. Freeman, John C. Pugh, Miss McCarthy, Samuel Smith, Jessie Campbell, R. L. Dugan, and W. Duncan.

LAFAYETTE—E. E. Whitmore, F. H. Robinson, W. E. Wilkinson, S. J. Oliver, Mrs. L. J. Stormes, Mrs. M. Ducan, Mrs. S. V. Mantell, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Erbe, Grace Mauser, Catherine Maguire, I. J. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Thompson, Hattie Thompson, H. D. Kramer, David Shinman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hyler, Edward Rhine, Arthur Rhine, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hand, Miss M. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. W. L. Paterson, George Okley, Miss Okley, Miss Wilson, James E. Marren, Ada M. Rapp, James R. Duane, and John G. Fryar.

PROSPECT—W. D. Cornell, C. L. Halstead, Mrs. W. W. Young, J. H. Hirsh, P. L. Finger, J. P. Robinson, Miss Ida Westbrook, Harry Delmar, Miss J. R. Bell, Mrs. L. Wilson, P. Wilson, Ruth Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levy, O. A. Goldberg, W. R. Wolfe, J. J. Smith, and Mrs. J. Soloman.

OCEAN—Laura R. Seiple, Edith L. Newton, Mrs. A. J. Allaire, Miss Allaire, Katherine M. Lacy, J. R. Tucker, Blanche Polkinham, Mrs. Harry Wilhead, Mrs. S. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maloney, James J. Muir, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bohamon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mary E. Hunter, Alliance Thomas, J. J. Walsh, S. D. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Ross, Miss J. Schlitz, William Wolfe, H. Sibson, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Benard, Philip W. Parker, T. R. Hastings, J. F. Mont, John Doeharty, Mrs. Robertson, Miss H. P. Philips, Miss S. T. Philips, F. Perry, C. K. Shaw, Belle Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nelson, Miss Sophie Nelson, A. Smith, Harold Meeker, Edward Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. George Gay, Gertrude A. Pannell, M. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Oliphant, Mrs. M. A. Pritchett, and Miss F. Pritchett.

COLEMAN—Charles N. Bell, George W. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walton, E. Ellis, Mrs. B. Palmer, John Annin, L. A. Alms, J. C. Thompson, Richard Keahee, S. Chaplin, Richard J. Butler, M. B. Coles, Miss B. Beryle, John Havron, Jr., Dr. William Pickett, Bonnie Thornton, T. H. Emerson, M. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Eaton, Fred J. Wort, Miss J. D. Kennedy, D. W. Moore, G. L. Primrose, N. N. Halsey, Joseph H. Tompkins, Miss D. E. Ford, Mrs. Augustus Smith, Miss E. W. Marion, Estelle Hopping, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Eaton, Miss A. C. Fisher, Ella J. Turner, C. T. Young, Miss E. Shaw, Miss L. Jordan, F. S. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lambert, Dr. S. E. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rawson, Walter Redding, James E. Y. Lytle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis, William C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rummell, B. D. Hitt, Mrs. Whitefield, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coll, K. A. Mathie, and Ada M. Rapp.

BRUNSWICK—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wells, F. A. Smith, Charles E. Carr, F. P. Mayer, D. L. Morrison, Anna R. Taft, Lillian R. Dodson, O. F. Zetoriere, Mrs. M. A. Dixon, Miss M. Cherry, Mrs. Robert Crawford, Miss F. Tisdall, Miss M. O'Brian, Miss H. O'Brian, Miss Henry T. Ireys, Katherine Ireys, Miss S. Ireys, Miss B. Ireys, F. C. Collins, Dr. W. F. Hodges, T. F. Millin, N. Holmes, J. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hatch, Mary E. Keffer, Ida S. Keffer, H. N. Prisenoir, Jr., L. S. Van Amen, Charles Garvin, E. E. Marshall, T. Jay Hannah, E. B. Kemb, Mr. and Mrs. P. Germond, J. A. Cross, C. M. Runnewell, A. E. Post, W. J. Pingston, James J. Hickney, C. Herte, H. B. Neuman, E. C. Crane, J. M. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ritter, Wesley Ritter, D. A. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. John Routh, Nellie G. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Snyder, John C. Mohr, William E. Mohr, John R. Hendell, Edwin J. Graham, T. H. Anderson, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, M. M. Mullin, Jacob L. Neuman, Thomas A. Webb, and E. Ruth.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Climax Reached To-day—Thousands of Methodists in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Thousands of Methodists have been in attendance upon the annual campmeeting here, which began last Friday and will continue until next Monday morning, when the closing services, including the "Walk Around Jerusalem," will be held. The climax of the religious feast will be reached to-morrow, when, at 9:30 A. M., the annual love feast will be held in the Auditorium. This unique service will consist of prayers, singing, and testimony. Last year 15,000 took part in the service, and this record will be maintained to-morrow.

Deep religious feeling has permeated every one of the eleven daily meetings held throughout the week. The "side" meetings have been conducted by experienced evangelists, and hundreds of penitents have asked for prayers and a number have professed conversion. In the young people's meeting, held in the Temple at 9 A. M., and conducted by the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, it has been no unusual sight to see fifty "seekers" at the altar. This is also true of the "Helping Hand" meeting led by the Rev. William Franklin, in the chapel.

There will be twelve meetings held to-morrow, the first beginning at sunrise, led by Vice President A. E. Ballard. The preachers have not yet been announced, but Bishop D. A. Goodsell of Chattanooga, Tenn., will probably preach the morning sermon.

Members of the Ocean Grove Choir are to be given a ten days' free outing at Thousand Islands Park. In order to raise funds for the trip a concert is to be given in the Auditorium next Tuesday evening, when all the features of the various musical entertainments given throughout the season about closing will be reproduced. This will be the last concert of the year.

One hundred deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church were here this week in consultation with five Bishops of the same denomination. The purpose of the gathering was to suggest ideas that might subsequently be formulated into laws that will have a tendency to unite the deaconesses into one great organization of the church, under which smaller bodies might operate. The Bishops present were Edward G. Andrews of New York City, James M. Walden of Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo, N. Y.; James M. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, Mo., and Daniel A. Goodsell of Chattanooga, Tenn. Bishop Fowler was the presiding officer.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Carruth of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the New Bethel.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Wilson of Philadelphia is registered at the Seaside Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., better known as the "Fighting Parson," is taking part in the annual camp meeting.

The Rev. Frederick A. Russell of Belldale, N. Y., is making an extended stay at the New Philadelphia.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the religious order of the King's Daughters, came here this week.

Mayor Charles S. Peck of Danbury, Conn., is with Mrs. Peck at the Waverly.

John E. Andrus of Yonkers is with Mrs. Andrus at the Hotel Majestic. At the same hotel are Bishop and Mrs. Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo.

LONG BRANCH HAPPENINGS.

Rain and Cool Weather Disappoint Visitors—Cottagers Returning from Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 29.—The cool weather and the rain at different times during the week have brought disappointments to the Summer visitors at the North Jersey coast resorts, as well as to the hotel proprietors and bathing masters. The latter say it is the poorest week of the Summer. Yet many of the cottagers who have been spending a portion of August in the mountains and at Saratoga have returned to their Summer homes, where they will remain for the remainder of the season.

In honor of Miss I. H. Lyiburne, who recently returned to Long Branch from her Summer's outing, a number of her friends were entertained on Thursday evening. A sail on the Shrewsbury River was first in order, followed by a clambake at Port-au-Peck. Among the party were Assemblyman and Mrs. B. Drummond Woolley, ex-Senator C. Asa Francis, Mayor and Mrs. Walter S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wert, and Miss Lyiburne.

Mrs. George M. Pullman and a party of friends have gone from Elberon to Washington, D. C., for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. George Van Tassell of Oceanport will entertain a number of their friends at their home next Friday evening. The occasion will be the celebration of their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue of New York, who is summering at West End, gave one of the largest euchre parties of the season in the West End Casino last night. The receipts are to be given to St. Michael's Church at Lake Takannassee, West End.

Mrs. Grace Dodd and daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Forest Green of Norwood Avenue for the past week, have returned to their home in Brooklyn.

Miss Emily Moriard of Newark is being entertained by Miss Elsie Head at North Long Branch.

Miss Annie Follard of Newark is a guest of Mrs. James Cloughly of Norwood Avenue.

The third annual regatta and clam bake of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club will take place on Sept. 3.

Ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett has returned from Wentworth, N. H.

The Rev. B. B. Staats of the First Reformed Church has gone away on a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Margaret S. Oliver of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. W. R. Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith of Washington Street, Long Branch.

Mrs. Maria Ellsworth of Albany, N. Y., is being entertained by Mrs. James Cloughly on Norwood Avenue.

Nathan Wood, the champion skater, returned to New York, after a stay with relatives in Long Branch.

Miss Mamie Ahrens of Brooklyn is spending several weeks with her friend, Miss Hasel Bouse of Chelsea Avenue.

Orange Lodge, B. P. O. E., held their tenth annual outing at Port-au-Peck on Wednesday. They arrived on the steamer Elberon, at Pleasure Bay, under command of John P. Dexheimer, who was Treasurer of the committee.

The Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea at Long Branch recently purchased a house and lot on Chelsea Avenue of Henry S. Terhune. The home will be used exclusively by the Sisters of the parochial school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. True of Washington Street entertained a company of friends one evening this week in a most delightful manner. The guest of honor was Jack Hare, who was about to sail for England. The other guests present were Miss Blanche Woodhouse and former Commissioner C. Eric Nordell.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Augustus Chandler have returned from a three weeks' stay at Lisbon, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bernheimer of Hollywood have closed their Cedar Avenue cottage and gone to the mountains for the remainder of the season.

Harvest home suppers are becoming more popular every season with the churches along the shore.

The ladies of the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church at Long Branch gave such a supper this week under a tent on Washington Street, near their church, which was a grand success in every way.

Mrs. Lillian Strickland is spending a portion of the week with Mr. and Mrs. G. E. West of Atlantic Avenue, North Long Branch.

Mrs. M. J. Corlies has gone to Maine for a brief stay.

Col. M. J. O'Brien, who has been on a tour through Europe, arrived at his Hollywood cottage this week.

Mrs. F. Hoffer and daughter of Carlisle, Penn., are the guests of Mrs. Henry Joline at her Grand Avenue residence.

On Thursday the Sunday school of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Long Branch went on their annual picnic to the Highlands, and enjoyed the sight of the yacht races.

Miss Violet Jackson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is visiting Miss Mamie Walten.

The Rev. S. Monroe Van Sant of Merchantville, N. J., is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lokerson of Long Branch.

Mrs. James Lane and Mrs. F. A. Beale of the Monmouth Road are spending a few days in the Catskills.

Nell Burgess, who is summering at the Highlands, appeared in the "County Fair" at the Lyceum, Long Branch, on Wednesday.

Miss Eva Marks entertained a number of her friends this week by giving a sailing party and clambake at Pleasure Bay. Among the guests were Miss Belva Goldstein, Miss R. Russell, Miss Eckerman, Miss Erna Goldstein, Mrs. Bell, Miss Frank, Miss Tillie Marks, Louis Miller, Henry Harris, Joseph Frey, Milton Goldstein, Joseph Sals, Leo Sals, Jesse Sickels, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Singer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dilts of Jersey City are the guests of the Misses Atcheson on the Monmouth Road.

Mr. and Mrs. John Terhune, accompanied by their daughter Kathryn, returned home this week, after a two weeks' stay at Saratoga, Montreal, and Thousand Islands.

BOAT RACES AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 29.—Each Saturday of the season adds to the interest felt at Belmar in the cup races of the Belmar Yacht Club. The club house and Buhler's dock, near the starting place, are crowded with people watching the sport, and the river thronged with small boats. It has been a close contest for points between a half dozen or so of the fastest sailboats here, and at this time the Bouquet, owned by C. E. Carpenter of Trenton, is in the lead.

On Tuesday night a successful musical and dramatic entertainment was given at the Columbia Casino by the Columbia Orchestra and amateurs at Belmar for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Apostle. Friday night's entertainment at the Columbia was a mask ball.

Euchre prize winners a the Buena Vista on Friday night were Mrs. Charles Gillespie, Mrs. Lyman Jones, Miss S. E. Bailey, Chester Crowell, Robert Coster, and Mrs. Ormsby. During the week there were euchres at the Columbia, Neptune, Colorado, and Carleton House.

A minstrel performance was given Saturday at the Neptune by the dining-room girls.

The Belmar baseball nine won another victory on the Atlantic grounds on Monday against a Point Pleasant nine.

At the Columbia are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Parsons, Mrs. D. E. David, Helen David, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shaw, Grace B. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison C. Colyer, W. B. Spellman, M. E. Hawley, May W. Ross, Mrs. J. S. Ventres, Mrs. I. J. Flanigan, Gertrude Pullen, G. B. Updegrove, Lee Foster Hartman, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Graves, Anna S. Frick, Mrs. M. G. Foster, Edward B. Cantner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Durland, H. R. Montague, C. B. Demarest, George H. Betts, De Witt Bailey, W. B. Proctor, and Bishop Whitehead.

At the BUENA VISTA—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Collins, C. I. Crowell, L. B. Chandless, Mrs. E. E. Crowell.

Dr. and Mrs. Otis Howard Bradbury, and Mr. and Mrs. David Carson are Llanymer patrons.

At the WINDSOR—William S. Covert, Albert F. Keveny, E. P. Kennedy, H. M. Graham, and Edward C. Perry.

At the BRUNSWICK—Mrs. Frank Rivers, Mrs. John R. Higgins, Georgina Oatman, and Major O'Malley.

CARLETON HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Quimby, G. F. Thompson, Vincent F. Clark, Olive Dickens, and Ruth Diaker.

At the COLORADO—T. B. Fitzgerald, S. E. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. William Berrien, Dr. Armstrong, Charles G. Weigel, Mrs. M. A. Carlons, Mrs. J. O'Connor, Miss O'Conner, Bessie S. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Snyder, T. B. Thompson, G. W. Dall, Eugene O'Connor, D. S. Robinson, H. F. Farrell, and Dr. J. A. Moore.

At the NEPTUNE—Mrs. William Fowler, Violet M. Fowler, Miss L. J. Madden, Miss M. R. Murphy, Estelle Stewart, George A. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Graham, and C. H. Gardiner.

THE WEEK AT BAY HEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY HEAD, N. J., Aug. 29.—The prettiest affair of the week at Bay Head was a cotillion given for the children in the Bluffs Casino on Thursday morning.

Miss Ethel Steele of Germantown won the cup in the women's sailing race on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. H. Clark donated the prizes for a progressive euchre at the Ocean View Tuesday night.

Arrivals at the hotels are:

OCEAN VIEW—Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Langerbache, R. Montgomery Haines, Mrs. Henry P. Burgwin, and F. V. Renyon.

GRENVILLE ARMS—F. T. Arms, C. E. Baley, George F. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parkill, and F. R. Walker.

BLUFFS—Mrs. Frank Hitchcock, Mrs. Theodore Emery, Joseph Chapman, L. A. Gray, F. H. Reed, H. H. Flagler, Warren Jacobs, Walter E. Dickenson, R. Guy Foster, and Burt E. Hodgeman.

OPERA STARS AT DEAL BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 29.—A tennis tournament for all comers will be held a week from to-day on the courts connected with the Hathaway Inn. The prizes will be two sterling silver cups, and a number of tennis experts summering here will compete. An amateur circus will be the attraction for Labor Day. The tent for the performance will be erected on the lot opposite the railroad station. Norton A. Wolters of New York will act as ringmaster, and the performers will be well-known society men. The proceeds will be turned over to St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Sir Thomas Lipton was one of the visitors this week.

Mme. Duse and Jean De Reszke are stopping with friends at the Hathaway Inn.

Ignacio Altamira, an official of the Mexican Government, is spending the closing days of the season here.

Dr. Ruyter Hollins of New York is stopping at the Hathaway Inn. Other guests from New York at the same house are Walter Gibbs Murphy, Charles L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Shoup, Mr. and Mrs. E. Virgil Neal, C. W. Roebling, and A. H. Williams.

F. Brevoort Allen, Mrs. J. H. McCormack, Stanley McCormack, Milton McCormack, and R. W. Pryor, Jr., of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clounder of Hackensack, N. J., are registered at the Throckmorton, Loch Arbour. United States Senator M. W. Beveridge of Indiana is a guest at the Hathaway Inn. He is accompanied by Mrs. Beveridge and her friend, Mrs. Maurice E. Miller.

GOLF AT POINT PLEASANT.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 29.—Golf events are being crowded with the passing weeks of the season at Point Pleasant, and golfing interest increases. W. R. Brewster was the winner of the cup in the weekly handicap. Monday a women's championship match will be played for cups offered by Mrs. St. Clair Smith. The general championship play for the President's Cup is set for Labor Day.

Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair Smith gave a golf tea at their cottage on the Manasquan on Saturday afternoon.

The Country Club held a handicap cup match Saturday.

Monday night at the Riviera patrons were entertained with some tableaux and charades given by Eleanor Kneeland, Beth Wilbar, Agnes Curtis, Gertrude Vanderhoof, Leonide Daget, Natalie Kneeland, and Edith Cowperthwaite.

A children's carnival and dance was held at the Ocean Casino Tuesday afternoon, and fifty patrons of the Beacon masqueraded on Monday night.

A benefit concert and hop at Warwick Arms Tuesday night was a great success. Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Douglas, Miss Higgins, and Alexander Marks took part.

A Bay Head baseball nine composed of women was defeated by the Leighton ball nine, the players being Miss Virginia Frew, Miss Mallery, Miss W. Frew, Miss K. Worth, Mrs. Black, Miss Bughman, Margery Rae, Florence Hopper, and Miss Arrison.

Recent arrivals are:

LEIGHTON—Mrs. Melvin Brown, Mrs. Charles T. Neale, Jr., William O. Halsey, Mrs. I. B. McPherson, Lyman Tremaine, E. S. Cameron, Charles S. Fisher, and Arthur Hoopes.

CARROLLTON—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Campbell, Walter G. Butler, Alfred Decker, J. J. McCormack, Andrew Ryan, Dr. Francis Murray, Dr. Frances A. Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Cole.

WARWICK ARMS—Oliver Cooper, E. C. Locke, Miss L. A. McMahon, W. F. Fitzsimons, H. E. Sanford, S. M. Scott, T. W. McGovern, John Gunder, M. Arthur Smith, G. T. Walsh, T. H. Higgins, A. T. Egbert, Mrs. F. E. Edwards, E. H. Rosse, Jay B. Solinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Morgan, and Mrs. Matthew Murray.

PINE BLUFF INN—F. M. Alexander, A. A. Law, Frank Law, Miss Law, Jessie Law, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Maurer, Philip Tousey, George D. Bergher, E. R. Williams, L. T. Wadsworth.

BARN DANCE AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., Aug. 29.—The next week or two will be very busy at Avon, as there are many unfulfilled plans for entertainment, which must be executed before the season wanes. Special Labor Day dances and other entertainments are already on the programme. A masquerade dance will be held at the Oxford.

Mr. Lewis Boggs has donated two handsome cups to be contested for in the Labor Day tennis tournament.

At the hotels are:

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Scott, Margaret Scott, Horace S. Scott, Margaretta B. Proctor, Mrs. J. E. Scarlett, Frances E. McRae, Janet McRae, Robert W. Bernard, Howard M. Nesmith, Frederick Pierce, Willard L. Chambers, M. S. Case, Miss McBride.

OXFORD—R. A. Doolittle, Anna Hill, R. B. Gaynor, B. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stregers, Percy S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Katharine C. Bowley, R. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Marjorie I. Wilson, Helen Maynard.

AVON INN—James H. Higgins, Mrs. M. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Marvin, Mrs. R. W. Daiders, Louis J. Lederle, the Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Hamilton, Mrs. K. L. Heyser, Miss M. C. Jermain, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Comstock, Mrs. A. M. Quick, H. C. Pike, George H. Wolf.

MARLBOROUGH—Walter Lyon, Mrs. Charles Leger, Dr. Edward C. Duryee, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duryee.

On Saturday night at the Inn there was a barn dance, the ballroom was appropriately decorated, and the guests in attendance appeared in gingham aprons and sun bonnets, short sleeves, and blue jeans.

At the Oxford on Thursday there was a vaudeville, minstrel, and cake walk performance by the waiters, and a flower cotillion was given on Friday night.

NEWS FROM SEABRIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. F. Hall Packer returned to Seabright this week from Detroit.

Gen. and Mrs. Louise Fitzgerald of Seabright are spending a week in the mountains.

A euchre party in aid of the Church of the Holy Cross will be given in Holy Cross Hall on Sept. 5.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Seabright held their annual picnic this week at Asbury Park. The Rev. M. G. Hagaman, the pastor, had charge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Vanderhoef, who have been to the mountains, have returned to their Monmouth Beach cottage.

On Thursday the Monmouth County Hospital Society held another one of their meetings at the Waterwitch Clubhouse. Papers were read by Mrs. M. C. Murray Hyde of New York and by E. S. Atwood.

In all probability the First National Bank at Seabright will be removed to some other town to do business before the opening of another Summer season. It is rumored that Red Bank is the place which the officials have in view.

The old toll road is still doing a good business, but it is noised about that there is a movement on foot to close the sale at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ullman of New York, who have been spending a portion of the Summer abroad, have returned and are now occupying their Bowling Brook cottage at Monmouth Beach.

The cottagers at Monmouth Beach and Seabright held a meeting to-day at the Rumson Clubhouse to formulate plans to drive the mosquitos from the meadows on both sides of the river. Eugene Winship was elected a member of the Newark Board of Health at a recent meeting, and at the same meeting made the address of the evening. Mr. Winship resides at Monmouth Beach, and is at the head of the crude oil crusade upon mosquitos.

PROGRESS AT CAPE MAY.

Pennsylvania's Improvements and the Visit of Charles M. Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The tendency among the visitors to remain longer at the seashore holds good here as elsewhere. The first Monday in September used to conclude the season, but now it is nearly the last of the month before gayety dwindles enough to make the seashore uninteresting. This season promises to hold out longer than any in the past, and a number of events have been arranged to take place about the big hotels and on the golf links. A series of contests will be played with participants from many of the best clubs of the Eastern cities.

The cottage colony will not be broken until after the 1st of October, the larger hotels have decided to remain open until the middle of September, and all the moderate-sized houses will keep open throughout that month.

An indication of progress at Cape May is the report of the sales which have been made during the week to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a large portion of the land extending from their present terminal into Washington Street, the main business thoroughfare of the town. This change of terminal will cost probably one-half million dollars. Real estate sales have been active, and a great deal of property has changed hands, the new property owners designing to make improvements immediately. All is the result of the successful season.

Among the visitors of the week was Charles M. Schwab of Pittsburg, who came here to look over the lands of the Pittsburg syndicate on which there has been expended more than $1,000,000 already, and on which it is proposed to expend $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 in order to make this four square miles of property a new portion of Cape May and a seaside beautiful. Mr. Schwab was particularly pleased with the progress of improvements carried on by the syndicate on its private property and with the work which is being done by the city and the syndicate on the public property. The beach driveway, which will be five miles in length, and the 600-acre harbor, have been begun, and both will probably be completed in time for next Spring's use.

Miss Amelia W. Alcorn and Miss Bessie Alcorn of Eaglesnest, Miss., daughters of ex-United States Senator James W. Alcorn, have joined Mrs. M. A. Swift at the Stockton, where they will remain until the close of the season.

Mrs. T. P. Shonts and her two daughters, Misses Theodora and Marguerite, of Chicago, were among prominent arrivals of the week. They joined Mrs. Shonts's father, former Gov. Francis M. Drake of Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph West are among the New Yorkers who will stay here for a fortnight.

Dr. M. Bell Brown is among the New Yorkers at the Colonial.

Mrs. M. A. Worden is at a beach front hotel for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson and Laurence Hutchinson of Jersey City are spending the Summer at Cape May Point.

Miss Ruth Hall, the novelist, of Catskill, N. Y., accompanied by Miss G. B. Hall and Miss Violet Hall, is at the Stockton for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reilly of Brooklyn are spending a short season here.

Late arrivals from New York include:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph West, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adney, W. D. Leith, N. A. Koenig, A. Sedwick, Belle Brown, M. D., Carrie Landbey, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Lauchs and child, Mrs. Gough, George Clarke, Mrs. M. A. Worden, S. Koppe, Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Reilly, H. Laberman, J. W. Stoltz, Mrs. T. S. Weirs, Miss Adler, Mrs. John Doyle and son, Mrs. J. J. Ganlin, Gertrude Ganlin, Ollie Ganlin, George W. Waite, Mrs. M. H. Gilson, Mrs. F. A. Weiss, H. S. Stevens, W. A. Brown, Edwin Fowler, W. F. Ingram, Miss Florence Moore, Miss Pearl Roberts, Miss A. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Allyn Roberts, Miss Lena Roberts, C. Blauvelt, Mrs. S. Alder, and Miss C. Alder.

THE WEEK IN THE CATSKILLS

Many Entertainments In and Out of Doors—Features of the Coming Fair at Onteora Park—Arrivals at Many Resorts in This Section.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The last week of August has been prolific in entertainments and minor sporting events. The contest for the tennis championship at Catskill is being played at the Grant House, and will finish to-day. The prize is a handsome silver cup, now held by H. T. Cole of Detroit.

The Glenwood gave a masquerade to its guests on Wednesday evening, which was quite a brilliant affair.

The Schuetzen Corps of New York, 300 strong, will spend Sept. 6, 7, and 8 at the Hotel Kaaterskill.

The Onteora County Fair, which is the event of the year at Onteora Park, will be held Sept. 5. The residents take great interest in this event, and it is always successful. Among the features this year will be the art gallery, local vegetable and fruit supply, vaudeville entertainments, gypsy camp, dolls' house, rummage sale, and Cuban market.

Recent hotel arrivals include:

HOTEL KAATERSKILL—D. M. J. Ballin, Hugo Ballin, Miss B. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bonhardt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hicks, Herman Cantor, Mr. and Mrs. B. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kempner, M. H. Kempner, Dr. Felix Cohn, Thomas W. Burke, I. S. Bach, L. V. Weil, Miss Weil, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Mrs. S. G. Rose, and Salo Cohen of New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Meyers, Frank J. Flocke, A. Rusenfeld, H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Keeler and family, Mrs. F. W. Lynch, E. G. Snow, Jr., Herbert Abraham, Miss M. B. Kahnweiler, and J. H. Astruck of New York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, (Catskill)—Miss Grace Elliott, Miss Netta Elliott, Miss Daly, G. L. Thompson, E. H. Hammer, Miss Carol Marks, Mrs. M. Marks of New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Cosgrove, John H. Cosgrove, Plainfield, N. J.; Miss May M. Decker of Jersey City.

GRANT HOUSE—Miss Ainsworth, C. L. Ainsworth, W. P. Mills, John Campbell, C. B. Overbaugh, Albert Goodman, A. S. Valkenberg, W. J. Cregan, of New York.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE—M. J. Barnes, A. L. Broadbent, A. Donnelly, Miss May McKeon, of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Lenore Burnes, Mrs. E. Fagen, E. J. Hartigan, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Agatha Smith, G. M. Carrol, G. H. Roma, A. W. Newbould, Mrs. F. B. Swart, of New York.

MALASKA HOUSE, (South Cairo)—William J. Guinan, William Gigantl, Thomas Gallagher, James Murray, S. Law, Miss M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lyons and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hayes and family of New York.

DUNCAN VILLA—Mrs. T. J. Coughlin, William Coughlin, M. J. Ward, Mrs. M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haddon Martin, Miss M. Chaiman, Mrs. J. S. Richmond, Mrs. Nellie Boyd and son, New York.

DELLWOOD—Miss Ida Schmidt, A. Debrunner, J. A. Munroe, Miss Juliette Bernet of New York; Miss Georgia A. Waring, Miss Bessie B. Sinclair of Newark, N. J.

OVERLOOK—Miss May Brunner, Miss May Toner, Miss Catherine Toner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egan and family, Miss Egan, M. J. Barrett, the Misses Flaraty, Miss Feeney, Mrs. J. R. Candler, Miss Regina Candler.

THE BECKWITH—Miss Welch, Miss Margaret A. Welch, Miss A. Fisher, Louis Eidelhauser, Miss Nankeene, Mrs. S. Bruckner, Miss Constance Bruckner, Frederick Banke, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lewinsohn, Miss Lewinsohn, Miss Bessie Cohen, Miss Eleanor Hartwitz of New York.

EVERGREEN GROVE—Charles Becht, Mrs. C. A. Van Nitt, Miss Hannah Neylor, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Coyle of New York; Miss Helena Schachts of Philadelphia; Mrs. Martin Brennan, Miss Bertha A. Brennan of Perth Amboy, N. J.

ROCKWOOD—Samuel Rose, James Lossmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kline, Miss Kline, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell and family of New York; Miss Anna E. Gris, Robert N. Gris of Staten Island; J. B. Mariso and O. H. Ditzel of Hoboken, N. J.

WINCHELSEA, (Palenville)—Charles McClelland and family and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green, New York; Miss Caroline Young, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. William McBean, Miss Florence McBean, and Miss Janet McBean, Tarrytown, and Mrs. Robert Smith and the Misses Smith, Summit, N. J.

ARLINGTON—James Doherty and family, Miss W. Quigley, M. Donnelly, Miss Lillie Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Wescott Moyle, G. I. Lawrence, and Miss Joan Galbraith, New York.

PINE GROVE HOUSE—G. S. Peck, William Le Roy Wyckoff, Mrs. W. H. Wyckoff, and W. F. Wyckoff, Jamaica, L. I.; C. S. Kin and Miss Margaret Thurston, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Muller, and the Misses Muller, Elizabeth, N. J.

THE ANTLERS, (Haines Falls)—C. H. Clapper, W. F. Bourke, Michael A. Fee, and G. Lambert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freeman, Philadelphia, and Mrs. F. W. Lotz and Miss Augusta M. Somerfield, Staten Island.

SUNSET PARK INN—Charles Hudson Machen, Miss Louise Westervelt, Mrs. A. F. Troescher, Miss Troescher, Miss Clara Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Johnston and family, Mrs. Irving Atherton, and Mrs. F. Fanini Tagliana, New York.

HAINES FALLS HOUSE—Miss Coughlin, Miss Helen Carroll Clarke, and William M. Nicholl, New York; Mrs. W. H. Feitch, Mrs. E. A. Coddington, and Mrs. Julia Stewart, Yonkers, and Mrs. C. G. Kelly, Boston.

KENWOOD—Bromfield Littell, Mrs. H. H. Armstrong, and Miss Elizabeth Fulton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Beers, New Haven, Conn., and the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Slack, Bethel, Conn.

HOTEL MARTIN, (Tannersville)—Martin Samter, W. H. Anderson, Bernard Mayer, Henry Pursht, George F. Muendel, Mrs. J. B. Lancaster, H. Steinfeld, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kopstein, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Noyes of New York.

MOUNTAIN SUMMIT—D. S. Keit, Emil Gutman, A. Friederleit, F. Rose, and M. D. Sheldon of New York.

AMERICAN—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wooley, Mrs. E. G. Hautsche, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Matthews and family of New York.

KAATSBERG, (Hunter)—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schell, H. B. Van Loan, Miss M. W. McGowan, William J. Hampton, Mrs. Romano, J. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Low, and Frank Finn of New York.

ST. CHARLES—Jacob Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohen, Tobias Krakawer, E. M. Adler, Joanna Eiselmann, Miss Jennie Hoffman, and Miss Ida Hoffman of New York.

PROSPECT MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Miss L. Maglatie, Thomas McGong, J. Cianey, Miss Mary E. Robb, Miss Isabelle Robb, Mrs. P. J. Carney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hylan of New York.

STAMFORD'S BUSY WEEK.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The end of August has not materially decreased the number of Summer visitors in Stamford, and the prospects for a late season are good. As usual, Churchill Hall, the largest hotel in Stamford, will be open during September.

The annual midsummer ball was held in the ballroom of Churchill Hall on Saturday evening. The affair proved a great success, and was attended by the entire Summer colony.

The third annual women's handicap tournament of the Utsayanth's Golf and Tennis Club was held over the club's course in Churchill Park on Saturday. Miss Emma Denan of New York won the first cup, with a gross score of 54 and a handicap of 6, making a net score of 48. The second cup was awarded to Miss Gertrude Brown of New York, who made a net score of 49, with a handicap of 8 strokes.

A progressive euchre was given in the parlors of the Mountain View House on Tuesday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by Miss Amelia Foote and Mrs. Hillis, while Messrs. J. Smith Rice and E. S. Holman of New York secured the gentlemen's prizes.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening a fair was given in the ballroom of Churchill Hall for the benefit of the New York Home of the Friendless.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Powelson of New York gave a dinner party at the Rexmere on Thursday. The guests included the following New Yorkers: Thomas Ritson, Miss Ritson, Miss Edwards, Mr. Edwards, and Miss Powelson.

On Friday evening a card party was given at Greycourt Inn by Mrs. F. L. Sharuss and H. S. Dunscomb of New York. Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dodge, and Miss Chamberlin won the ladies' prizes. The gentlemen's prizes were awarded to Dr. J. E. Safford and Messrs. Sturges Shields and Dwight Hewlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Middleton of New York gave a pleasant house party last week at Halcster, their handsome Summer residence in Churchill Park. The guests included David Cromwell, C. Hudson Machen, and Mrs. Middleton of New York and Miss Anna Middleton of Bermuda.

Many of the Summer visitors were present at the ball given the baseball team at the Stamford Opera House last evening. The team is composed principally of young people stopping at the various hotels and it has been very successful in the games with the teams representing the neighboring towns.

CHURCHILL HALL—A. R. Conkling, Miss Edith B. Aubin, Miss Edna M. Aubin, A. W. Brown, Pio Botanos, M. De Forest Bohmer, T. H. Bohmer, K. Allen, Miss May Allen, Miss R. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. William D. Shafer, Miss Nellie Gore, Mrs. J. M. Crane, Miss Emma F. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Rishis, Miss Clarissa Rishis, P. H. Sigerson, Miss Eleanor L. Blakeman, T. H. Johnson, W. J. Courtney, R. A. Runs, L. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Platt, Mrs. R. E. Tisdale, M. Hadey, of New York; Nat C. Halstead, A. G. Merwin, Mrs. A. R. Walsh, Charles W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Griffin, John V. Van Pelt, of Brooklyn; Mrs. C. C. Sheldon of Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kerr of Franklin, N. Y.; J. O. Spencer of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Rachel E. Curtis of West Stockbridge, Mass.; Mrs. George Lawyer and Jacob J. Horn of Albany, Mrs. A. Traphagen of Troy.

KENDALL PLACE—Miss Ryder, Mrs. C. W. Weaver, Miss Amy Northrup, Mrs. Rush of New York, the Misses Austin of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Greery, Miss Thompson, O. C. Denman, Miss Emma Denman of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, W. M. McCrory of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Ginna, Miss Ginna, of Plainfield, N. J.

GREYCOURT INN—Thomas McLelland and William Rich of New York; Miss Anna E. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Crowder, J. R. Dawson, H. F. Lee, Miss Alberta Lee, Mrs. Charles Hewlett, W. F. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bartone of Brooklyn, H. S. Dunscomb of Ossining, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peoples of East Orange; Mrs. C. Wulbern, Miss Wulbern, Miss Alice Wulbern, J. H. Wulbern, the Misses Harriet and Elise Wulbern of Charleston, S. C.

THE REXMERE—Mrs. W. E. Malley, Miss D. R. Voss, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills, Miss Lois Mills, Miss Delia Kevlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kimball, James A. Hetherington of New York; Charles R. Bates of Passaic, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Seyd, Master Rabley Seyd, of Bensonhurst, L. I.; Miss Eugenia E. Mills of Jamaica, L. I.; Mrs. H. E. Eder, Mrs. J. C. Cowgill, and Mrs. I. W. Cowgill of Mount Holly, N. J.

NEW GRANT HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. H. Raymond, S. Halline, Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Mrs. C. H. Ludlum, Miss A. C. Ludlum, Miss M. C. Ludlum, Miss H. F. Conklin, Mrs. Mary Hynes, Miss Hynes, Miss May A. Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hynes, John F. Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Edgar, Elbert L. Fish.

PINE HILL'S ATTRACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE HILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—As an attractive resort for September Pine Hill has few equals among the Catskill Mountain towns and villages. Situated charmingly at the foot of Belle Ayr Mountain, it is sheltered from the winds of the higher resorts, and the changing foliage of the surrounding country adds to the beauty of the region. Good roads make driving a pleasure and coaching is a popular form of amusement.

Recent arrivals at the hotels of the resort are as follows:

THE CORNISH HOUSE—David Siegelman, Louis R. Blck, Miss Addie Myer, M. D. Adler, W. Ollendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Brien, S. Prosky, and Milton M. Klein of New York.

THE ALPINE—Mrs. P. J. Gildemeister, Miss A. Gildemeister, Miss H. Gottschalk, Victor Gildemeister, Mrs. Henry L. Farmer, Miss F. A. Farmer, Mrs. J. T. Lovett, Miss M. Lovett, Miss J. L. Stow of New York, Mrs. L. C. Le Page, Miss Irene Le Page, Miss Marie F. Le Page of Rutherford, N. J.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wallace, George E. Kilmore, L. Middleton, E. J. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Miss M. Murphy, Dominic O'Reilly, Dominic O'Reilly, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Lane of New York.

BONNIE VIEW—Mrs. James Quirck, Miss Florence Quirck, Christopher C. Hughes, Mrs. D. N. Zeman and family, Miss Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Badt of New York.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW is another one of the popular houses that has a large registry of guests.

NORTH CONWAY TOPICS.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 29.—The past week has been a lively one. The golf club championship brought a large number of enthusiasts here, and during the entire week there has been much activity out of doors. Informal social affairs have also been many, and with dances, card parties, and teas, the days have passed all too quickly.

One of the pleasing features of the week at the Kearsarge House was the concert given in the parlors on Monday morning. Mrs. C. L. Graff, a vocalist, of New York, and Mrs. C. J. Rosebault, a pianist, entertained the guests.

Interest in golf has been intense. The club championship, which is the golf event of the season here, was played on Wednesday and Thursday. Over twenty played in the qualification round, among the New Yorkers being Arthur C. Ketcham, Dr. F. L. Stanton, C. J. Rosebault, C. L. Graff, Lieut. F. J. Evans, B. G. Knapp, and Edward Knapp. In the preliminary round Rufus C. Cushman, Jr., of Boston, won the net score cup with a card of seventy-seven.

Thursday afternoon a pleasant social feature was added to the tournament by serving tea in the Summer house. Friday there were special driving and putting contests.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who has been spending the Summer in this vicinity, preached the morning sermon at the Congregational Church on Sunday. The little edifice was crowded to its capacity, among the worshippers being many Summer guests from the different hotels.

Miss Ida Hayl and Miss Effie Griffin of Boston gave a song recital at the Eastman House during the week.

Mountain climbing has been popular with the guests at the Eastman House during the past few days. Mount Kearsarge has been the favorite climb, being the most accessible.

At the progressive whist party at the Eastman House on Friday evening, Mrs. James Rooney, Mrs. Charles Jacobs, and Miss Marion Buckingham were prize winners.

Recent arrivals include:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bunam, Rasnor, Penn., at the Sunset Pavilion; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Morris and the Misses Morris, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood and Miss Wood, Miss Hodsdon and Miss E. K. Hodsdon, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gray, James J. McNamee, and Miss Mary McNamee, of Boston; Mrs. E. Eastman, Miss Eastman, and Miss Louise Sanborn, of Brookline, Mass., and Harry Davey of New York, at the Randall House; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bacon and Allen T. Bacon, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. and Mrs. Henry Schmidt of Philadelphia, H. H. Fish, Mrs. F. S. Mitchell, Miss Marie E. Fish, and Ira B. Fish, of Natick, Mass.; Miss H. N. Sellers of Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. F. L. Davis of East Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. M. E. Everson, Miss B. A. Mansfield, and Miss B. A. Doyle, of Salem, Mass.; F. W. Brooms of Taunton, Mass.; Miss Margaret J. McKenzie of Wellesley, Mass.; F. P. King of Portland, Miss Bertha Wilson of Lowell, Mass.; H. Wilson of Bristol, R. I.; Miss Helena M. Saunders of Providence; Miss Mary E. McGinn and Miss Elizabeth McDuff, of Pawtucket, R. I., at the Eastman House; Frank H. Burt, F. Allen Burt and Philip H. Burt, of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. E. M. Johnson and Miss Carrie E. Johnson, of Hallowell, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stewart, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Stanley of East Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rackleff, of Portland, Me., and Mrs. C. H. Perkins and Miss Perkins, of Roxbury, Mass., at the Kearsarge House.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's events strengthen the idea that the closing week of August is the dullest of the year. Instead of the tickers requiring several changes of the paper reels daily, one reel would outlast a day. Prices moved with all the agility of the fat boy in "Pickwick." In the interval between Saturday and Friday railways advanced .88 and industrials advanced 1.83. The advance in railways was a beggarly response to such reports as were made by Atchison and Erie, and as are certainly to be made by other roads. The advance in industrials, although larger, was no adequate reflection of such showings as were made by American Locomotive, International Paper, and others. The fact is such considerations receive only minor attention just now, being still inferior in market weight to the monetary situation and the progress of the crops. Time and tide wait for no man, and the crops hurry for no man. There is nothing for it but to await the outturn with what patience can be summoned. It is not in human power to make satisfactory predictions about the crops. The subject is too vast and various to permit of adequate knowledge or expression. With all their faults the Government reports are the best, and the one due this week regarding cotton and next week regarding grains will remove nearly all doubt, except such as must survive until after the first killing frost. No records are likely to be broken, but there is a good outlook for a fair yield and a profitable demand, sustaining the purchasing power of the millions and providing traffic for the railways to meet every reasonable expectation. We shall do very well if we maintain the level we have reached after consecutive years of record-breaking progress. For this there is fair promise in all the usual signs. Railway earnings, bank clearings, commercial agency reports still afford pleasing contrast to Wall Street's depressing prices and gloomier prophecies.

The monetary situation is improving, reviving hopes which had been chilled by signs that prejudice and partisanship would combine to prevent any relief but the smallest from Congress. Secretary Shaw has permitted announcement to be made that by a bookkeeping device he can separate customs from internal revenue receipts, and make disbursements from customs, thus accumulating the internal revenue to an extent enabling him to deposit $40,000,000 in the bank depositaries if he thinks it useful. This fact is helpful, even if he does nothing. It has already had a good sentimental effect, and the banks are acting upon the theory that this terrestrial providence will help those that help themselves. Until the crop-moving pinch is actually past reserve must be maintained, but it is possible to say that bank officers are now speaking with a stimulating mixture of cheerfulness and conservatism. Do business as usual, is their counsel to customers. Don't speculate, don't expand, but trade as though nothing unusual were to be expected, and look to us for such accommodation as sound business warrants. It is true that full rates are still asked for money on time, but this is insignificant compared with the fact that accommodations are procurable by those with good credit and good trade. Already rates are being shaded, a trifle too soon, it is to be feared, for foreign credits, and credits from the interior were being attracted here most opportunely just as the interior was beginning to draw cash to move the crops. Now that the situation is nearing the crisis, and the test is approaching of the preparations which have been made, it is permissible upon authority to speak more hopefully than was desired when anything like optimism was discouraged in the laudable purpose to induce general caution among the speculatively disposed. The truth is that the bank situation instead of being worse than usual is rather better.

Bluebeard's sister-in-law scanned the horizon for the rescuing horsemen no whit more eagerly than the timid souls affrighted by the dimensions of the loan account have sought for signs of liquidation of loans. Anne could report to anxious Fatima only that she saw a cloud of dust, and then a flock of sheep, but the horsemen were there all the time. In much the same way the signs of liquidation are almost obtrusive, and yet the watchers for signs see them not. It is not necessary to refer to such gossip as that four firms have liquidated $200,000,000, nor yet to cite deeds of assignment to prove that six other firms have liquidated enough indubitably to relieve the general situation as well as themselves. The signs of liquidation are writ large all over the bank statement itself, and yet the watchers cannot see them because they persist in looking in the wrong direction. Loans are not liquidated, it is contended, because they are $13,000,000 larger than a year ago. But loans are liquidated from deposits, and both items should fall together. Comparing this week's statement with last year, it appears that deposits have decreased $15,884,000; compared with 1901 deposits have decreased $47,988,000.

Here is proof of liquidation so far as the deposits were applied to the reduction of loans directly, and the indirect liquidation is scarcely less helpful to the situation. For example, assume a case where deposits were applied to purchasing bargains upon the Stock Exchange. The stocks so purchased were almost certainly carried in loans which were reduced by the application of the purchase money; or, if the stocks were not sold from loans, but were sacrificed to protect loans upon indigestibles, to that extent either the unsalable properties were margined down, or taken off the market altogether. Take even the case in which deposits were applied to the payment of calls upon allotments of increased bank capital—not only does the increased bank capital become an addition to loanable funds, but other loans on bank stock were liquidated, and the situation thus improved doubly. This is not an imaginary case, and there are plenty of other syndicate calls which have been liquidated from deposits, rather than from loans, thus relieving the situation in a similar manner. There are more than $100,000,000 of securities belonging to banks carried under the head of loans. So far as these are liquidated the effect would show in loans rather than in deposits. But banks do not liquidate in markets like last week's, and liquidations by customers of banks would be reflected in deposits rather than in loans, with effect upon the situation as above set forth.

But the figures show more than this. The banks have $10,983,800 more circulation than last year, and this is loanable without reducing the reserves a cent. The same is true of an increase of capital and surplus by $30,000,000. A surplus exceeding last year by $10,935,140 and available to support $44,000,000 of loans is worth mention. Besides, there is $9,820,400 of reserve against Government deposits upon which the Treasury has waived reserve, although the banks, with creditable conservatism, have not availed themselves of the exemption, thus enabling themselves in any supposititious hour of need to lend $37,000,000 more. Whoever does not see that the bank statements are running this season exceptionally strong is willfully blind.

And yet the real strength of the situation does not lie upon the face of the figures. Loans have quality as well as volume, but the bank statements show volume only. Bad loans are not made in such times as these. They are usually the inheritance of boom times. It is then that what becomes bad lines of credit are put out; loans made now are on bed rock. The loan market has been under caution for a year, and under pressure for a half year. If there are any bad commercial loans, it is but a remnant, for they have run out. And any stock loans which have endured for a year and are now well margined are fortified against anything but war or panic. This is a feature of the situation which outsiders cannot estimate so well as bank officers, but it plays no small part in that moderate but convinced hopefulness which they generally express. It is not the bank officers who are dissatisfied with the bank statement. It is not they who vote the statement bad and rush to sell anything or everything when the first item has come over the tape and before the last one has been received. Bank officers often admit that they are puzzled by unexpected entries which contradict both each other and warranted expectations. And the system upon which the statement is prepared is often criticised. But that any bank statement of this season has warranted anxiety or justified pessimism has never been asserted upon any authority. Yet there has been scarcely a Saturday for months that the bank statement has not been voted bad by Exchange experts who could not deduce from its figures whether or not it technically balanced.

And there is another important consideration which does not lie upon the face of the figures. There is quality in banking as well as in loans, and there is not enough discrimination shown in the verdicts based on the bank statement as a whole. It should be examined by depositors with especial reference to their individual institution, and if they find that it is customarily deficient in its reserve they need not blame any one but themselves if anything unpleasant should occur. An occasional deficiency of reserve is not disturbing and should be judged leniently when there is a pressure to accommodate deserving customers in trying times. But a deficiency persisting for weeks or even months is not a good sign, especially if it is observable among different institutions under affiliated administration. This is an entirely general remark, leaving the application to whom it may concern.

For every loan that Clearing House banks make on Wall Street collateral they make two otherwise. We know nothing about the trust company loans, and yet they are approaching the banks' total. Loans by foreign bankers, and private bankers and interior banks and savings banks and insurance companies, are unknown with any accuracy. Yet it is altogether likely that in the aggregate they amount to three-quarters of the loans on collateral. Controller Ridgley makes it 70 per cent., leaving 30 per cent to the banks. Yet the inconsiderate demand is made that all the liquidation should appear in the Clearing House statement. The liquidation which does appear there ought to satisfy any reasonable demand for gore. The liquidation apparent in other quarters is the severest which New York has ever seen, which is equivalent to saying that it is the severest any financial community ever endured. It is not meant that other historic crises have not resulted in greater crippling of commercial and productive resources. The contrary is true. It is the characteristic of this crisis—which is not at all a panic—that it is concurrent with as yet a minimum of disturbance of production, consumption, or distribution. Represented diagrammatically the line of the advance of stocks has crossed the line of commodities twice. Stocks started below commodities and rose far above them, only to fall far below them. There are those who contend that commodities must accompany stocks further down. There are others who argue that because stocks climbed a hill and descended, there is no reason why commodities should do the same. Commodities, they argue, not having risen like stocks, are not under the same necessity of falling to strike the lower range which they have maintained. On their rise stocks crossed commodities in July, 1900, and on their fall stocks crossed commodities in the Summer of this year. In the fact that stocks did not drag commodities up with them lies a hope that they may not drag them down with them. A moderate fall in commodities would not be a surprising thing, nor an unmixed evil, nor if it should come would there be any necessary implication of further depression in stocks. At present prices stocks seem to discount some fall in commodities. The smallness of the speculation in commodities—cotton excepted—and the lack of signs of "indigestion" by accumulation of undistributed production are among the reasons to hope that there will be no such collapse in the general markets as there has been upon the Stock Exchange. It is not intended that there may not be some reaction, but there are no sufficient signs of that collapse and prostration which may have warned us was to follow and even rival that witnessed in the security markets. This was to cause a further decline in stocks, and that—it is to be supposed—would cause a further decline in commodities, and so on indefinitely. It is a demonstration that the process must stop somewhere. Even the victorious bears cannot frighten all of us into thinking that either prices or values are going to fall more than 100 per cent.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

RESOURCES IN RESERVE

Lake Shore as an Example of How Our Railways Can Resist Reaction.

Last week brought Lake Shore's quarterly report, with its decrease of surplus by a million dollars, and Chicago and Northwestern's report of a loss of nearly half its surplus through increase of operating expenses. What profits an increase in business which is absorbed by operating expenses? These reports lend interest to the inquiry what resource there is to recoup the companies for increased costs of working. There are several instances of a railroad's income from investments in stocks and bonds of other corporations being sufficient to pay interest on its own funded debt. Pennsylvania furnishes one example. Another road which is gradually, and even more rapidly of late, working into the same position is the Lake Shore, whose annual interest charges have fallen from $3,173,762 for 1893 and $2,716,947 for 1897, to $2,041,165 for 1902, and whose income from investments has progressed in the opposite direction, until for the late year it reached a total of $1,668,565. Here is the situation at a glance:

	Interest on Funded Debt.	Income From Investments.	Net Interest.
1893	$3,173,762	$459,152	$2,714,610
1894	3,151,916	409,356	2,742,560
1895	3,134,370	412,979	2,721,391
1896	3,117,345	354,811	2,762,534
1897	2,716,947	395,621	2,320,726
1898	2,438,410	346,810	2,092,600
1899	2,314,758	376,052	1,938,701
1900	2,272,312	749,620	1,522,692
1901	2,037,526	1,329,290	708,236
1902	2,041,165	1,668,565	372,600

The development here plainly set forth is, of course, a strikingly favorable one, but it is also highly interesting from the fact that there may be a change in progress which is not exactly in line with changes seen so far to have taken place. Lake Shore has put into securities of other companies something like $20,000,000 more than it had three years before the late one, but from the appearance of the totals indicating income from funds thus utilized it would appear that its security purchases have been highly remunerative. Some are known to have been, namely, those of the Lake Erie and Western stock, of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Its more recent purchase of Lehigh Valley stock, at a valuation of $1,930,000, has not been a directly productive investment, and what lends the greater interest to future developments is the purchase of Reading stock, for which the Lake Shore has issued its one-year loan of $25,000,000. This came after the 1902 report was made up—or after the period which it covered—hence does not appear as a balance sheet item in that document.

Whatever may be the immediate effect, however, of course Lake Shore is in so strong a position that any possible change in its income account by reason of the transaction referred to will have no material effect thereupon. All the same, the tendency is one which attracts attention, and the progress toward expansive holdings of other railroad stocks one which opens up interesting conjecture as to ultimate possibilities. It is only necessary to glance over the scores of items in the Pennsylvania's statements to see how far interest may spread in this way and still prove profitable policy for a sound and responsible company to pursue.

Lake Shore, as is well known, has been reaping the advantages of its bond refunding. The debt which up to a few years ago consisted mostly of bonds bearing a high rate of interest has been gradually changed, the latter being replaced by the new 3½ per cents., and it has followed that under this operation, while the total debt has been increased somewhat, ($6,750,000) interest charges show an annual saving of $1,062,040, that is, since June 1, 1897. This is, in fact, suggested by the figures in the table above, where $2,041,165 for 1902 takes the place of $3,117,345 for 1896. During that time, other income than profit from traffic operations rose from $354,811 to $1,668,565, as previously stated, and thus net interest has fallen to $372,600, against $2,762,534 for 1896, which was about the ruling figure up to that date.

Concurrently, however, other charges have crept up, interest on bills payable increasing and rentals of leased lines rising somewhat sharply, so that while the final result for the most recent year compares favorably with all previous records, it does not make such a flattering exhibit as the one first commented upon. Extreme shrinkage in net interest was approximately $2,400,000, but the extreme shrinkage in net charges, including all fixed liabilities in the latter, has barely reached $1,725,000. They were at their height for 1896, $3,445,403, and for 1902 were $1,724,705, or $1,352,105 in excess of net interest on bonds alone, and hence measuring the extent of the other charges, which were only $682,869 for the year before the refunding operations were beginning to be effective. The companion picture to that given above is this one:

	Total Fixed Charges.	Income From Investments.	Net Fixed Charges.
1893	$3,824,507	$459,152	$3,365,375
1894	3,812,219	409,356	3,402,863
1895	3,832,479	412,979	3,419,500
1896	3,800,214	354,811	3,445,403
1897	3,405,592	395,621	3,009,971
1898	3,149,248	346,810	2,802,438
1899	3,100,591	376,052	2,724,539
1900	2,249,909	749,620	1,500,289
1901	3,236,611	1,329,290	1,907,321
1902	3,393,270	1,668,565	1,724,705

Despite the fact that there has been the offset noted to decreasing interest, not the least conspicuous feature of Lake Shore's record—remarkable for a good many features, and with few exceptions for those of a remarkably gratifying nature—is the indication that the aggregate of charges is met with so small a percentage of gross earnings as to stand almost alone in this respect among the important roads of the country. If we take St. Paul's 1902 record we get net charges of $5,776,000 and gross earnings of $45,600,000, showing charges at 12.7 per cent. of total revenues. Chicago and Northwestern has net charges of about $6,100,000, and on $46,600,000 of gross earnings shows requirements of 13 per cent. Pennsylvania results are remarkable, but in line with what might be expected from the fact related of its funded debt interest being wholly met out of income from investments. The company's 1902 record shows miscellaneous income—that which is not connected with or resultant from traffic operations—amounting to $9,040,000, obligatory disbursements of $14,149,000, hence net charges of $5,105,000, which is phenomenal for such a system. As gross earnings were $112,683,000, it follows that here only 4.5 per cent. of gross earnings were called for to liquidate current claims. With this Lake Shore makes close comparison. At the beginning of the decade, 1893, it was no better off than either of the two first named companies, (for 1902,) 14.2 per cent. of gross earnings of $22,686,000 being taken for net fixed charges. Even by 1898 this was only reduced to 12.5 per cent. of $20,754,000 gross, but for 1902, with gross up to $30,449,000, the percentage has dropped to 5.6.

There are indications of earnings being well maintained, and there is abundant testimony to Lake Shore's position being almost impregnable at about every point. The company has resources which could be called upon to meet millions of dollars of threatened profit shrinkage, and, of course, it enjoys the highest credit. Still there will be aroused a considerably increased interest in the property as the reaching out programme develops, which is seen to have made such a start. Whatever form discussion may take, consideration must be given to such features as existing charges, and the course of total income, that which shows up beyond all outgo, but before dividends are paid, will naturally engage attention. This of late has been kept down, but simply on account of the large appropriations made for improvements to property. It amounted to $6,735,523 for 1902, of which dividends absorbed $3,462,655, leaving a surplus of $3,272,868 for the year, and has progressed in this way for the past ten years.

	Net Income.	Dividends Paid.	Surplus.
1893	$3,196,644	$2,967,990	$228,654
1894	2,968,939	2,967,990	949
1895	3,028,515	2,967,990	60,525
1896	3,022,400	2,967,990	54,410
1897	3,745,260	2,967,990	777,270
1898	4,023,225	3,462,655	560,570
1899	5,057,262	3,462,655	1,594,607
1900	6,658,430	3,462,655	3,195,775
1901	7,155,125	3,462,655	3,692,470
1902	6,735,523	3,462,655	3,272,868

MILTON J. PLATT.

THE KRUPPS' INVASION

American Iron Masters Undismayed—Foreign Competition Has No Terrors for Them.

Following numerous reports about the plans of foreign steel manufacturers to invade the American market, there has come from Germany a dispatch stating that the Krupps will send experts to this country to determine whether it is worth while to fight the United States Steel Corporation and the many independent companies on their own ground.

The dispatches from the other side, notwithstanding the fact that Germany has been sending great quantities of steel products to our ports recently, have not disturbed the American manufacturers. Though it is admitted that there are times when foreigners can make it profitable to send over their steel, the producers in this country say that the competition is too limited to threaten in any degree the success of home manufactures and too spasmodic to affect prices at all. The future success of outside competitors is declared to depend solely on the question whether enough American plants to supply American demands are to be constructed; if they are forthcoming, it is claimed, they can drive out their rivals with ease.

Steel Trust officials and representatives of independent companies say it is impossible for German or any other foreign companies to compete here except when rush of business in the American factories makes such competition temporarily profitable. Firms engaged in importing steel or acting as agents for foreign concerns admit the truth of this, but they place their hope in a long-continued scarcity of mills such as has appeared to exist for the last year or two. Prices of steel in America are fixed by the manufacturers acting in concert. The trust and the independents are in perfect harmony. By continuing to maintain their rate agreement they can regulate rates in a way that will prevent the Krupps or any one else from injuring their business. It is only when they have all the business they can handle that they leave a loophole for the outsiders.

These facts are not disputed. The committee that represents all the manufacturers transacts its business under the name of the American Association of Steel Manufacturers. This organization existed before there was such a thing as the Steel Trust. Its meetings are held monthly. Its delegates come directly from what are now subsidiary companies of the trust and from the different independent concerns. It maps out the country into districts, fixes the prices of the various products for each district and makes rules for standard shapes and specifications. The trust, being represented by a majority of the delegates, naturally controls the vote, but there is practically no friction. The trust has no object to gain by acting independently, nor have the other companies.

"The small mills," explained an official of one of the independent companies the other day, "want to keep prices up as high as possible, of course, for they would go to the wall if they did not. The trust must keep them up to increase its earnings and to prevent, as far as possible, its stocks from going to pieces in the market."

At the present time the pool's prices for rolled shapes of steel—that is, for the beams out of which bridges and steel buildings are constructed—is 1¾ cents per pound in the Eastern part of the United States. In the West it is a trifle less, but the home producers eliminate the West entirely in discussing foreign competition, inasmuch as they claim that freight rates on the railroads render competition impossible except near the Atlantic coast, and so the pool's figure for the centre of the continent or the Pacific States is of no service in testing comparisons.

In order to compete in the East, it is explained, the Germans must sell their structural steel shapes as low as 1¾, or lower. The companies which have acted as agents for importers have been quoting these materials at 1 7-10, 1 8-10 and thereabouts. In recent months 1 7-10 has been the lowest quotation from abroad. While that figure on the face of it seems preferable to 1¾ for the home product, it must be remembered that foreign shipments of steel are for "steamship dock delivery." The buyer from a German company pays his 1 7-10, or more, for a shipment delivered at the pier of the steamship company handling the shipment, and then he has to add to his expense the cost of railroad freight or lighterage (if there is any more water to be crossed, as in the case of deliveries in Hoboken for a New York buyer.) On the other hand, when he orders his steel from an American plant, he gets it delivered at the dock nearest to the place where he wants to use it, or at the nearest railroad station.

The difference in quoted price is thus nullified, and the natural question is, Why then should any one ever order foreign steel?

"Well, no one ever does order it from abroad unless the foreign maker is able to promise quicker delivery," said an American producer when the question was put to him. "Sometimes, when our mills are full of work and have more orders than they can fill, a buyer finds that he can get a shipment in two months from a foreign mill, whereas he can't get it here in less than three months. He is willing in such a case if he is in a great hurry, to pay the difference in order to save the time. In some instances he is under contract to use the steel in a given time and must get it immediately at any cost.

"The long and short of it is that the Germans or any other competitors can do some business over here in busy times. The busier the American mills, the better the outsiders' business. Of course they can get orders when the demand for steel here is in excess of the capacity of all our plants. That will always be the case. The question for the foreigners to decide is whether Americans are going to build enough plants to turn out the steel they need. If we are going to do that, the foreigners certainly must stay at home. They cannot compete at all when the mills want the work here, for we can put the price down low enough to drive them out. The association holds the key to the whole situation. It will keep for its members just as much of the work as they want. I cannot imagine such a state of affairs as would permit the foreign competitor to outdo the combine in a pitched battle of rates."

In addition to their argument that the Krupps cannot hope to overcome the rate pool's hostility, the steelmakers claim there is another reason why German competition cannot be successful under ordinary conditions. No matter how many steel men are asked for an opinion on the subject, not one hesitates to say that the American mill's work is superior to that of the German mill. They tell you that the steel business is "very young" in Germany, and only in recent years have German rolling mills figured conspicuously even in the bridge building of their own country. In old times England and France did Germany's steel work for her, and although she has had a steel boom of late, the American makers say her mills are not up to date in economic designing, that the machinery in them is comparatively antiquated, and that their results have been inferior when compared with what mills in this country can do.

The fact that so much German steel has been imported here is explained simply by the assertion that American buyers have had to take what they could get. The rolled shapes that have been imported have paid a duty of ½ a cent a pound. This is fixed. In regard to the dispatches about the Krupps' plans, it is stated here that few rolled shapes, if any, have come from the Krupp works, which are famous rather for eye-bars and other more finished steel products. Exactly what line this great German firm expects to choose for its competition is not known here, but the local steel men say the same reasoning holds good for all branches of the industry, and the success of the move on the part of the Germans will depend entirely on the output of American mills.

The manager of the leading company that acts for foreign steel manufacturers, in discussing the subject the other day, said that Germany had been sending to America thousands of tons more steel than England or France, supplying both rolled shapes and billets in vast quantities for several years past. He admitted freely that this condition of affairs had been due entirely to the fact that the American mills had all the business they could handle.

"We have not been in competition with Americans at all," he added. "If there had been competition, we would have been forced to clear out."

The rate association that keeps the foreigners in check is in no danger of ceasing its perfectly harmonious career, according to steel manufacturers both inside and outside the trust. The Eastern bridge-building concerns represented in the association include, besides the American inside the trust, the Phoenix and Cambria and Passaic Steel Companies, and the firm of Jones & Laughlins. It is in bridge building, according to the recent dispatches from Germany, that the Krupps expect to figure in this country. The statement that they can make eyebars more cheaply than American mills may be true, as is the assertion that not many mills over here make the species of eye bar desired for New York City's new bridges, but the association stands in the way of successful bidding as long as there is any one here as a competitor.

"No matter how low their prices, ours will be lower on anything we can make at all," said an official of one of the independent bridge-building companies mentioned above.

The Bridge Commissioner of New York, in the course of his fight for an appropriation with which to get eighteen-inch eye bars for the Manhattan Bridge, has admitted that American mills do not make the eighteen-inch variety, although they have done much work on 14 and 15-inch bars in the past. It is stated, however, that there are several American mills which will build the needed machinery especially for this eye-bar contract in case the Commissioner gets the Aldermen to give him the money he wants.

Owing to the Commissioner's failure to secure the money up to date, those who expect the Krupps to attempt competition only in the eye bar branch of bridge-building work have suggested that the German firm will delay its efforts for a time, and that the dispatches refer only to this particular job. The fact that the Blackwell's Island cantilever bridge calls for the heavy eye bar construction seems to have been lost sight of, and it may be that the Krupps will come in for a bid on that work.

EXPORTS AND EXCHANGE

Our Declining Credit Is Far from Reflecting a Deteriorating Financial Position.

For the past three months the position which the foreign exchange situation has held in all discussions of finance by the Wall Street community has been one of unusual importance. The influences bearing upon rates of exchange between this country and England, France, and Germany have been made the subject of widespread discussion and close scrutiny; financial writers everywhere seem to be coming to a realization of the fact that the recent huge growth in our foreign commerce and the increasingly international character of transactions in American stocks and bonds, have had the result of bringing us into such financial relations with foreign countries that New York has become one of the principal centres of international finance. London still remains the "clearing house of the world," but the last few years have brought about a condition of affairs whereby the position of New York has become of the greatest importance in shaping sentiment at Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. In finance as well as in politics the events of the past decade have made the United States a world power.

A striking illustration of the growth in the importance of our commercial relations with the outside world can be taken from a comparison of the foreign trade statistics just issued by the Government with those of, say, five years ago. The so-called "trade balance"—figures obtained by subtracting imports from exports for any given year, shows a decrease for the period of $221,000,000, the figures for the fiscal year standing at $615,000,000, while those for the year just ended were $394,000,000. But the relation between exports and imports is no measure of the foreign trade of a country—it is the sum total of exports and imports for 1902-3 in its relation with the sum total for exports and imports in 1897-8 which shows the progress or retrogression of our commerce with the outside world during the period.

For the fiscal year 1897-8 exports to all countries from the United States amounted to $1,231,482,000 and imports stood at $616,050,000, making a total of $1,847,532,000. This amount compared with a total for 1902-3 of $2,445,610,000, made up of $1,419,691,000 exports and $1,025,819,000 imports. The total gain in foreign trade therefore stands at $600,000,000 for the five years.

As is natural in the case of a country which has been enjoying a period of great industrial prosperity the principal increase in foreign trade is shown in the value of imports, which comprised $409,000,000, or about two-thirds of the $600,000,000 gain which trade returns for 1902-3 showed over those of 1897-8. During that period the wealth of the Nation is known to have increased on a most enormous scale; the stock of gold alone in the country at present is over $600,000,000 greater than it was five years ago. An era of unexampled prosperity and business activity has put us into a position to import luxuries and necessities alike from abroad on an unheard of scale. And the result has been that imports have been increasing at such a rate during the past five years that for that period a gain of $409,000,000 has been recorded. Exports have not kept pace with this increase. There has been such a demand at home for manufactured products that in many cases the production of factories has been inadequate to meet the call. This is especially true in the case of many of the rougher forms of iron and steel manufactures. Structural iron and steel rails, for instance, have been in such demand that not only have we been unable to spare manufactures of this kind for export, but their importation from Germany and other countries has been undertaken of late on a large scale—not because the foreigners could turn out better or cheaper steel products than we, but because the producing power of our mills and foundries has been taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the home demand. This has been the condition of things during the five years which show this great increase in our foreign commerce. Whether or not it is to continue is not in the province of this analysis to discuss.

While there has been an increase in the total volume of our commerce during the past five years of $598,077,000, made up of an increase of $409,000,000 in imports and $188,000,000 in exports, there has been a decrease as before noted in the so-called "trade balance" of about $221,000,000, a fact at which some theorists have professed considerable alarm, believing that they see therein a diminution of the "sum due us from other countries." This question of the trade balance has always been a stumbling block in the way of students of such international financial questions as the movements of gold and the relations of rates for money in different countries. They find it difficult, for instance, to reconcile the fact that while the excess of exports over imports in the case of the United States has for the past five years amounted to over $3,000,000,000, yet the rates for exchange on those very centres to which our exports are heaviest rule almost constantly above par. There seems, however, to be a growing disposition on the part of students and of writers on financial topics to appreciate the fact that the measure of indebtedness of one country to another is a far more complicated proposition than the mere adding or subtracting of figures representing exports or imports. That exports make exchange and exert a very great influence on the rates at which drafts on foreign countries can be bought is undeniable, but there are other influences almost equally strong, though perhaps less striking and apparent, which, particularly in the case of this country, exert a tremendous influence on rates—an influence, in fact, sufficient to hold rates above par during the greater part of the year, despite the fact that our excess of exports over imports yearly amounts well up into the hundreds of millions.

The increasingly international character of trading in American securities, and the prevailing rates for money in this country may be cited as the two best illustrations of these "less visible" influences, as they may be called. A week or so ago Lord Rothschild, when asked his views on the situation in "Americans," is said to have replied: "There is no English news. It is American news—what has taken place in New York—that we desire." Which shows the importance attached to the movement of our securities market by one of the world's foremost financiers. England and the Continent are dealing in our securities on a much larger scale than formerly. With the vast increase of our wealth during the past decade we have been able to buy back a great volume of our foreign-held securities, and also to some extent to participate in the flotation of various foreign loans. The resulting influence on exchange rates has been very great—how great can be judged from the daily fluctuations of the foreign exchange market here when London buys or sells fifty or sixty thousand shares of stock in this market. It is this international character of the dealings in our securities which is exerting the great influence on exchange rates. For, although the volume of American stocks and bonds held by English investors is shown to be enormous, by the half yearly remittances to this side of American coupons and dividend checks for British account, yet the attitude of Great Britain toward our securities market is by no means that of a continual seller. A banker, who of all others is qualified to speak on the subject, recently estimated the amount of foreign capital which had been sent here during the past few weeks for investment as between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

It is these continual purchases and repurchases of our securities which make it impossible to say at any given moment whether we owe money or are in the position of creditors. There is one other factor, however, not generally recognized, but which, nevertheless, exerts its influence on rates. Money rules on a much higher level in this country than it does abroad. Consequently a great deal of the money which has been set free abroad by sales to us of our stocks and long-time obligations, has sought reinvestment here in the form of loans. That there is a very large amount of foreign capital loaned out in this country most of the time is a fact perfectly well known to those familiar with foreign exchange conditions. Here, again, is a potent influence on exchange rates.

There is little need to explain how our so-called "trade balance" is further cut down by the large sums which we yearly pay for freights, by the very large sums which American tourists yearly scatter abroad to the amusement of foreigners, and by the sums which we have to pay in England and the Continent every year on account of our foreign-held bonds which fall due, and on account of interest payments. Marriage portions and remittances to absentee landlords are also important entries in the account.

From these various circumstances it can be seen how poor an indication of the amount we owe or are owed is the relation of our exports to our imports for any given year. Read in the light of the old theories about trade balances, the recently published Government figures show a declining credit abroad calculated to make glad the heart of the confirmed pessimist. But read in the light of an understanding of the changed condition of things during the past five years, the figures tell a story of improvement and growth, of increased productive power, and of greater wealth and resources and ability to buy.

FRANKLIN ESCHER.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES' STATEMENT.

A Compendious Statement of the Difference Between Them in Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly inform me in your valued paper what differences there are between the National banks and the trust companies, or, if an explanation would take up too much space, please refer me to some standard works on the subject. Thanking you in advance for an answer, I am, G. L.

The history of trust companies is much briefer than that of National banks, and their considerable development has been a feature of merely the last score of years. The word "trust company" embraces so many possible features that it is much less distinctive than the name "National bank." There are, however, certain broad principles which distinguish the one from the other.

A National bank is not restricted in the investment of its capital, whereas the capital of a trust company must be invested, in accordance with the banking law, in certain securities, such as Government or State or municipal bonds of its own State, or mortgages within 60 per cent. of their value.

The policies of the two classes of institutions have also been generally dissimilar. The object of the bank is to build up a large commercial business, which is done through receiving deposits of commercial houses at a practically nominal rate of interest, and, at other periods of the year, when such houses call for credit, the bank is accustomed to advance such money upon their paper during the periods through which they buy. This is one of the great services which banking institutions offer to the public. It needs great skill and knowledge of conditions, and entails a certain risk.

On the other hand, trust companies act chiefly in a fiduciary position. They may do nearly anything that an individual may do, and are paid proportionately to their services. The recent development has been in receiving general deposits and the loaning of these deposits at a higher rate of interest. But they should not tend to loan in any sense upon credit. They loan upon absolute collateral, such securities as have a present value and a value generally known—in other words, a market. At all times, if the conditions of their loans are not complied with, or the security drops below a very broad margin of protection, they should be able to market their collateral and thus secure their loan. Their loans thus entailing no element of risk, they are able to offer a higher rate of interest than are banks, and it is this feature which has recently earned the opposition of National and State banks.

It will be seen, however, that the principal class of accounts are not eligible for good trust company deposits. The trust company offers its benefits to the holders of idle sums of money or to investment funds which may be increased or withdrawn, but are not used for the purpose of acquiring credit. They are thus able to minimize their own profits by giving liberal rates of interest, and yet do a profitable business, and one which is of great benefit to the public, and which is in no way unconservative.

Briefly stated, a National bank is a bank of deposit and discount, and relies upon the commercial business of the country. A trust company, on the other hand, does a fiduciary business, and looks to the holders of actual funds as its depositors.

To be sure that a trust company or bank keeps within its proper functions one must look to the Directorate of the company, its officers, and to the amount of its capital and surplus.

BERLIN TAKES COURAGE.

The repeated warnings against investing in American securities had the effect of frightening speculators, and for months German engagements in Wall Street had been kept very low. The great slump in the values of American rails and industrials has, therefore, meant no loss—or very little loss—to them. A larger cause, however, for the indifference of the German Bourses is to be found in a change of opinion in respect to the so-called "American danger." Many events have combined to moderate very perceptibly the apprehensions that had existed lest American manufacturers should soon begin to throw goods upon the German market—or, at least, upon neutral outside markets—at prices that German producers could not meet. One cause has been the increased cost of production and transportation in the States—the great rise in wages and the continued exorbitant demands of the labor organizations. Another cause has been the demonstrated weakness of many of the great American trusts and their preposterous overcapitalization. The breakdown of the Shipbuilding Trust, the forced retirement of the President of the Steel Corporation, and now Morgan's contract with the British Admiralty, which is regarded here as a practical capitulation of the great financier, are events which have largely dispelled the exaggerated fear of the American trust system. The latter has for two years been the terror of the German industrial mind, and the only safety for Germany, as many people here said, was to concentrate German industries as speedily as possible upon American models. This kind of talk has largely disappeared of late, and the tendency now is to regard the German syndicates and cartels as forms of organization superior to the trusts.—London Economist's Berlin Letter.

BRITISH RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1902.

The report of the Board of Trade on the railway accidents in 1902 states that 1,098 persons were killed and 6,681 injured during the year. The proportion of passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders, killed and injured in train accidents from causes beyond their own control was 1 in 198,086,548, and 1 in 1,623,260 respectively, and the proportion in all classes of accidents 1 in 3,211,602 and 1 in 468,700. On the other hand, 1 in 1,288 was the proportion of servants killed, while 1 in 151 was injured. Of the 447 railway servants killed, 92 met their death in shunting accidents, while of the 3,718 injured 1,013 received their injuries from the same cause. Of the 27 train accidents into which inquiries were held, six occurred on the Northeastern, four on the Great Western, four on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, four on the North British, three on the Glasgow and Southwestern, three on the Great Eastern, three on the London and Northwestern, two on the London, Brighton and South Coast, and two on the Southeastern and Chatham. It is noteworthy that in the list of killed quoted above 123 were suicides.—London Economist.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money nominally 2 per cent.

Yesterday about 124,000 shares of stock were sold with few stocks moving a point. Among them was Atchison, the most active property, which rose ¾, the preferred advancing 1¼. The tone was more important than the price changes. It showed the usual disappointment over the bank statement, but the close was better, stronger, in fact, than the list shows. Possibly this was a result of London's rise, possibly it was the sentimental effect of Secretary Shaw's promise of aid at a future time under supposititious need. It is even possible that the bank statement was less disliked upon reflection. With a surplus double last year's there is nothing alarming in an increase of loans corresponding to the increase of cash. Last year cash decreased instead of increasing. Necessarily cash will not continue to increase, but the fact that cash in hand exceeds last year is worth consideration. An increase of cash by $7,000,000 would warrant an increase of loans by $28,000,000. In fact loans are but $13,000,000 larger than last year, and there is not a corresponding increase of deposits. Upon the contrary, deposits are smaller than last year by $15,000,000. This tendency of deposits to decrease while loans are increasing marks that liquidation which so many have been unable to trace in the bank statements. Banks are institutions of commercial credit. Their function is not characteristically to make collateral loans, but to discount mercantile paper. Yet there has been something like a universal expectation that liquidation of collateral loans should be reflected primarily in the bank statement. This is such a fundamental error that some remarks are offered upon it in another place.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Republic Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Rock Island	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Southern Railway	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Pul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	Wheeling & L. E.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar	½	Mexican Central	½
Consolidated Gas	½	St. Louis S'w'n	½
Illinois Central	½	St. Louis S'w'n pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s...1 Buff., Roch. & P. 5s 1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	124,087
To date this year	110,060,960
Corresponding date last year	118,182,670

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$640,500
To date this year	$448,574,250
Corresponding date last year	$612,871,800

A COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

Miller & Co., having recently sent out inquiries to 720 counties in the cotton belt, have received about 3,100 replies, covering closely the twelve principal cotton-producing States, and furnish the following epitome: They say the result confirms the bad reports that have been given out from other sources, and the average per cent. is less than the last Government report.

This report is compiled on replies up to Aug. 31:

States.	Sales Crop. Est'd 1903	Cond. No. & 1904.	Crop. Est'd Aug. 31, '03. Av'ge
North Carolina	535,200		80.00%
South Carolina	829,300		78.20%
Georgia	1,431,100		74.00%
Florida	62,300		86.12%
Alabama	1,180,000		81.50%
Mississippi	1,415,100		84.00%
Louisiana	680,000		82.00%
Tennessee	275,700		86.80%
Arkansas	810,700		77.00%
Indian Territory			78.15%
Oklahoma	2,294,700		70.34%
Texas			77.20%
Total	11,066,600		79.22%

States.	Against Gov'ment Report. July 25,'03.	Total No. Replies.	Rept. Imp'ts.	Rept. Declines.
North Carolina	78.0%	117	100	12
South Carolina	73.0%	281	201	80
Georgia	77.0%	559	365	194
Florida	85.0%	9	6	3
Alabama	79.0%	406	333	73
Mississippi	83.0%	287	253	34
Louisiana	84.0%	99	65	34
Tennessee	82.0%	85	74	11
Arkansas	76.0%	258	208	50
Indian Territory	82.0%	781	343	438
Oklahoma	80.0%	95	83	12
Texas	73.0%	96	89	7
Total	79.7%	3,066	2,125	948

Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky produce altogether 30,000 to 40,000 bales in addition to the above.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	839	839	830
3d week Aug.	$120,071	$128,910	......
From July 1	886,105	825,237	......
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
3d week Aug.	67,338	83,098	......
From July 1	698,124	562,277	......

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT has reported to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30, 1903, as follows:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross	12,357,041	11,825,202	11,747,760
Expenses	7,553,939	7,717,129	7,131,281
Net	4,803,102	3,808,073	4,616,479
Other income	222,389	331,524	311,401
Total income	5,025,491	4,139,597	4,927,880
Charges	4,289,907	4,268,753	4,660,662
Surplus	735,584	*129,156	†267,218

* Deficit. † Surplus.

CANADIAN PACIFIC for July—

Gross earn	3,997,364	3,247,000	2,851,455
Oper. expenses	2,678,837	2,071,289	1,255,565
Net earnings	1,318,527	1,175,711	1,095,867

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN for the six months ending June 30—

	1903.	1902.	Changes.
Gross earns	531,424	503,825	*27,609
Oper. expenses	402,055	423,001	†20,946
Net earnings	129,379	80,824	*48,555

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN for the year ending June 30, as follows—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earns	326,825	375,367	365,536
Exp. and taxes	141,078	189,916	170,511
Net earnings	185,747	185,451	195,025
Surplus	110,047	109,751	119,325

* Increase. † Decrease.

NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT for year ended June 30—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	181,735	171,626	10,109
Operating ex.	134,116	130,654	3,462
Net earnings	47,619	40,972	6,647
Other income	568	390	178
Total income	48,187	41,362	6,825
Fixed charges	19,515	19,794	*279
Surplus	28,671	21,567	7,104
Total sur. June 30	43,285	18,748	24,537

*Decrease.

NEW YORK & OTTAWA for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	109,412	99,323	10,089
Operating ex.	111,757	104,882	6,875
Net deficit	2,339	5,559	*3,220
Other income	5,414	6,991	*1,577
Total income	3,075	1,432	1,643
Fixed charges	7,880	4,900	2,980
Deficit for year	4,775	3,468	1,307
Total def. June 30	62,201	57,426	4,775
Betterments	5,261	31,681	*26,410
Cash on hand	722	2,112	*390

*Decrease.

SCHENECTADY RY. to the State Commissioners for year ended June 30—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	519,529	292,128	92,711
Operating ex.	358,751	223,234	58,238
Net earnings	161,778	68,894	34,473
Total income	282,012	126,072	75,090
Surplus	172,246	70,896	54,108

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 56¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Chollar sold at .18, 2,000 Comstock at .08, 3,500 Comstock bonds at .06@.06¼, 300 Consol California and Virginia at 1.40, 2,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03¼, 100 Iron Silver at 1.75, 300 Occidental at .38, 100 Ophir at 1.50, 3,600 Pharmacist at .03¼@.04, 300 Portland at 1.20, and 100 Potosi at .12.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No activity was shown in the trading in the curb market yesterday with the exception of Bay State Gas and United Gas and Electric. Standard Oil, which rose 18 points on Friday, yesterday sold off to 608 with a recovery to 615, a loss of 10 points. American Can common rose ⅛ on limited transactions, while the preferred declined fractionally. A single transaction of 100 shares occurred in Northern Securities at a loss of ⅛. The rest of the list was practically neglected.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.—The only trade yesterday in the International Mercantile Marines was in the preferred at an advance of ⅛. An interesting sequel to the sale of the underwriters' certificates on Thursday was an offering made on the curb yesterday of $50,000 of the certificates at 98, while $100,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds were offered at 90 and interest, seller 5 months flat, with a bid of 86 and interest, seller 90 flat for them.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903:

Note.—Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net C'ge.
1,867	Amer. Can	5½	4	5½	+ ½
6,400	Amer. Can pf.	44½	43	43⅞	+ ⅞
8	Amer. Chicle	105	105	105	− 5
1	Am. Light & Tr.	58	58	58	...
1,500	Am. Motive Pow.	½	⅜	½	...
10	Am. Writ. Paper	3½	3¼	3½	...
300	Bamb. De Lam.	6	6	6	...
22,700	Bay State Gas	5-16	¼	5-16	+3-16
130	British Col Cop.	3½	*3	3½	...
625	Buf.& Sus.RR.pf	90	89	90	...
200	California Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
200	Compressed Air.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
2,608	Con.Gas r'ts,w.i.	2⅜	2	2⅛	− ⅛
2,908	Con. Lake Sup.	2⅜	⅛	⅛	− 1½
970	Con.Lake Sup.pf.	7	5½	6	− 1½
1,600	Con. Refrigerat.	4¼	3½	3½	+ ¼
300	Elec. Lead Red.	1½	1½	1½	...
400	Electro-Pneu	*7-16	⅜	⅜	−1-16
200	Gold Hill Cop.	½	⅜	½	+1-16
2,150	Greene Con. Cop.	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅝
1,300	Hack. Meadows	6¼	5¼	5¼	− ¾
160	Interb. Rap. Tr.	97	97	97	− 1¾
970	Inter. Mer. Mar.	4½	*3¾	4	− ½
1,580	Int.Mer. Mar. pf.	*17½	14	15⅝	− 1¾
101	Inter. Salt	10	10	10	− ½
300	Inter. Silver pf.	36⅜	34	36⅜	+ 3⅜
300	Lgt. Fu. & Pow.	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	...
3,350	Manhat. Transit.	2⅜	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛
6,200	Mont.& Bos.Cop.	15-16	⅞	⅞	+1-16
100	New Orl. Rys.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
200	N. Y. Trans.	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
100	No. Am.L.& Pul.	3	3	3	− 2
4,484	North. Securities	89⅜	87½	89⅛	+ 2
10	Otis Elevator pf.	90	90	90	...
15	Roch. St. Ry. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
118	Roy. Bak. P.pf.	*100½	100	100	+ 2
100	St. Louis Tran.	18½	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
3,240	Seab. Air Line	22½	21	21	− 1½
1,080	Seab.Air Line pf.	35½	34	34⅜	− ⅝
158	Standard Oil	625	607	615	+ 6
300	Tintic Mining	4	4	4	− ⅛
3,150	Union Copper	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
474	United Copper	15⅝	*15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
23,460	Un. Gas & El.w. i.(Bay St. Gas)	3⅜	1⅜	3⅛	+ 1⅜
150	Wash.Ry.& Elec.	10	*9½	10	+ ½
75	Wash.Ry.& El.pf.	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
700	White Knob Cop.	12	11½	11½	...

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net C'ge.
$25,000	Int.Mer.Mar.4½s	100	100	100	...
50,000	†Int. Mer. Mar. underwrit. cert.	98	98	98	...
40,000	Mex.Cen.deb.w.i.	76	75	76	− 2
5,000	†South Elb. L.5s.	65	65	65	− 2
17,000	Un.Lum. 1st 5s.	65¾	64½	65¾	+ ¾

†Sell flat.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	5	4⅞	5⅛
100	American Can pf.	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
2,700	Bay State Gas	5-16	¼	5-16
3	Consol. Lake Superior	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	6	6	6
50	Greene Con. Copper	19	19	19
200	Hackensack Meadows	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	International Silver pf.	36⅜	36	36⅜
100	Light, Fuel & Power	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Mont. & Boston Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Northern Securities	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
100	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	100	100
300	Seaboard Air Line	21⅛	21	21
40	Standard Oil	615	608	615
100	United Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4,100	Un. Gas & El. w. i. (Bay State Gas)	3⅛	3	3⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†United Lumber, 1st 5s.	65¾	65¾	65¾

† Sell flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Trading on the floor of the local Stock Exchange was meagre and wholly without significance. Among the arbitrage railroad and steel stocks Reading furnished nearly half the total business and advanced 1-16; Pennsylvania on very small sales declined 3-16; Erie was up a quarter, Rock Island ⅝ and United States Steel common ¼, while Lehigh Valley went off ⅛. In the purely local stocks Electric Company of America advanced ⅛ and Consolidated Lake Superior and Philadelphia Electric closed unchanged. Otherwise the movements were slow and featureless.

The legal complications which are arising around the Lake Superior Company furnished the chief topic of conversation. There are a good many very angry shareholders, and they are ready for a contest. It is possible under the circumstances that their resolute attitude may secure modifications of the plan which has been formed to get possession of the property, and to-day there were reports from inside that the details of the plan are yet in abeyance.

Total sales: Stocks, 7,091 shares, and $34,700 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Cement	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
33	Cambria Steel	22	22	22
250	Con. Lake Superior	13-16	⅝	13-16
575	Con. Lake Superior pf.	6	6	6
300	Diamond Steel pf.	1	1	1
915	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8 7-16	8⅝
300	Erie	30⅝	30	30
157	Lehigh Valley	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
130	Pennsylvania	62¼	61 15-16	62¼
17	Philadelphia Trac.	96	95⅞	95⅞
400	Philadelphia Elec.	6 5-16	6 5-16	6 5-16
50	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40
40	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3,600	Reading	28 1-16	27 1-16	28
600	Rock Island	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
12	United Gas Imp. Co.	84	84	84
210	United States Steel	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$231,764,338
Gold	102,841,134
Silver	28,211,666
United States notes	11,710,942
Treasury notes of 1890	109,224
National banknotes	16,914,651
Total receipts this day	2,000,642
Total receipts this month	47,658,849
Total receipts this year	96,805,416
Total expenditures this day	980,000
Total expenditures this month	42,440,000
Total expenditures this year	95,828,189
Deposits in National banks	155,738,307

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$417,530,869
Silver dollars	462,461,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,400,561
Silver bullion of 1890	15,607,439
Total	$898,009,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$417,530,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,461,000
Treasury notes outstanding	18,008,000
Total	$898,009,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,781,453
Gold certificates	28,600,680
Silver coin and bullion	21,954,106
Silver certificates	6,257,560
United States notes	11,710,942
Other assets	33,696,539
Total in Treasury	$176,980,280
Deposits in National banks	155,738,307
Total	$326,686,587
Current liabilities	94,904,254
Available cash balance	$231,764,338

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Market was exceptionally flat. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 15 shares of stock and $8,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Maryland Casualty	47½	47½	47½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1,000	West Va. Central 6s.	110	110	110
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	92½	92½	92½
3,000	Atlan. Coast L. con. 4s.	88	88	88

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line Co. (quar.)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1⅝	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff. & Sus. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Canadian Pacific common (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 9
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 9
Chestnut Hill (common)	1½	Sept. 4	Aug. 28	......
Chi. Gt. Western pf., A, (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Grand Trunk	2	......	......	......
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	......	......	......
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	......	......	......
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	July 31	Aug. 15
K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 25
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie com.	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	......
Phil., Germantown & Norristown (quarter)	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 24	Sept. 11
St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 29	Oct. 14
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 29	Oct. 14

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 1
Columbus (Ohio) Railway common (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	......
South Side El., Chicago, (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
People's Trust Co. (month)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A. Booth & Co. pf.	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 2
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 31	July 28	Aug. 10
American Cereal (quarter)	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
American Chicle Co. com.	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Shipbuilding common (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
Amer. Steel Foundries pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Associated Merchants com. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	......	......
Barney & Smith Car Co. pf. (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	......	......
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sept. 24	Holders of record	Aug. 22
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	July 31
Columbus Edison Co. com.	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Consol. Gas Co., N. Y., (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Continental Tobacco Co. com.	4	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 19	Oct. 3
Dairymen's Mfg. Co.	3	Sept. 10	Aug. 31	Sept. 14
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
Empire State-Idaho M. & Dev. Co.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 25
General Chem. Co. com. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 2
Great Northern Paper Co.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 25
Kings Co. El., L., & Power (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Ltd. pf.	2⅝	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
National Biscuit common (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
New Central Coal Co.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 2
Niles Bement Pond com.	2	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Niles Bement com.	2	Dec. 19	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
North American (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 21	Sept. 10	Sept. 22
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	Sept. 16
Sea Coast Canning Co. (semi-ann.)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 2
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 21
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Envelope pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 9
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 12
United States Steel com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
Welsbach Co.	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 19
Wolverine Cop. Min. Co. (semi-ann.)	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Various Demands on the English Gold Supply Anticipated.

Stock Markets Firm During the Greater Part of the Week, with a Relapse at the End Owing to the Balkan Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Money was rather more wanted this week, owing to the Stock Exchange settlement and the approach of the end of the month, but the supply was abundant, and the settlement was made without borrowing from the Bank of England. It is said that Government disbursements assisted the market.

To-day's payment for £2,000,000 fresh Treasury bills is likely to show considerable effect next week. Discount rates kept hard.

Various demands on London's gold supply are anticipated. Shipments have already been arranged to the Cape and to South America of gold which otherwise would have come here. The Egyptian requirements will be early, and the large payment by the Government on Netherlands (Transvaal) Railway bonds, which are largely held in Germany and Holland, gives Berlin and Amsterdam a hold on London. Berlin generally takes gold from the Bank of England in September, and has been for some weeks a free buyer of bar gold in our bullion market. Shipments to New York are also feared, and it is possible that one has already been arranged from Australia to San Francisco.

In the Bank of England return there was no feature except a small addition to the note issue backed by securities replacing lapsed issues of country banks.

The stock markets were firm during the greater part of the week. The adjustment of accounts at the settlement indicated a decided scarcity of stock, especially British rails. The Argentine budget favorably influenced South American Government and railway securities, and the sharp rise in silver caused a rise in stocks affected by that metal.

Kafirs were exceptionally dull, owing to the heavy demands on the native labor supply made by the Transvaal Government for railway construction in spite of the remonstrances of the mining industry.

American rails followed the movements of the New York market.

Toward the end of the week the Balkan position caused uneasiness, a relapse in consols, which had been strong, and general dullness, which increased the stagnation of business.

The rise in silver was chiefly due to Indian buying. The strength of Chinese exchange makes a Chinese demand likely, which India is forestalling.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day, but was much wanted in connection with the payment of $10,000,000 in Treasury bills in excess of the amount redeemable.

On the Stock Exchange the attendance was small and business was stagnant. Consols were maintained. Americans opened steady, showed occasional improvements, and closed firm. Grand Trunk was firm on the July revenue statement equaling expectations.

Silver was in active demand, owing to the absence of supplies. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 90 9-16; consols for account, 90 9-16; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 65¼; Atchison preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 85¼; Canadian Pacific, 127; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34¼; Chicago Great Western, 17⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146½; De Beers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 26; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80½; Erie, 31⅜; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 53⅝; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 108⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20⅝; New York Central, 125⅝; Norfolk and Western, 64⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 24⅝; Pennsylvania, 64½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 28⅝; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 87; United States Steel, 23⅝; United States Steel preferred, 73; Wabash, 22⅜; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver firm, 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@2 15-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Roumania.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.80; Lisbon, 23.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Little business was transacted on the Bourse to-day, and the fluctuations were slight. Internationals were practically unchanged.

Three per cent. rentes were 97f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London was 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, and prices generally were unchanged.

Exchange on London was 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates were: Short bills, for settlement, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5¾@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $136,812,931; balances, $8,678,330; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $632,702.

Money on call in London, 1½@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅜. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83⅞.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜, less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94¾ and 95⅛@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 5c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,460	Amalg. Copper	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
10	Am. Car & Fdry.	33	33	33	33
70	Am. Locomotive	19	19¼	19	19¼
40	Am. Sugar	115⅞	116	115½	116
4,570	At., T. & S. F.	63½	64	63⅜	64
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
260	Balt. & Ohio	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	83⅛
160	Brook. Rap. Tr.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝
200	Can. Pacific	126⅝	127⅛	126⅝	127
190	Ches. & Ohio	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
20	Chi. Gt. West	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
3,860	Chi., M. & St. P.	142⅞	142¾	141⅞	142⅝
170	Col. Fuel & I.	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜
1,690	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
610	Missouri Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94	94⅝
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
60	N. Y. Central	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
40	N. Y., O. & W.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
300	Pennsylvania	124⅛	124⅜	124	124⅜
3,540	Reading	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
1,560	Rock Island	28	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
540	Southern Pacific	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜
90	Southern Ry.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
290	Tenn. Coal & I.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
2,080	Union Pacific	75⅛	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜
130	U. S. Leather	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
1,270	U. S. Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
10	Wabash pf.	36	36	36	36
30,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	At., T. & S.F.gen.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	78	78	78	78
6,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
$14,000					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32⅛	32½
10	Pittsburg Coal pf.	84	84	84
270	West. Electric 2d	81⅝	81	81
60	German Am. Sav. & T.	157	157	157
438	U. S. Steel	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
100	U. S. Steel pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
200	U. S. Glass	35	35	35
290	Crucible Steel	10	9⅞	9⅞
50	Crucible Steel pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
20	Pittsburg Brew.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	40	40	40
55	Manufrs. Lt. & Heat	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
20	National Fire Proof pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	West. Air Brake	148	148	148

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅝	107½	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	69¼	70
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107½	K. & D. M.	20	25
3s, r., 1918	106⅝	107½	K. & D. M. pf.	44	60
3s, c., 1918	106⅝	107½	Laclede G. pf.	85½	...
3s, 1918, sm.	106⅝	...	L. E. & W.	28	33
4s, r., 1907	109⅝	110	L. E. & W. pf.	95	100
4s, c., 1907	109⅝	110	Long Island	60	67
4s, r., 1925	133⅝	134½	Man. Beach	6	10
4s, c., 1925	134	135	Md. Coal pf.	95	125
5s, r., 1904	101⅝	102½	Met. Sec. Co.	77½	80
5s, c., 1904	101⅝	102½	M. W. S. El. Chi.	20	25
D. C. 3-65s	120	...	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	59	66
Adams Ex.	222	...	Mich. Cent.	120	...
Alb. & Sus.	230	...	M. & St. L.	58	62
Allis-Chalm.	11½	12½	M. & St. L. pf.	88	93
Allis-Ch. pf.	...	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	58½
A. A. C. pf.	78⅝	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128	130
Am. B. Sug.	25	30	N. C. & St. L.	92	100
Am. B. S. pf.	...	80	Nat. Enam.	24	26
Am. Bicycle	...	⅛	Nat. En. pf.	85	92
Am. By. pf.	½	1	Nat. Lead	15¼	17
A. C. & F. pf.	83	83½	Nat. L. pf.	82	86½
Am. Coal	195	225	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41	41½
Am. C. Oil	29⅝	30½	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	24	26
Am. C. O. pf.	88	90	New C. Coal	45	50
Am. Dis. Tel.	24	30	N. Y. A. B.	120	128
Am. Express	180	200	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. H. & L. pf.	14½	15	N. Y. & N. H.	195	198
Am. Ice Co.	6½	7	N. Y. C. & St. L.	28	35
Am. L. Co.	9½	12½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
A. L. Co. pf.	36	40	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	68
Am. M. Co.	3	5	N. Y. D. Co.	15	28
A. M. Co. pf.	15	17	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	46⅝	55
A. S. & R.	44⅞	45	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	148	157½
A. S. & R. pf.	90⅝	91	N. & W. pf.	87	89
Am. Snuff	96	120	North Am.	77½	77¾
Am. S. pf.	87	91	Ont. Mining	4	...
A. S. F.	9	10	Pac. Coast	45	48
A. S. F. pf.	46	50	P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
A. S. R. pf.	118	119½	P. C. 2d pf.	58	60
Am. T. & C.	70	83	Pac. Mail	21	22
Am. T. & T.	133	134	Peo. & East.	19	22
Am. Tob. pf.	134	140	Pere Marq.	77	79
Am. W. Co.	3⅝	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	63	66
A. W. Co. pf.	68⅝	76	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
Ann Arbor	30	35	P., Ft. W. & C.	...	181
Ann Arb. pf.	57	62	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	...
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	P. S. Car pf.	81	82
At. C. Line	...	120	Pullman Co.	218	220
B. & O. pf.	86⅝	87½	Quicksilver	1	2
B. A. L. pf.	105	...	Quicks. pf.	5⅝	7½
B. Un. Gas	180	200	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. st. ctfs.	70	80
Bruns. City	6½	7	Ry. S. Sp.	24	25
B., R. & P.	133	137	Ry. S. S. pf.	80	82
B., R. & P. pf.	140	...	Read. 1st pf.	73⅝	73½
Butterick Co.	43	...	Read. 2d pf.	66	70
Canada So.	60⅝	61½	Rens. & S.	200	...
C. & S. A. Tel.	94	99	Rock Isl. pf.	65	66½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	155	165	R. W. & O.	130	...
Chi. & A. pf.	63½	68	R. G. Mfg. Co. pf.	73½	73½
C. B. & Q.	170	200	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37	40
Chi. Gt. W.	16⅝	17¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13	17
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	72⅝	73½	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stk.	100	105
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	29½	30	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	107½	...
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85⅝	86	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	75
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	173	175	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50½	50⅝
C., St. P., M. & Om.	118	126	S.-Sh. S. & I.	31½	33½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	130	170	S. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	89⅝	91½
Chi. T. & T.	11	11½	T. P. L. Tr.	27⅝	29
Chi. T. & T. pf.	21½	23	Third Av.	114	115
Chi. Un. Tr.	5	6	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Chi. U. T. pf.	30	32	T. Ry. & L.	23	23⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	71½	73½	T., St. L. & W.	20	23
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	110	T., St. L. & W. pf.	27	30
C., L. & W.	55	75	Twin C. R.T.	92⅝	95⅝
C., L. & W. pf.	75	95	Twin C. R.T. pf.	...	150
Clev. & P.	180	...	Union P. pf.	84⅝	85
C. F. & I. pf.	95	...	Un. B. Inv.	14	15½
Col. S. 2d pf.	23	25	Un. B. I. pf.	46	48
Com. Cable	145	160	U. S. Ex.	108	109
Con. Coal	75	85	U. S. L. pf.	81	81½
C. P. Co. pf.	73	75⅝	Va.-C. Chem. Co.	23⅝	24
Del. & Hud.	164	166	Va.-C. Chem. Co. pf.	93	95
D., L. & W.	237	245	Va. I. C. & C.	23	25
D. & R. G.	24⅝	26	Wabash	21⅝	22⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	...	78	Wells-F. Ex.	200	240
D. & S. W.	2	10	W. U. Tel.	83⅝	84
D. & S. W. pf.	5	30	Westing. as.	160	170
D. M. & Ft. D.	16⅝	18⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	175
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	50
Det. South.	10⅝	12	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	27	29
Det. So. pf.	18	19	Wis. Cent.	18⅝	18½
Det. Un. Ry.	66	70			
Dia. Match	131	134			
D., S. S. & A.	10	12½			
Ev. & T. H.	68	80			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	88			
Ft. W. & D. City	45	60			
G. Ch. Co.	64	67			
G. C. Co. pf.	94	100			
G. North. pf.	165	175			
Ill. C. L. L.	106	107			
Int. Power	35	45			
Int. S. P.	25	30			
Int. S. P. pf.	70	80			
Iowa Cent.	21	21½			
Iowa C. pf.	38⅝	40			
Joliet & Chi.	150	...			
Kan. & M.	22⅝	24			
Kan. C. So.	22⅝	22⅝			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903.

Adams Express 4s		N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	
3,000	104½	1,000	99⅝
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
11,000	99⅞	10,000	106⅝
2,000	99⅞	Norf & W con 4s	
Stamped		4,000	97
11,000	90	North Pac 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		12,000	100⅝
1,000	88⅝	7,000	100⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		North Pac gen 3s	
1,000	91½	10,000	70⅝
Gold 4s		10,000	70⅝
1,000	99⅝	10,000	70½
5,000	99⅝	Ore R & N con 4s	
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		2,000	97½
5,000	102	Oregon Short L 4s, partic bonds	
B R & P gen 5s		1,000	90⅝
1,000	115	Penn conv 3½s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000	95⅝
5,000	104½	Reading gen 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		1,000	95
5,000	84	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	81
3,000	102⅝	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		1,000	110⅝
8,000	92⅝	10,000	111
4,000	92	St L S'w'n con 4s	
11,000	92⅝	5,000	69⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		St Paul, M & M Mont ext 4s	
15,000	73⅝	6,000	101
5,000	73⅝	San A & A P 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		1,000	75
1,000	74⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Col F & I conv 5s		1,000	113
10,000	79	5,000	113⅝
5,000	79⅝	Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	79	16,000	99⅝
20,000	78	500	100½
14,000	78½	9,000	99⅝
Consol Tobacco 4s		Union Pac conv 4s	
31,000	57	21,000	94⅝
Erie 1st con 4s		United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
1,000	96⅝	124,000	75
Erie 1st gen 4s		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
28,000	83⅝	5,000	79⅝
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		25,000	79⅝
1,000	106⅝	1,000	79⅝
2,000	106	26,000	79⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	78	5,000	114⅝
10,000	78½	Wabash 2d 5s	
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		1,000	105
4,000	101½	Wabash deb B	
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s		55,000	60⅝
2,000	77		

Total sales $640,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.05
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.25	.25
Best & Belcher	1.60	1.50
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.91	.84
Challenge Consolidated	.21	.22
Chollar	.13	.12
Confidence	.85	.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.40
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.37	.37
Hale & Norcross	.50	.57
Julia	.01	.02
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.04
Mexican	.99	.98
Occidental Consolidated	.38	.38
Ophir	1.55	1.50
Overman	.24	.25
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.21	.21
Seg. Belcher	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.61	.61
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Consolidated	.62	.62
Utah Consolidated	.21	.22
Yellow Jacket	.52	.50
Silver bars	.56⅛	.56⅛
Mexican dollars	.44½@.45	.43@.43½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—In the local stock market American Can preferred continued steady, closing at 44. The business was small. United Box Board preferred showed further strength on the theory that the company through an arrangement with the Independent will be enabled to make fair profits on its output. The street railroad stocks continue neglected.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	American Can pf.	44	43⅝	44
15	Chicago Pneumatic Tube	53½	53½	53½
5	Lake Street Elevated	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Met. Elevated pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	National Biscuit	38	38	38
10	National Biscuit pf.	100½	100½	100½
100	Quaker Oats pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
20	South Side Elevated	97	97	97
33	United Boxboard pf.	19	18⅝	19
20	Swift & Co.	104	104	104

New York exchange, 10c discount; time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Commerce Rights

DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St. Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

WILLARD H. JONES & CO.,
FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

Baker-Vawter Company,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS,
Devisers of Business Systems.

Only the regular corps of bonded accountants officiates. We do not send outside men to clients under any circumstances. Organized to take immediate charge of work, large or small.
320 Broadway, New York.
2,011 Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
143 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLICATION BY THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1875—H. S. Geisselmann, unknown, $108.24.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

WM. A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief. WILLIAM A. HAWES.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1903. WILLIAM L. MILLER, Notary Public, N. Y. County, 197.

A BANKING HOUSE, Members of the New York Stock Exchange, receive demand and time deposits, and allow 4% interest on the former and 6% on the latter. Address Box E-120, New York Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 6, 1903, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Friday, September 4, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 7, 1903.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE HERRELDING, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 3 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 17th day of September, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of this company will close, for annual-meeting and dividend purposes, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, September 9th, 1903, and remain closed until Thursday, October 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.

New York, August 21st, 1903.

DIVIDENDS.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
No. 111 Fifth Av., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1903.

A dividend of 1¾% was this day declared on the preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the office of Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., on October 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at close of business September 19, 1903. Transfer books will close September 19, 1903, and reopen October 3, 1903.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 1 Broadway, New York, Aug. 19th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1903.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Sec'y.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1903, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1903, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,
New York City, August 26, 1903.

The usual dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company for the month of August, payable September 1, 1903, to stockholders of record August 31.

CHARLES A. BOODY, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WEST SIDE BANK, at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,055,497.14
Overdrafts		240.79
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		117,165.55
Mortgages owned		76,446.78
Stocks and bonds		1,175,363.57
Specie		642,986.55
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		284,757.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$231,856.86	
Other items carried as cash	10,596.47	
		242,455.33
Total		$4,597,368.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		268,748.84
Due depositors		3,700,177.46
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		175,469.58
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$90.00	
Taxes	3,382.28	
		3,472.28
Total		$4,597,368.12

OFFICERS.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
FRED'K K. KELLER, Vice President.
CHARLES ROHE, 2d Vice President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, 3d Vice President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
FRED'K L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Christian F. Tietjen.	W. Edgar Pruden.
Joseph Stern.	Thomas Stokes.
Meyer Eisemann.	George Karsch.
Fred'k Beck.	Joseph Eastman.
Fred'k K. Keller.	A. W. Miller.
Samuel D. Styles.	Francis H. Leland.
Charles Rohe.	John P. Windolph.
Theo. M. Bertine.	August Finck.
Hobart J. Park.	

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK, at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,[illegible]
Overdrafts		1,676.68
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		340,172.79
Other real estate		22,[illegible]
Mortgages owned		13,000.00
Stocks and bonds		425,601.[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		303,446.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$123,826.31	
Other items carried as cash	47,715.02	
		171,541.33
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures &c.	$35,452.50	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treas.	10,128.50	
		45,581.00
		$5,112,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	320,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses	80,470.12
Due depositors	3,[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	134,074.79
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	$5,112,[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier of The Mechanics and Traders Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 565 and 567 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 25th day of August, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.

LEO SCHLESINGER, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of August, 1903, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, 21 N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,950,309.87
Overdrafts		2,231.56
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$35,632.07	
Due from approved reserve agents	556,373.17	
		592,010.24
Banking house and lot	$57,000.00	
Other real estate	108,771.00	
		165,771.00
Mortgages owned		48,961.37
Stocks and bonds		680,930.00
Specie		512,105.95
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		80,103.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$219,884.86	
Other items carried as cash	27,135.11	
		246,999.98
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Total		$8,293,158.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		398,078.01
Due depositors		7,388,506.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks		380,361.00
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		25,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Taxes	$3,000.00	
Insurance fund	12,707.10	
		15,707.10
Total		$8,293,158.54

OFFICERS.
OSCAR L. RICHARD, President.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Oscar L. Richard.	Lucius N. Littauer.
Arnold Kohn.	Elias Spingarn.
A. I. Voorhis.	Julius J. Lyons.
E. H. Richard.	J. C. Simon.

The International Bank

NO. 1 WALL STREET.

Report to Superintendent of Banks of condition at the close of business August 25, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.	$52,509.53
Due from Banks and Approved Reserve Agents.	265,200.56
Stocks and Bonds.	98,445.00
Cash.	18,089.89
	$434,544.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.	$100,000.00
Undivided Profits, (net).	4,735.12
Due Depositors.	329,809.86
	$434,544.98

Transacts a General Banking Business. Issues Interest-Bearing Certificates of Deposit.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,391,594.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		323,716.97
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		73,493.75
Specie		686,570.00
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		191,716.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,042,587.88	
Other items carried as cash	6,083.89	
		1,048,671.77
		$5,530,842.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		242,359.74
Due depositors		3,783,808.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		397,392.64
Amount due not included under any of the above heads viz.: Unpaid dividend	$1,181.00	
Reserve for taxes	7,000.00	
		8,181.00
		$5,530,842.87

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

GANSEVOORT BANK.

New York, Aug. 25, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,770,987.05
Due from banks and bankers	328,781.48
Clearing House exchanges	111,101.24
Cash and reserve	133,084.86
Total	$2,344,054.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	64,103.12
Deposits	2,079,951.51
Total	$2,344,054.63

OFFICERS.
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President.
CHAS. W. MORSE, Vice President.
HAMMOND M. SHEIVE, Cashier.
H. T. MEEHAN, Assistant Cashier.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank.

953 Third Avenue, August 25, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,356,808.[illegible]
Clearing House exchanges	112,457.94
Cash on hand and with banks	532,[illegible]
Total	$2,002,215.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	197,[illegible]
Deposits	1,604,551.[illegible]
Total	$2,002,215.[illegible]

OFFICERS.
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

OGDENSBURG BANK.

Statement Aug. 25, 1903.
(Condensed.)

RESOURCES.

Loans and securities	$[illegible]
Banking house and real estate	12,[illegible]
Cash and sight exchange	1[illegible]
	$810,506.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.[illegible]
Surplus and profits	125,[illegible]
Deposits	584,[illegible]
	$810,506.[illegible]

Frank Chapman, Pres. Thomas Spratt, V. Pres. Samuel W. Leonard, Cashier.

A One Hundred Per Cent. Assessment.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 29.—Cashier A. D. Childress of the Citizens' National Bank has issued a statement in which he says that an assessment of 100 per cent. on the capital stock of the bank will be necessary to pay the depositors in full. The bank was capitalized at $1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
50¼	50½	15,415	*Amalg. Copper Co.	50	50½	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
12	15	200	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	15	15	15	15	
32½	32⅞	600	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	4	200	Amer. Hide & Leather	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
[illegible]	24½	120	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅜
19¼	19½	200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	
84½	85½	100	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	
116½	116½	100	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	116	116	116	− ⅜
81	86⅛	1,300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87	87	85	86⅛	
63½	64	17,230	Atch., Top. & S. F.	63¾	64	62⅞	64	+ ⅜
89½	89¾	4,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+ 1¼
83	83½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	83¾	82⅝	83½	+ ⅝
45½	45⅝	330	Brook. Rapid Transit	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
127½	127⅞	1,675	Canadian Pacific	126½	127¾	126½	127⅛	+ ½
34½	34⅝	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅞
22	23	100	Chicago & Alton	22	22	22	22	− ½
142	142⅛	8,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141½	142¼	141¼	142	
166	167	220	Chi. & Northwestern	165½	166¾	165½	166¾	+ ½
53½	54	2,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53½	54½	53½	53⅞	
14	14½	100	Colorado & Southern	14½	14½	14½	14½	
52½	53	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
14½	15½	100	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
178	178½	400	Consolidated Gas	178	178	178	178	+ ½
2⅛	2⅛	2,578	Consol. Gas rights	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
103½	104	100	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅜
26	28½	88	Corn Products Co.	26	28½	26	28½	
13	15½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15	15	+ 1
30½	30⅝	6,600	Erie	30⅛	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ¾
67½	67¾	800	Erie 1st pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
52½	53	600	Erie 2d pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
163	165	10	General Electric	163	163	163	163	
55	60	10	Homestake Mining	55	55	55	55	
133	133½	600	Illinois Central	133¼	133¼	133	133¼	
13½	13¾	100	Internat. Paper	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
68	69	825	Internat. Paper pf.	68	68½	68	68½	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	100	Kansas City South. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
105½	105¾	500	Louisville & Nashville	105½	105½	105¼	105½	+ ⅜
135½	135¾	800	Manhattan Elevated	135⅞	135⅞	135	135¾	+ ⅜
114	114½	100	*Met. Street Railway	114	114	114	114	− ½
14	14½	100	Mexican Central	14	14	14	14	− ½
20½	20¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
42	42½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
94½	94¾	2,530	Missouri Pacific	94⅛	94⅞	94	94¾	
121½	122	300	New York Central	122	122	121⅝	121⅝	− ⅛
23½	24	400	N. Y., Ontario & West	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
63½	63¾	600	Norfolk & Western	63⅝	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¼
124½	124½	1,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	124½	124½	123⅞	124½	+ ⅜
95	95	100	People's Gas, Chicago	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
42	48	11	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43½	43½	43½	
55½	55¾	10,820	Reading	55¾	56½	55⅞	55¾	
11½	11¾	120	*Rep. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
65½	65¾	1,160	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66	66	65½	65⅝	+ ¼
28	28⅛	7,700	Rock Island Co.	28	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,505	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	18	19	17¾	19	+ 1½
15½	16	600	St. Louis Southwestern	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
34½	35½	300	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	35	35	34½	34½	
45⅛	45¼	1,700	Southern Pacific	45¼	45⅜	45⅛	45¼	
22⅛	22¾	500	South. R'way extended	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
84½	85	200	South. R'way pf., ext	84	84	84	84	
2⅛	3	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	2½	2½	2½	2½	
43	43½	800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	43¾	42⅞	43⅞	+ 1
26½	27	200	Texas & Pacific	26¾	26¾	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
		20	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	
75½	75⅛	13,900	Union Pacific	75⅛	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	8	200	*U. S. Leather	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
7	7½	100	U. S. Realty & Con.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
38	39	120	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ½
13	13½	110	U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½	
41½	42½	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	42	42	42	42	+ 2
22⅞	23	2,700	U. S. Steel	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	2,063	U. S. Steel pf.	71	71	70⅝	70⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	36	300	Wabash pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
17	18	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17	17	17	+ 1½
40	40½	175	Wisconsin Central pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Sales		124,087						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,495,500	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,628,000	$2,144,000	$1,721,000	$15,216,000	$1,068,000
2,050,000	2,370,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	18,120,000	3,824,000	2,084,000	23,524,000	......
2,000,000	1,407,200	Merchants' National	12,284,100	2,327,200	1,149,900	14,216,000	......
2,000,000	2,768,500	Mechanics' National	11,626,000	2,310,000	1,370,000	12,785,000	......
1,500,000	3,573,500	Bank of America	23,460,200	2,478,500	2,227,000	22,175,600	......
1,000,000	230,800	Phenix National	3,952,000	686,000	227,000	3,638,000	47,800
25,000,000	15,528,200	National City	140,601,600	25,721,700	7,896,500	137,779,900	5,467,200
300,000	7,459,100	Chemical National	23,596,000	3,845,000	1,962,900	21,673,000	......
600,000	338,600	Merch. Exch. National	4,618,600	734,100	568,400	5,143,300	180,100
1,000,000	2,148,800	Gallatin National	7,788,500	819,600	562,600	6,250,500	660,000
300,000	111,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,117,500	508,900	42,500	2,397,800	44,800
700,000	360,900	Mechanics & Traders'	4,132,000	355,000	542,000	3,864,000	......
500,000	515,700	Greenwich	2,066,000	400,200	285,500	1,796,100	......
600,000	554,300	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,612,800	1,040,100	411,500	4,774,000	467,300
5,000,000	3,791,200	Am. Exch. National	28,945,000	2,445,000	2,040,000	22,250,000	4,117,000
10,000,000	9,067,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	75,589,500	9,425,900	5,670,900	61,184,300	6,877,300
2,000,000	4,439,800	Mercantile National	22,600,500	3,043,600	1,381,900	18,653,000	2,087,700
422,700	588,600	Pacific	3,121,600	279,500	423,100	2,490,200	......
450,000	1,079,200	Chatham National	5,911,100	532,300	891,300	5,793,400	49,400
200,000	328,600	People's	2,304,600	167,700	423,000	2,579,700	......
2,000,000	2,070,600	National Bank of N. A.	15,762,400	2,220,300	1,634,400	13,282,700	1,540,100
3,000,000	6,386,600	Hanover National	43,740,800	10,704,100	6,748,800	54,567,400	2,294,700
1,000,000	1,073,800	Irving National	6,226,000	664,400	551,300	5,380,000	245,400
1,550,000	671,000	National Citizens'	6,968,400	1,334,200	549,900	7,684,700	687,000
500,000	304,900	Nassau	2,619,900	276,600	346,300	2,275,300	......
1,000,000	1,211,700	Market & Ful. National	6,114,800	1,258,200	665,400	6,835,900	50,000
1,000,000	383,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,298,400	1,476,000	151,600	6,230,700	49,800
1,000,000	3,336,900	Corn Exchange	24,561,000	4,239,000	3,243,000	29,728,000	......
300,000	342,800	Oriental	5,518,300	376,400	755,000	4,952,700	......
1,500,000	6,628,600	Imp. & Trad. National	22,765,000	4,061,000	1,206,000	20,208,000	48,100
3,000,000	6,687,800	National Park	53,547,100	12,742,200	4,852,400	64,148,200	1,967,300
250,000	156,800	East River National	1,125,400	171,700	153,400	1,198,600	49,300
3,000,000	2,064,300	Fourth National	18,099,900	2,841,400	2,066,400	18,028,700	50,000
1,000,000	611,300	Central National	8,552,000	1,232,000	716,000	9,119,000	965,000
300,000	1,281,800	Second National	9,245,000	1,309,000	1,127,000	9,771,000	262,000
10,000,000	28,174,100	First National	75,308,900	14,198,700	2,687,900	61,911,400	8,450,500
1,000,000	686,000	N. Y. National Exch.	6,854,600	1,128,000	433,500	5,781,400	498,300
250,000	773,700	Bowery	2,671,000	378,000	227,000	3,011,000	......
200,000	333,600	N. Y. County National	4,330,100	738,000	362,900	4,572,000	50,000
750,000	493,800	German-American	3,444,800	674,500	198,300	3,304,900	......
1,000,000	3,480,500	Chase National	37,850,900	10,984,400	2,352,700	46,176,400	50,000
100,000	1,043,100	Fifth Avenue	8,516,600	2,210,900	522,900	9,339,100	......
200,000	658,800	German Exchange	2,622,500	135,000	615,000	3,384,700	......
200,000	840,800	Germania	2,932,800	419,200	719,500	4,742,200	......
300,000	1,394,100	Lincoln National	10,675,500	257,500	2,050,700	11,194,700	248,100
1,000,000	1,303,300	Garfield National	6,519,800	1,386,800	232,600	6,800,800	49,000
250,000	378,000	Fifth National	2,378,100	483,300	152,400	2,351,800	248,600
1,000,000	1,415,000	Bank of the Metropolis	7,455,100	1,520,000	422,100	8,346,800	......
300,000	509,600	West Side	3,251,000	520,000	331,000	3,574,000	......
500,000	1,313,000	Seaboard National	11,537,000	2,235,000	1,041,000	13,896,000	50,000
300,000	875,900	First National, B'klyn	4,244,000	424,000	682,000	4,384,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,852,000	Liberty National	9,545,000	1,363,300	240,000	8,019,100	786,000
1,000,000	456,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,184,300	814,300	277,300	4,172,700	......
500,000	382,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,707,000	906,400	296,000	5,667,500	100,000
350,000	503,400	Astor National	4,715,000	870,000	83,000	4,690,000	350,000
10,000,000	2,267,500	West. National of U. S.	66,377,700	17,230,000	3,280,200	73,604,700	456,400
[illegible]	110,555,300	Total, National banks					
12,172,700	19,105,900	Total, State banks					
[illegible]	129,661,200	Total	923,111,500	174,007,900	75,711,500	920,128,900	43,918,400

*As per official reports: 39 National banks, June 9, 1903; 17 State banks, May 28, 1903. ‡As on July 15, 1903. §As on Aug. 3, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 29 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$563,300.00	$5,000.00	$19,100	$29,300.00	$42,200.00	$321,600.00
Colonial	100,000	1,956,547.00	39,300.00	179,000	255,360.00	220,860.00	2,387,240.00
Columbia	300,000	2,364,000.00	219,000.00	104,000	196,000.00	3,000.00	3,330,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	602,861.00	9,021.00	39,340	42,706.00	......	533,506.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,464,800.00	86,700.00	72,500	351,200.00	......	1,808,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,750,708.00	22,833.00	98,406	143,628.00	60,332.00	1,868,146.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,319,000.00	110,700.00	90,500	143,900.00	100,000.00	2,589,400.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,792,500.00	4,300.00	55,600	201,100.00	500.00	1,894,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,075,600.00	111,900.00	78,000	190,500.00	54,200.00	2,516,100.00
Mutual	200,000	2,164,626.00	20,348.00	211,803	168,452.00	......	2,300,775.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,275,673.00	26,144.00	126,000	334,735.00	142,807.00	1,604,094.00
Plaza	100,000	2,787,000.00	154,000.00	145,000	165,000.00	......	3,086,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,102,434.00	11,382.75	59,537	67,040.45	35,681.02	1,101,932.73
State	100,000	6,718,000.00	400,000.00	230,000	157,000.00	343,000.00	7,192,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,515,000.00	43,000.00	198,000	65,000.00	......	1,868,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,228,100.00	51,200.00	129,900	109,100.00	65,000.00	1,461,800.00
United National	1,000,000	1,964,800.00	192,900.00	45,800	83,000.00	......	1,112,600.00
Varick	100,000	819,100.00	5,200.00	69,700	75,800.00	31,600.00	848,100.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	558,656.00	10,530.00	23,360	43,854.00	......	426,962.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,818,100.00	24,300.00	153,600	183,400.00	1,800.00	1,906,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Broadway	150,000	2,042,007.00	12,946.00	163,342	265,850.00	......	2,126,300.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,457,100.00	88,700.00	69,100	194,100.00	25,000.00	1,504,000.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	245,400.00	2,700.00	24,600	38,400.00	5,400.00	294,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	4,208,600.00	332,300.00	85,000	467,000.00	......	3,257,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,273,300.00	145,200.00	405,800	348,900.00	40,000.00	6,166,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	870,583.00	10,244.00	43,856	111,594.00	10,000.00	859,205.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,377,000.00	200,000.00	325,000	705,000.00	18,000.00	4,078,000.00
National City	300,000	2,809,000.00	125,000.00	201,000	461,000.00	21,000.00	3,187,000.00
North Side	100,000	881,428.00	12,606.47	50,186	45,802.92	189,858.92	951,408.33
People's	100,000	1,225,900.00	46,000.00	83,600	68,500.00	61,300.00	1,270,300.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	608,355.00	8,506.00	50,255	67,784.00	21,504.00	581,404.00
Sprague National	200,000	910,600.00	110,300.00	......	189,400.00	78,000.00	926,400.00
Union	200,000	1,326,000.00	41,300.00	62,800	82,200.00	187,900.00	1,362,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	775,100.00	35,200.00	27,600	52,200.00	41,200.00	759,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	548,600.00	18,500.00	15,000	71,000.00	11,200.00	582,200.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	732,700.00	32,700.00	10,000	183,300.00	......	748,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,308,700.00	201,900.00	271,400	1,249,100.00	515,000.00	5,286,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,335,119.00	75,365.00	62,333	126,098.00	41,632.00	1,836,918.00
Second National	250,000	1,154,900.00	62,100.00	14,900	117,000.00	10,800.00	948,000.00
Third National	200,000	1,316,574.52	54,098.00	80,022	434,763.36	18,652.69	1,451,519.90
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,718,500.00	132,300.00	28,800	138,800.00	11,400.00	2,432,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,677,538.50	81,022.00	32,175	45,000.00	25,800.00	1,063,579.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	30,000	1,664,851.00	13,464.00	82,604	64,446.00	15,289.00	1,715,854.00

WANT TO TRADE IN COTTON.

Members of Produce Exchange Are Petitioning Governors to Admit the Staple.

The news that a petition was being circulated among members of the Produce Exchange, asking the Governors to arrange for trading in cotton on the floor, was received without excitement by members of the Cotton Exchange. A member of the firm of Atwood Violett & Co., members both of the Stock and Cotton Exchanges, said yesterday:

"That would be a great thing for those in the Cotton Exchange. If there were any sellers of cotton on the Produce Exchange, we could step in and buy what they offered, and then hold for delivery. They would have to deliver the cotton or lose heavily. They have not the facilities for procuring the cotton, and the end would be disastrous for them."

Another cotton broker explained that the Produce Exchange, should it decide to deal in cotton, would have to use Cotton Exchange quotations, and would be practically at the mercy of the latter organization.

At the Produce Exchange the Superintendent said that the petition was being signed, but that there was nothing official about its origin and that the Governors had not considered the question at all. He added that the recent visit of representatives from the New Orleans Board of Trade to this city had nothing to do with the matter.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 29	1,310,729
Same week last year	3,066,507
To date this year	110,050,460
Corresponding date last year	118,189,670
Bonds for the week	$6,247,000
Same week last year	$12,084,000
To date this year	$448,574,250
Corresponding date last year	$612,871,900

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	*Aug. 30, '02.	Aug. 29, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,877,897	943,882	1,934,015
Industrial	788,310	366,847	421,463
Banks		15	†15

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	*Aug. 30, '02.	Aug. 29, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	$17,028,000	$5,218,500	$11,809,500
Industrial	1,822,000	1,087,500	734,500
Government	28,000		28,000
State	56,000	1,000	55,000

*Five days. †Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

AN OLD, OLD QUESTION.

Why Is a Bank Currency Cheaper and Better Than Government Currency?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the currency seems to be the engrossing topic in financial circles at the present time, and Congress will sooner or later be called upon to devise some system whereby the volume of the currency may be regulated so as to meet the exigencies of business.

So far the doctors of finance do not appear to have any consensus of opinion on the subject, and only yesterday a leading Senator is understood to have said that he was still listening and considering what to do.

Whatever the solution of the matter may eventually be, you may pardon a lay reader who knows nothing of finance except to charge for his services and pay his bills so far as his receipts go, for a few tentative suggestions.

The subject of banking as it concerns the issue of a circulating medium would not seem to be a very complicated one. Selfish interests often darken counsel. It may sometimes happen, too, that one not in the thick of a fight may get a better general idea of the situation than those in medias res, as one who comes into a new neighborhood may often see things that the "oldest inhabitant" never wots of.

Right here let me propound a query in the line of my leading thought.

Why is the power to issue notes as a circulating medium delegated to so-called National banks?

And here is another:

If there is any profit to be made out of the people by this way of doing business, why do not the people get the benefit of it? A number of men get together and form a corporation. They deposit with the Treasury a certain number of Government bonds, and get authority to issue a certain percentage of the amount in bank notes. Meanwhile the Government pays the interest on the bonds.

Why all this circumlocution? The business must be profitable or it would cease to be done. Why does the Government surrender to these banks this important function? There are thousands of your readers who are not financiers, but who are deeply interested in the subject, who would like to know. Why not give them an editorial in that line?

And now comes the suggestion that these banks—these agents of the Government, for such they are—shall be permitted to issue additional notes upon other than Government securities. In other words, when they deposit bonds of other institutions or corporations they may increase their circulation accordingly. What a lovely state of things this would be—for the stockholders! How long would the present stability of the currency continue? Who that has read of the wildcat schemes and wildcat securities of Jackson's time will need an answer?

Again, I ask, why should not the Government itself perform this important function? It needs to deposit no bonds or securities. It could have depositories at the different commercial, farming, and manufacturing centres, with power to emit its notes and promises to pay as the demands and emergencies required, and the people would save the profit made by the National banks. What do you think?

ED. J. MAXWELL.

New York, Aug. 28, 1903.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Loaning rates were generally firm. Current quotations are as follows:

Call loans, 4@5; time money, 5¼@6; commercial paper, 6@7.

At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 4¼ per cent. and New York funds sold at 10c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $15,670,912, against $19,013,002 a year ago to-day, a decrease of $3,342,180, or 17½ per cent., and the balances were $976,140.

Foreign Exchange—Rates for actual business unchanged.

Stocks had a quiet, but generally firm, day, and closed the two hours at practically the day's best prices, notwithstanding the bank exhibit was voted unfavorable.

Copper Range did not do much better than hold its own, and about absorbed local activity. Tri-Mountain broke to 77. Amalgamated held its 50. Opinion as to the proposed deal between Copper Range and Tri-Mountain is not wholly favorable, but such opposition as exists is largely offset by the somewhat general belief that the step is but a preliminary to an Amalgamated announcement tended to put an entirely new face on the copper situation. Indeed, Broker Lawson rather hints at some such event in his latest remarks: "The public will know week after next just what the increased loans and corresponding increased deposits in the New York bank statement mean."

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILWAYS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	63⅞	63	63⅞
100	Atchison pf.	89⅝	89	89⅝
5	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
1	Boston & Maine	168	168	168
3	*Boston & Maine pf.	175	175	175
30	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195⅝	195⅝	195⅝
25	Pere Marquette pf.	72	72	72
100	Union Pacific	74½	74½	74½
5	West End	89	89	89

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
247	American	133¼	133	133¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Ag. Chem.	15	15	15
70	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4	4½
40	Am. Sugar	117	116¼	116⅝
15	Am. Sugar pf.	119⅝	119	119
30	Mass. Gas	35	35	35
40	Mass. Gas pf.	78	78	78
10	Pullman	220	220	220
10	United Fruit	96	96	96
25	United Shoe Machine	45	45	45
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
10	U. S. Rubber	13¼	13¼	13¼
77	U. S. Steel	23¼	22⅞	22⅞

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	‡Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,359	*Amalgamated	50½	49⅞	50½
65	Am. Zinc	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
10	Anaconda	21	21	21
50	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bingham	26	26	26
120	Centennial	21¼	20¾	21
145	Cons. Mercur	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
10,350	Copper Range	57½	55¾	56½
270	Daly West	40¼	40	40
500	Dominion Coal	81	80	80½
5	Isle Royale	7	7	7
5	Michigan	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
40	Mohawk	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	†Old Colony	1	1	1
50	Old Dominion	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Osceola	61	61	61
20	Parrot	22	21	21
550	Shannon	10¼	10¼	10¼
7	Tamarack	100	100	100
161	Tri-Mountain	80½	80	80
365	Trinity	8	8	8
150	U. S.	20½	20	20
130	Utah	27⅞	27½	27½
50	Winona	9	9	9
30	Wolverine	73	73	73

British Columbia, 3 bid, 4 asked.

*Ex dividend. ‡Assessment paid. †First installment paid.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 29.—The following quotations of mill stocks for the week are reported by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

	Quotation.	Previous Quotation.
American Linen Co.	—	92½
Arkwright Mills	—	85
Barnard Manufacturing Co.	—	103½
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.	—	107½
Border City Manufacturing Co.	—	117½
Bourne Mills	—	175
Chace Mills	—	97½
Cornell Mills	—	122½
Davol Mills	—	106
Flint Mills	—	104
Granite Mills	—	135
Hargraves Mills	87	89
King Philip Mills	—	130
Laurel Lake Mills	—	120
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	—	82
Mechanics' Mills	—	84
Narragansett Mills	—	104
Osborn Mills	—	80
Parker Mills	95	95
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	—	116½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	—	120
Robeson Mills	—	100
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	—	100
Shove Mills	—	50
Slade	—	300
Stafford Mills	—	90
Seaconnet Mills	—	92½
Tecumseh	—	118½
Troy C. & W. Mfg. Co.	—	1,250
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.	—	140
Wampanoag Mills	—	60
Weetamoe Mills	—	88

NEW ENGLAND MILL MARKETS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sales.		Quot'n.	Previous Quot'n.
	—Amory		125
	—Amoskeag		1825
	—Androscoggin		125
	—Appleton		115
	—Arlington Mills		125
	—Atlantic		50
	—Bates		160
	—Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell		102½
	—Bigelow Carpet		109½
	—Boott		575
	—Boston, (new)		100
	—Boston Belting		210
	—Boston Duck		1175
	—Cabot		75
	—Chicopee		48½
	—Cocheco		215
	—Columbian		1012½
	—Continental		37
	—Dwight		1000
	—Edwards		175
	—Everett		112
	—Franklin		100
	—Great Falls		157
	—Hamilton Cotton		748½
	—Hamilton Woolen		50
	—Hill		55
	—Hillsborough Mills, (Woolen)		28
	—Jackson		810
	—Lancaster, (new)		75
	—Lawrence		112
	—Lockwood		98
	—Lowell		682½
	—Lowell Bleachery, (new)		96
	—Lowell Machine Shop		800
	—Lyman Mills		65
	—Manchester Mills		100½
	—Massachusetts		96
	—Massachusetts Cotton of Georgia		102½
	—Merrimack		88
	—Middlesex		86
	—Monadnock		950
	—Naumkeag Steam Cotton		82½
14	Nashua Mfg. Co.	575	577½
	—Newmarket Mfg. Co.		96
	—Otis		1582½
	—Pacific		2100
	—Pepperell		252½
	—Plymouth Cordage		240
	—Queen City Cotton Co.		100
	—Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.		129
	—Stafford		107½
	—Stark		960
	—Thorndike		1062½
	—Tremont & Suffolk		100
	—Waltham Bleach & Dye Works		100
	—Wamsutta		120
	—Washington		120
	—York		882½

COLORADO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
American	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
C., C. & C.	4	4½	4	4½
C., C. & M.	2¾	3⅛	2½	2¾
C., K. & N.	17	19	17½	18½
Consolidated	3¼	4½	3½	4½
Coriolanus	1½	2	1¾	2
Dante	1½	2	1¼	2
Doctor Jackpot	3	3	[illegible]	3
Elkton	40	43	41	43
El Paso	59¾	60	59¾	60
Findlay	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	13½
Gold Bond	2	2½	1½	2
Golden Cycle	65	70	65½	67
Golden Fleece	6	15	6	15
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	4	4¾
Gold Exploration	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3	3½
Isabella	11¾	11½	11	12
Jackpot	5	10	5	10
Keystone	2¾	3½	3	3½
Last Dollar	35	60	35	60
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	2½	3½	2½	3½
Little Puck	2	3	2	3
Mary Cashen	3⅞	3½	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Moon Anchor	6	6½	6	6½
New Haven	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Old Gold	7	7½	7	7½
Pharmacist	2¼	3	2½	3
Pinnacle	2	2½	2	2½
Portland	120½	124	121	124
Rose Maud	2	3½	2	3½
Rose Nicol	3	3½	3	3½
Sunset Eclipse	3	4	3	4
Vindicator	60	85	60	85
Work	5¾	6¼	5¾	6½

C., K. & N. declared 1 cent dividend.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Luna Park Company, Brooklyn, (theatrical and exposition business;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Elmer S. Dundy and Frederick H. Manss, Coney Island, and Horace M. Kilborn and Walter H. Tappan, Manhattan.

Monarch Realty Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank H. Hale, Lester H. Worden, and William C. Braman, Syracuse.

The St. Vrain Realty Company, Manhattan; capital, $500, with provision that it may be increased to $500,000. Directors—J. Warren Thayer, Scarsdale; Samuel J. Reid, Brooklyn, and John Managhan, Manhattan.

Federal Stock and Grain Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.; David E. Murray, Boston, and Tracy S. Buckingham, Brooklyn.

Associated Sunday Magazines, Incorporated, Manhattan; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank B. Noyes, Chicago; William Bancroft, Pelham; Lucien Oudin, New York, and Lester C. Taylor, Brooklyn.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

It is to be recollected that during the past few years the American railroad companies and the great capitalists connected with them have entered upon a new development which is likely to have far-reaching results. They are working to bring under the same control the raw material, the factory, the railways connecting both and also connecting the factory with the port of shipment, and, lastly, the shipping to convey goods from the port of shipment. Probably the Americans have gone ahead too fast in the past couple of years. It is quite possible that they may be compelled to undo some of what they have done. In other words, at present it looks as if they had attempted to accomplish too much in three or four years, and it is possible, therefore, that some of their plans may break down. Thereby the changes shadowed forth may have to be postponed. But it is as certain as anything can be that has not happened, that even if some of the plans break down, they will be only postponed. They will be taken up again as soon as ever the opportunity offers, and they will be carried to completion. If they are, great economies will become possible. At the present time the producer, the manufacturer, the carrier by land and by sea, as well as a multitude of agents and go-betweens, have to receive remuneration of some kind on every step in every process from the beginning of production to the ultimate sale. If the American idea is carried out, and ships, railways, mines, and factories are all brought under one control, not only will the various middlemen be entirely eliminated, but the great majority of the profits will likewise be got rid of; one profit to one owner will take the place of the numerous small profits now having to be paid to the several intermediaries. It may be objected that the wheat lands of the United States cannot be brought under the common control. Better methods of marketing, however, may be introduced. And, in any case, all the other economies will stand.—London Statist.

Best Year of the Southern Farmers.

Six hundred million dollars or more will probably be the value of the coming cotton and cottonseed crop of the South. The price of cotton is higher than the average for any year since 1872. After a long period with prices not much above the cost of production, the crops of the past three years sold at comfortable prices, and now with a world-wide scarcity of cotton and with high prices, the cotton growers will have such prosperity as they have not known since 1860. But cotton is not all; $900,000,000 or more will probably be the value of the coming crops of rice, tobacco, sugar, corn, orchard fruits, truck and other agricultural products of the South, thus making $1,500,000,000 the income of Southern farmers for one year.—Southern Farm Magazine.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.00
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.45
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.86
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08⅛
Lard, prime	8.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western, creamery	.19¼

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 80c; No. 3, 84c; No. 2 red, 80@82½c; No. 2 corn, 51¼@51½c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 35c; No. 3 white, 35@37½c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; good feeding barley, 42@48c; fair to choice malting, 51@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01½; prime timothy seed, $3.30; mess pork, per barrel, $13.50@13.55; lard, per 100 lb., $8.45@8.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25@7.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 7¾@8c; clover, contract grade, $9.75@10.

COTTON.—Considering the shortness of the session Saturday, the cotton market was very active, the total sales footing up about 250,000 bales, according to estimates, though a good deal of this was in the way of large blocks traded in soon after the call, and did not therefore represent any particular broadening in public speculation. In fact, the market was chiefly between the larger operators. The market opened firm, net 6@10 points higher on the firmer cables, bull support and covering. The weather map was excellent and encouraged realizing, but this was utterly inadequate to check the advance, which carried prices to practically a new high level for the season on the new crop. September sold up 30 points, to 11.50; October touched 10.71, December 10.35, and March 10.29, these being advances of from 12 to 30 points. August in the meantime ruled very quiet, selling from 12.20 to 12.30, and closing at 12.29. The balance of the list was eased off a point or two at the close, but the market finally firm, net 1 to 27 points higher. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.30	12.30	12.20	12.29@12.30
September	11.30	11.50	11.28	11.47@11.48
October	10.55	10.71	10.55	10.69@10.70
November	10.27	10.40	10.27	10.39@10.41
December	10.25	10.35	10.24	10.32@10.33
January	10.22	10.31	10.22	10.30@10.31
February	10.25	10.27	10.25	10.28@10.30
March	10.21	10.29	10.21	10.28@10.30

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales, speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000; mid-upland, 7d. Futures opened strong, 1@4 points' advance; closed near firm, distant quiet, net 9½ points higher on August and September and 3@8 points higher on later positions; August, 6.73@6.74; August-September and September, 6.63@6.64; September-October, 6.17; October-November, 5.71@5.72; November-December, 5.60; December-January, 5.54; January-February, 5.52; February-March, 5.51@5.52; March-April, 5.50@5.51; April-May, 5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 81½c; September, 81¾@81⅞c; December, 85⅛c; May, 87⅝c; No. 2 hard, 80@81c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46½c; September, 46⅝c; December, 47½c; May, 48¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; September, 33c; December, 35c; May, 37c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—September, 81½c; December, 79¾c@80c; on track: No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 84c; No. 3 Northern, 79@80c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86@90c; No. 2 Northern, 84@87c; new December, 81⅝@82c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; sample, 48@59c. Oats—Standard, 36½@37c. Corn—December, 50⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 29.—Wheat—New, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 83⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 82⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 80⅝c; new, on track: No. 1 Northern, 84⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive Sept. 10, 83⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was very little feature to the wheat market, the price in New York losing ⅛c per bushel under moderate selling for long account. While at first the Northwest markets were firm and higher, they later gave way under reports of increased receipts and a drop of 1¼@2c in cash wheat at Minneapolis. Around the opening Chicago was also relatively stronger than New York, but the subsequent unloading weakened that market in line with all other points. The principal bear factor from abroad was the break of 15 to 80 points at Paris, together with 22 points loss in the Budapest market. English markets were partly ¼d lower and weather conditions more favorable. Spring patents, $4.85@5.15; Winter straights, $3.85@3.90; Winter patents, $3.90@4.30; Spring clears, $3.75@4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.15@3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@3.10; red dog, $22.50@24.50, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.95@3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.10@1.12. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs. $17.50, September; Spring bran, middling, $19.50@22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@19; linseed oil cakes, $24; hominy chop, $21.25 bulk, $22.25 sacks to arrive; oil meal, $24@24.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	87½	87½	86⅝	86⅝
December	87 3-16	87⅝	87	87⅛
May	88 7-16	88⅝	88 7-16	88⅜
Corn—				
September	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
December	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81½	81½	80⅞	81
December	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	81⅞
May	84	84⅝	83⅝	83⅞
Corn—				
September	50⅞	51 1-16	50⅜	50⅞
December	50⅞	51 3-16	50⅝	50⅞
May	51	51⅝	50⅞	51
Oats—				
September	35	35⅛	34½	34⅝
December	36⅛	36⅜	36 1-16	36⅛
May	38	38⅛	37⅞	38
Lard—				
September	$8.40	$8.62½	$8.40	$8.50
October	7.62½	7.75	7.62½	7.70
Ribs—				
September	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.60
October	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.72½
Pork—				
September	12.50	12.55	12.47½	12.50
October	12.72½	12.75	12.70	12.70

COFFEE.—There was little feature in the coffee market, there being apparently no further desire to liquidate September contracts for the time being, though it is claimed by some that there is still an unsettled interest in that position. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices, in keeping with the featureless foreign news, and ruled generally dull, though just before the close there was a little offering, which closed the market quiet at net unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Sales were 3,000 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	3.75@3.80
September	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75@3.80
October	..	..	..	3.85@3.90
November	..	..	..	3.95@4.00
December	..	..	..	4.25@4.30
January	..	..	..	4.35@4.40
February	..	..	..	4.40@4.50
March	..	..	..	4.50@4.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.50@15.25; family, $17.50@17.75; short clear, $14.75@16.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@8.50; family, $10.25@10.75; packet, $9@9.50; extra India mess, $14@15. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7⅛c; 180 lb, 7⅝c; 160 lb, 8⅛c; 140 lb, 8⅜c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 12¾@13c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝c. LARD—$8.25; city lard, $7.25@7.50; refined lard, South America, $9; Continent, $8.50; Brazil, kegs, $10; compound, $7@7.37½. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 9⅛c.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks: Resin, 20,077 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 1,619 bbls; tar, 1,600 bbls. The market for spirits of turpentine was easier, owing to a decline at Savannah. Resin was firm and unchanged. Tar was steady to firm, selling quite well in a jobbing way. Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 56½c; machine-made barrels, 57c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.70@2.80; oil barrels, $4.70@4.75. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.05; E, $2.15@2.20; F, $2.30; G, $2.40; H, $2.80; I, $3.30; K, $3.50; M, $3.75@3.80; N, $3.90@4; W G, $4.15@4.30; W W, $4.40@4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—Turpentine, 53c; receipts, 906 casks; sales, 1,211 casks; exports, 4,319 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,364 barrels; sales, 464 barrels; exports, 713 barrels. A, B, C, $1.75; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $2.24½; I, $2.40; K, $3.10; M, $3.15; N, $3.25; W G, $3.50; W W, $3.70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—Turpentine—Nominal. Resin—A, B, C, $1.65; D, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.90; H, $2.20; I, $2.80; K, $3; M, $3.05; N, $3.15; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½c; receipts, 68 casks. Resin—$1.55@$1.60; receipts, 80 barrels. Crude turpentine—$1.75, $2.80, and $2.80; receipts, 142 casks. Tar—$1.65; receipts, 61 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, general sales, 6½@8½c per lb. No trading in calves; city-dressed veals, 8@12c per lb. Both sheep and lambs very dull; a few sales of both effected at about steady prices; sheep sold at $2.25@3.50 per 100 lb; lambs at $5.25@6; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c per lb. No sales of hogs reported.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

BEANS AND PEAS.—Marrow beans are generally held higher, and occasional sales are reported a little above late quotation. Medium quiet, but held firmly. Pea very firm; most holders asking $2.25; red kidneys dull and barely steady. Other kinds without change. Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.65@2.50; do, medium, $2.15@2.17½; do, pea, $2.20@2.22½; do, red kidney, $2.25@2.50; do, white kidney, $2.65@2.70; do, yellow eye, $2.75@2.80; do, black turtle soup, $2.65@2.70; do, lima, California, $2.45@2.50; do, imported giants, $1.90@1.95; do, Italian medium, $2@2.10; do, other foreign medium, $1.90@2.05; do, foreign pea, $2@2.10; do, foreign marrow, duty paid, $2.10@2.40; green peas, Scotch, bags, prime, per bushel, $1.37½.

BUTTER.—Fancy creamery is cleaning up closely enough to maintain a steady tone to values; under grades are quiet. State dairy in very moderate demand, and rarely good enough to reach outside quotations. Western imitation creamery in small supply, but trade rather dull. Factory in good demand and firm. Renovated has a light inquiry in the very highest grades, otherwise there is little doing. Packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, per lb, 19½c; do, firsts, 18@19¼c; do, seconds, 16@17½c; do, thirds, 15@15½c; do, State dairy, firsts, 17@18c; do, seconds, 15@16c; do, thirds, 14½c; do, fourths, 14c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 16@17c; do, seconds, 15@15½c; renovated extras, 17c; do, firsts, 16c; do, seconds, 15@15½c; do, thirds, 13@14c; Western factory, held, 15@16c; do, current make, firsts, 15@15½c; do, seconds, 14@14½c; do, thirds, 13@13½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 14½c; do, No. 2, 13½@14c; do, No. 3, 12@13c.

CHEESE.—Trading was very slow and a large surplus of small-size full cream had to go in store. Receipts have been liberal during the week and the tone easier to sell, though continued high cost in the country prevents any material decline. Proportion of large sizes continue small, and with some demand from home-trade dealers and rather more call from exporters, the market has cleaned up pretty closely of desirable grades, with the feeling steady to firm. Skims plentiful, dull and weak. Liverpool cable, 50s 6d for colored and 49s for white. Exports, 5,731 boxes. State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, 10¼c; do, white, fancy, 10¼c; do, good to prime, 9½@10c; do, common to fair, 8@9c; do, large, colored, fancy, 10c; do, white, fancy, 9¾c; do, good to prime, 9¼@9½c; do, common to fair, 8@9c; do, light skims, choice, 7⅛c; do, prime, 6¾@7½c; do, part skims, prime, 6@6¼c; do, good, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 3¼@4½c; do, full skims, 1@1½c.

EGGS.—The week closes with light receipts and with advices of very moderate shipments in transit. Prices show no further change, but tone is strong on all desirable qualities. Considerable movement in refrigerators in range of 17½@19½c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy, selected white, 24@25c; do, fancy, mixed, 23c; do, seconds, to firsts, 18@20c; Western, extras, 21c; do, firsts, 19@20c; do, seconds, 17½@18½c; do, thirds, 16@17c; dirties, 13@16c; checks, 11@13c.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples in active demand and firm for choice; poor stock dragging. Pears dull and weak. Pineapples in light demand. Grapes selling slowly. Peaches in light receipt and firm. Plums held steady. Muskmelons show wide range in quality and value. Watermelons accumulating and weak. Apples, fancy, red table varieties, per double-head barrel, $2.50@$3.25; do, Fall Pippin, prime, $1.75@2.25; do, Nyack Pippin, prime, $1.50@1.75; do, Twenty Ounce, choice, $1.50@2.25; do, Codling, good to choice, $1.75@2.25; do, Orange Pippin, $1.75@$2; do, Maiden Blush, $1.50@2.25; do, Duchess of Oldenburg, choice, large, $2@2.75; do, Gravenstein, good to prime, $2@2.75; do, all kinds, medium quality, $1.25@1.50; do, poor to fair, $1@1.25; do, open-head barrels, poor to fair, 75c@$1.25. Pears, Seckel, per barrel, $2.50@4; do, Bartlett, per round hoop barrel, $3@5; do, flat hoop, $2.50@4.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, $3@4; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $2.50@3.50; do, Catherine, $2.75@3; do, Flemish Beauty, $3@$3; do, common, $1.50@2; do, Southern Keifer, $1.25@2. Plums, Japanese varieties, per 6-till carrier, 75c@$1.25; do, per 8-lb basket, 16@22c; do, fancy large blue table sorts, 30c; do, Diamond, 25c; do, Bradshaw and Morris, 15@20c; do, Blue Gage, 15@20c; do, Egg, $15@20c; do, Lombard, 12@15c; do, Green Gage, 15@20c; do, Guell, 15@20c; do, Damson, 25@30c; do, common, 10@12c; do, Western, per bushel basket, $1@$1.25. Peaches, Western, Maryland, and West Virginia, fancy, per carrier, $2.50@3; ordinary, $1.50@2; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25; do, other Maryland and Delaware, fancy, per carrier, $2.25@2.50; do, fair to prime, $1.25@2; do, extra fancy, per basket, $1.50; do, choice, $1.12@$1.37; do, poor to good, 50c@$1; do, Jersey, choice, $1.25@1.50; do, poor to good, 50c@$1; do, Pine Island, choice, per carrier, $2@2.50; do, per basket, $1.25@1.50; do, poor to good, 50c@$1; do, up-river, per 2-basket crate, $1@$1.75; do, per basket, 50c@$1.12; do, Western New York, per 2-basket crate, $1.25@2; do, per basket, 50c@$1; do, per 20-lb handle basket, 20@35c; do, Michigan, per bushel basket, $1.25@$1.75. Pineapples, per case, $1@3. Grapes, up-river, Delaware, per carrier, $1@1.25; do, Niagara, $1@1.25; do, Moore's Early, 75@90c; do, Worden, 75@85c; do, Champion, 50@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, Moore's Early, 60@75c; do, Concord, 75c; do, Delaware, $1@1.50; do, common, white, 25@75c. Huckleberries, New York and Pennsylvania, mountain, per quart, 7@9c; do, Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, 6@7c. Muskmelons, Rocky Ford, Colorado, per crate, $3.50@3; do, Illinois, per 20-lb handle basket, 15@40c; do, South Jersey, average, 25@75c; do, Baltimore, selects, per crate, $3@4; do, average, $1@2; do, Delaware and Maryland, average best, $1.50@2; do, poor to good, 50c@$1.25; do, per ¾-bbl basket, 50c@$1; do, Norfolk, per bbl, or bbl crate, 50c@$1; do, per crate or carrier, 25@50c. Watermelons, prime, large, per car, $175@$300; do, poor to fair, $75@150; do, fancy, large, per 100, $16@20; do, medium, $12@15; do, small, $6@10. FRUITS—DRIED.—Evaporated apples quiet and unchanged. Futures steady. Small fruits in light demand. California fruits quiet. Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¾@7¼c; do, choice, 6@6¼c; do, prime, 5¼@5¾c; do, common to fair, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, 3½@4½c; do, chopped, per 100 lb, $2.50@3; do, cores and skins, $1.50@1.75. Raspberries, evaporated, 21@22c; do, sun-dried, 19@20c. Cherries, 18c. Huckleberries, 14@14½c. Blackberries, 5c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 4@8c. Apricots, California, Moorpark, 9@12c; do, Royal, 6½@9c. Prunes, California, 3¼@6¾c.

HOPS.—Remaining stocks of last year's hops are very light and well under control of a few strong holders. The movement is light, but dealers or brewers in want of a few bales would be compelled to bid high prices to secure them. Crop advices show little change in this State, except from Madison County, where vermin is reported plentiful, and if weather conditions do not change considerable damage may occur. State, 1903, choice, per lb, 24@24½c; do, good to prime, 22@23½c; do, common to fair, 19@21c; do, 1901, choice, 17@18c; do, common to good, 13@16c; do, Pacific Coast, 1902, choice, 24@25c; do, good to prime, 22@23½c; do, common to fair, 19@21c; do, 1901, choice, 17@18c; do, common to good, 13@16c; State and Pacific Coast, older growths, 7@12c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Offerings of hay moderate and market steady. Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, $1@1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65c@$1; clover and clover mixed, 50@80c; hay, no grade, 40@50c; do, salt, 50@60c; straw, long rye, 75c@$1; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat and wheat, 45@50c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE.—Some two carloads of Western arrived yesterday, but being carried over on the track by receivers, while dealers are carrying over about five cars on their stands. There is very little demand and prices nominally unchanged. Spring chickens, nearby and Western, per lb, 13½c; do, Southern, 13c; fowls, 12c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, Western, average, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern and Southwestern, 50@60c; geese, Western, average, $1.12@1.25; do, Southern and Southwestern, 90c@$1; live pigeons, old, per pair, 25@30c; do, young, 20@25c. DRESSED—Quite a little delayed stock came in and there is a large accumulation in from previous receipts. Holders are anxious to clean up and willing to accept most any reasonable offer on both fowls and chickens, but scarcely any demand, and large lots will have to be carried over. Fancy Spring turkeys have a limited outlet, but most of the receipts show irregular quality. Near-by Spring ducks plenty but held about steady. Western ducks irregular. Eastern Spring geese slow. Tame squabs unchanged. Turkeys, Spring, dry-picked, per lb, 16@25c; do, scalded, 15@20c; do, old, mixed, 14@15c; broilers, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 18@19c; do, mixed sizes, 15@17c; do, State and Pennsylvania, fancy, 14@15c; do, medium sizes, 12@13c; do, poor, 8@10c; do, Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy, 13c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 12½c; do, scalded, 12½c; do, dry-picked and scalded, mixed sizes, 11@12c; do, Southern, scalded, small, 10@11c; do, poor, 8@10c; fowls, Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 13c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 12c; do, scalded, 11½@12c; do, Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, 11½@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; old cocks, 8c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 17½c; do, Eastern, 17½c; do, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, 15@16c; do, Western, large, fancy, 11@12c; do, inferior, 7@9c; Spring geese, Eastern, 17c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz, $2.50; do, mixed, $2; do, dark, $1.50.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Offerings of Irish potatoes moderate and market firmer. Sweet potatoes steady. Onions selling fairly when choice. Cabbages quiet. Cucumbers dull. Corn higher. Lima beans in liberal supply and weak. Green peas and string beans firm for fancy but market burdened with poor stock which drags at low figures. Tomatoes in light receipt and slightly higher. Potatoes, Long Island, prime, per bbl, $1.62@1.87; do, Jersey and Maryland, prime, round, $1.50@1.75; do, Jersey, prime, long, $1.25@1.50; do, prime, per bag, $1.50@1.80; do, sweet potatoes, Virginia and Eastern Shore, yellow, per bbl, $1.50@2; Brussels sprouts, per qt, 8@12c; cabbages, Long Island, per 100, $3@5; do, Western, $5@7; do, Baltimore, per bbl, $1.25; cauliflowers, Long Island, per bbl, $1@4; cucumbers, Jersey, hothouse, per box, $2.50; do, State and Western, per bushel basket, $1@1.25; do, Jersey, per ½-bbl basket, $1@1.50; do, per bushel box, 75c@$1; do, cucumber pickles, per 1,000, $2@3.50; do, Western New York, per bushel basket, $1.25@$1.50; celery, extra, per dozen stalks, 35c; do, prime, 20@30c; do, small, 5@15c; carrots, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; eggplants, Jersey, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, per ½-bbl box or basket, 40@60c; do, per bushel crate, 30@40c; green corn, Hackensack, per 100, $1@2.50; do, other Jersey, 75c@$1; lettuce, Western New York, per case, $1@1.50; do, Boston, $1@1.50; lima beans, Jersey, potato, per ½-bbl basket, $1.25@1.75; do, flat, per ½-bbl basket, 75c@$1.25; do, potato, per bag, $1@1.50; do, flat, 80c@$1; do, Baltimore, potato, per bushel basket, 75c@$1.25; do, flat, 50@75c; onions, white pickles, per bbl, $3@4; do, Kentucky, per bbl, $2.50@2.75; do, per bag, $1@$1.25; do, Shelter Island, same, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, State and Western, yellow, per flat hoops, $2@2.50; do, Connecticut, white per bbl, $4.50@5.50; do, yellow, $2.50@3; do, red, $2.50@$3; do, Orange County, reds, per bag, $1.75@$2.50; do, yellow, $1.50@2.50; do, white, $1.50@$3; do, Jersey, white, per basket, $1.25@1.50; do, white pickles, per ½-bbl basket, $1.50@2; do, Jersey and Southern, yellow, per basket, $1.25@1.35; do, peas, Western New York, fancy, per bushel basket, $1.25@1.50; do, average, 50c@$1; do, per bag, 50c@$1; peppers, Jersey, per bbl, 60c@$1; do, per ½-bbl basket, 40@60c; do, per bushel box, 25@40c; pumpkins, per bbl, 75c@$1; string beans, Western New York, green, per bushel basket, 60c@$1; do, wax, 75c@$1.25; do, Western New York, per bag, 50@75c; do, near-by, per ½-bbl basket, 50@75c; squash, Hubbard, per bbl, $1@1.50; do, marrow, 75c@$1.25; do, yellow, crook neck, 75c@$1.25; do, white, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, Monmouth County, Acme, per box, 50c@$1.25; do, ordinary, 25@60c; do, South Jersey, Acme, 40@60c; do, ordinary, 20@40c; do, per ½-bushel basket, 25@35c; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50@75c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, 40@60c; do, per ½-bushel basket, 10@20c; turnips, near by, Russia, per bbl, $1.75@2; do, Jersey and Long Island, white, per 100 bunches, $2@3.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Bank for Savings vs. Hose—John Bottomley.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Bradley vs. Wolf—John C. Coleman.

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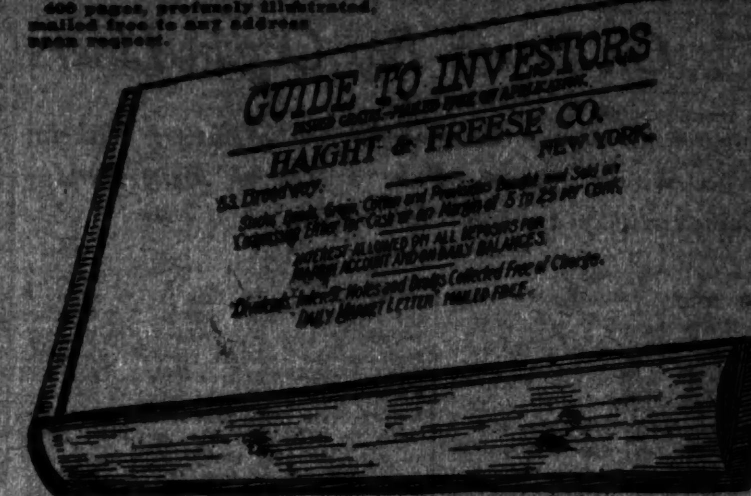

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STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Aug. 31.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Burke vs. Magrath.
2—Albergs vs. Albergs.
3—Goodsell vs. Goodsell.
4—Equit. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schattman.
5—Brown vs. Flannery.
6—Feldman vs. Feldman.
7—Nelson vs. Rutter.
8—Barrett vs. Harrel Leather Co.
9—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Freedman.
10—Baegel vs. Goldenblum.
11—12th Ward Bank vs. Spiers.
12—Greenblatt vs. Greenblatt.
13—Delany vs. United Elec. Light Co.
14—In re Altieri.
15—Alkalay vs. Rosenthal.
16—Dunican vs. Am. Ice Co.
17—Schmitt vs. Martin.
18—Dale vs. Martin.
19—Bushmiller vs. same.
20—Luebcker vs. same.
21—Bell vs. same.
22—Nordlinger vs. Mills.
23—In re Gun Hill Rd.
24—Williams vs. Andre.
25—Worth vs. Andre.
26—Miller vs. Andre.
27—Brown vs. Flannery.
28—Patterson vs. Ideal Register Co.
29—Moore vs. Moore.
30—Sutton vs. Sutton.
31—Konger vs. N. Y. Press Pub. Co.
32—In re Park.
33—In re McCarthy.
34—Murray vs. Murray.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Equit. Life Ins. Co. vs. McNally.
37—Johnson vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
38—Liguori vs. Hutkoff.
39—Easter vs. Work.
40—McDonough vs. Becker.
41—Johnson Hahn Co. vs. Thomas & Buckley Hod Elev. Co.
42—Roach vs. same.
43—Carr vs. Merchants' Union Ice Co.
44—Vans vs. Nat. B'way Bank.
45—Byrnes vs. Inter. Lt. Ry. Co.
46—Fischer vs. Central Building Co.
47—Cohen vs. Cohen.
48—In re Cassell.
49—Dry Dock Savings Inst. vs. Goldstein.
50—Brevoort Real Est. Co. vs. Ast. L. Co.
51—Wolff vs. Birmingham.
52—Schreyer vs. Arendt.
53—Kassan vs. Jones.
54—Lewis vs. McDonald.
55—In re Waring.
56—In re Phillipson.
57—Ehrhardt vs. Ehrhardt.
58—Mastrobuono vs. Aconcia.
59—Frank vs. Frank.
60—Swarts vs. Holbrook-Cabot Co.
61—Lader vs. Olivet.
62—Tuell vs. Paine.
63—People, &c., vs. Weller.
64—In re Commercial Display Adv. Co.
65—People, &c., vs. Artist & Sullivan.
66—Same vs. Wittscher.
67—Armstrong vs. Armstrong.
68—Union Central Life Ins. Co. vs. Tropain.
69—Wemser vs. Wemser.
70—Nelson vs. Oelrichs.
71—Stathmary vs. Grimme.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

William C. Teasdale. Mary E. Vanderpoel. Abraham Simon. Charles F. Fountham. | Isabella Rankin. Louis Aarons. Joseph Mendelsohn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Kernochan for the People.

1—Charles Jackson. 2—Walter Webb. | 3—Samuel Levine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Richard Buettner, Albert Aaron.
2—David Graves.
3—Michael Gallagher.
4—William Maulsby.
5—Joseph Etherson.
6—Charles Nugent.
7—Joseph Dassett.
8—Edward Ward.
9—Toney Fino.
10—Moses Racelis.
11—Samuel Beresford, Daniel O'Brien.
12—Stephen J. Collins, Michael Sheehan.
13—Louis Dammerhitzen.
14—Charles Smoot.
15—Joseph Swartz.
16—Isaac Ruhman.
17—John Kelly, alias John Kenny.
18—Paulus Barth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Typewriting Accommodations On Board Big Ocean Liners

Some Experiences of the Stenographer on the Kaiser Wilhelm Who Would Appear to be a Man of Many Parts—Comparatively a Recent Innovation.

TYPEWRITING accommodations at sea are still new enough to be called an innovation. The pioneer in the business is Mr. Henry Bodman. To be exact, there was another pioneer who served as a sort of phonographic prelude, but he does not count. His name was Jones. Mr. Jones did not last long. After two voyages, during which Mr. Jones might just as well have been on shore for all the good he did for the ship's passengers, and a good deal better for all the good he did himself, he abandoned the marine secretaryship and Mr. Bodman took his place.

Not until the Kaiser Wilhelm was launched did ocean steamships provide employment for Mr. Jones or for anybody else in the capacity of ship's stenographer. But one day when the Kaiser was still very young the management set about trying to figure out how they could serve the traveling public more faithfully than that same public had ever been served before. By some strange telepathic coincidence, a typewriting machine company about that time attempted to solve the same problem. By a combination of forces the two concerns hit upon a solution. They concluded that a voyaging stenographic outfit would be about the nicest thing they could offer. After a little dickering they came to terms. The Kaiser Wilhelm agreed to provide an office for the stenographer, first-class cabin accommodations, and as many meals as he might care to eat, if the machine company would furnish the typewriter and the operator.

That arrangement was all right as far as it went, but it did not go far enough. There was one thing that neither party offered to furnish, and that was a salary. Because of their shortsightedness in that respect they had some difficulty in finding a person suitable for the situation, because a man who is capable of performing the duties of a secretary at sea has to be such an all-around good man that the salary is a very important item in all his engagements.

However, after considerable skirmishing they found Mr. Bodman, who had been an employe for several months in the London office of the machine company. Seductive arguments and glittering representations were ladled out to Mr. Bodman by the emissaries of the Kaiser Wilhelm and the typewriting machine. They assured him that he could earn more money from the voluntary contributions of his patrons than at a regular salary, either on land or sea. Finally the young man consented to test these assurances. Like most prognostications, they did not come up to the mark. But that was not the fault of the Kaiser Wilhelm nor of the machine company, nor yet of the passengers. Neither was Mr. Bodman himself to blame. He was willing to work, but he could not. On the first trip to New York he managed to sit at his machine just four hours. A slight calculation will reveal that, although his nimble fingers may have knocked veritable stars out of the keys during that period of active service, his profits for the week were discouragingly small. On the way back to Bremen, however, weather conditions became rather more favorable, and the stenographer got in two full days' work, all told.

NO FIXED CHARGES FOR WORK.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's present secretary has made four voyages. It took three round trips for him to find his sea legs. On the fourth trip, which landed him in New York a week ago Tuesday, he at last accomplished the feat of adapting himself to circumstances, and figured out what an independent operator's salary on board ship would average. This, he estimates, is about $20 a week. All depends upon the liberality of his patrons. There are no fixed charges. Indeed, the circular advertising the advent of a stenographer leads passengers to infer that his services are furnished by the Kaiser Wilhelm as freely as ice water and ocean breezes. A few misery seeds there are who read a literal significance into that notice and pay for the writing of a letter or copying a manuscript with a simple "Thank you."

The Secretary does not approve of that parsimonious policy. The people who shamfist it, he avers, are mostly Germans. Frenchmen are also given to distributing their small change judiciously, as are Russians and travelers from the south of Europe. It is from the English and Americans that the seagoing stenographer derives 90 per cent. of his income. They are the voyagers who have work to be done and they are the ones who pay the man who does it. For that reason the voyage from New York to Bremen is more remunerative than a western trip. Americans bound for Europe, being unable to divest their minds of business perplexities, expatiate upon their plans in home letters during the outward voyage, but upon the return trip they restrain their impatience somewhat and reserve the bulk of their correspondence for the clerks in the home office.

But no matter what high-water figure the seagoing typist's salary might reach he would rarely get his just dues. His very versatility precludes that. He is a man of so many parts that the mere contemplation of his achievements staggers the average show plodder who can do only one thing and that not nearly so well as it should be done. His intellectuality is a reproach to the home-abiding stenographer, whose nearest approach to a sea trip is a ride in a skyscraper elevator. Many of the dry-land contingent are of the opinion that they have to be remarkably well equipped to hold down their jobs, and pride themselves on their accomplishments, but by the side of the fellow who goes down to the sea in a ship the best of them are put completely out of the ring.

VARIED KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY.

A stenographer of the Kaiser Wilhelm type has to know something of what every other man on the steamer knows, and a good deal more than half a dozen of them rolled into one. First, in the matter of languages the requirements are stupendous. He must be able to take notes or write directly on the machine correspondence in English, French, German, and Spanish. Additional familiarity with Italian and several of the Slavic dialects, while not obligatory, is desirable. Besides his mastery of many tongues the seagoing stenographer's general knowledge is encyclopaedic. He must fairly bristle with facts and technical terms. His patrons are many men of many minds, and one of the stenographer's qualifications is the ability to put himself in a receptive mood for all.

Up to that point in the recital of his experiences since seeking the pot of gold on board the Kaiser Wilhelm the ship's secretary maintained a calm, unimpassioned demeanor befitting a man who has learned how to hold his own against the whims of the briny deep, but when he touched upon the subject of universal knowledge he got excited.

"Everything, everything," he said with a rotary gesture that took in the whole of the Hoboken docks and the North River beyond. "I must write everything. Letters are the smallest part of my work. Men of science dictate treatises and lectures, preachers dictate sermons, and authors dictate plays and stories. It is the scientific effusions that are most likely to floor me. On the present voyage the first man who required my services was a chemist. We were only a few hours out when he found that he needed me. I was just making up my mind whether I could afford to get seasick or not, when he came into the office and began to fire his formulas at me. They were stunners, and before he had talked five minutes I got so mixed on H Os and one thing and another that I didn't know whether I would ever get the tangle straightened out or not. Finally I concluded I couldn't, and that a spell of sickness was preferable to a blasted reputation due to ignorance of chemical terms. So I made out that I was about done for. But the chemist wouldn't have it so.

"'You come back here,' he said. 'There is nothing the matter with you. The properties I am now describing would make an infallible cure for seasickness if mixed in the proper proportions, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself to get bowled over when working on an invaluable remedy like that.'

"I thought myself that it wasn't treating the man exactly right to desert him at such a critical moment, so I pegged away till the pamphlet or address, or whatever it was, was finished. Evidently I got the thing transcribed all right, too. Anyway, the man didn't find fault. I was truly surprised at that, for it was one of the most difficult jobs I ever undertook. But I turned out several other fancy pieces of work on the way over. All people, provided they are able to write at all, write differently on the sea to what they do on land. The salt atmosphere goes to their heads and the imagination is quickened. As a result they get a stronger hold on their vocabulary and use bigger words than ordinarily. At any rate, that is the way I figure it out. It is the only way I can account for the jawbreakers I am required to take down.

WRITES LOVE LETTERS.

"Even in the matter of love letters the rule of polysyllables holds good. I wrote some rattling good love letters on the way over. There was one series that struck me as being exceptionally fine. They were written at intervals of every hour between breakfast and bedtime. They were dictated by a young woman who was so sick most of the time she couldn't hold her head up, but even that sore affliction did not put a damper on her affections. In the hours of her deepest agony she could think of something she wished to say to 'him,' and in case she should not survive till the time for the next installment came round she said it. There was quite a batch of the epistles when we gathered them up for mailing at the end of the voyage. The young fellow on the other side will get them all in a bunch and I can't help wondering what he will say when he wades through the whole series without intermission.

"Another kind of literature with which I worked up an intimate acquaintance on this trip," continued the secretary, "was poetry. Lots of people, I find, run to rhyme when crossing the ocean. This trip being particularly serene, they turned it out by the ream. Most of the poets jotted down their own sentiments as the spirit moved them, but in the case of two young men my assistance was indispensable. Their thoughts ran on so impetuously that the only way they could corral them was to dictate them to me, and have them licked into shape on the typewriter. Some of that poetry I considered pretty good stuff for machine made verse, and I hope to see it in print some day. Besides poetry, I typed two short stories the day before we reached port. They were ghost stories and quite clever. I hope the author will sell them for a good price. He ought to. He did the handsome thing by me in the way of remuneration, and fellows of his stamp deserve to do well."

KEPT VERY BUSY.

What with the literary and dramatic output, theological discourses, scientific essays, and legitimate correspondence of a commercial, social, and amatory nature, it is plain the hands of the secretary on board the Kaiser Wilhelm are in little danger of getting scorched with the devil's fire. Indeed, so kindly do Atlantic voyagers take to the latest innovation contributing to their comfort and convenience that within a few weeks, if business continues to increase, the young man will not be able to attend to his own affairs without an assistant, let alone dabbling in the schemes of Satan. He has tried to establish and maintain office hours, but owing to the unusual circumstances he has found all cut-and-dried regulations impracticable. "From 9 o'clock to 5" was the rule announced in the beginning. That has been amended till it now reads "From 9 o'clock to 10," and if some insatiable patron should demand that he stretch the time still further and make 11 P. M. the limit, doubtless the obliging secretary would obey.

Since the Kaiser Wilhelm II. set the fashion of throwing in a special stenographer as an inducement to secure patronage, other steamships on other lines have followed suit. At present no other ships of the North German Lloyd line have provided that luxury, but the Campania and the Lusania of the Cunard Line have included stenographers in their list of up-to-date conveniences, and with steamers of that class setting the example, their sisters of the same and competing lines will probably find it to their advantage to add a clerical force to their general equipment.

HAD TO OBEY RULES.

Although by Doing So the Elevator Boy Caused Ludicrous Situation.

STRICT obedience to rules was carried to a ludicrous degree in an upper west side building Monday evening. That building is run on an economical basis. One of the rules is that the elevator shall not be loosed from its moorings for a passenger who wishes to go to the second floor only. If the unaspiring individual chose to wait until other passengers with a more exalted ambition come along and then mount skyward by an easy route he may wait. Otherwise he may give up the idea of a second-story call or climb the stairs.

Two of the elevator boys, be it said to the imminent danger of their situations, have come to disregard this rule. Monday evening a new boy was put on, and he, with the usual zeal of a raw recruit, lived up to the very letter and spirit of the law. He chose to exercise his authority on two women who were unaware of the absurd rule. They stepped into the car which was resting on the ground floor, and the one with the stack of books under her arm said: "Second floor, please."

The boy shook his head. "Can't do it," he said.

"Dear me," said the woman. "Why can't you?"

Then the boy explained the law. "It costs the company 3 cents every time we run this car to the second floor," he said in conclusion, "and we can't afford it."

"Well, of all cheap concerns I ever struck this is the worst," said the bookish woman. Then they walked up stairs.

In a little while the errand that had brought them there was dispatched, and the bookish woman summoned the elevator boy. Now, as a rule, the mechanism of the car notifies the attendant on what floor the prospective passenger is waiting, but that night the machine was out of gear, and the boy was unable to determine whether it was the second floor or the sixth, or one intervening that had called. When he reached the second floor and saw the two women to whom he had so clearly explained the economic principles of the company a few minutes before the sense of his wrongs overcame him.

"Youse two ladies ought to be ashamed o' yourselves," he said reproachfully. "Didn't I tell youse 't I couldn't make a special trip to the second floor?" Then, without opening the grilled door, he piloted the car down stairs.

The apparent absurdity of the proceeding touched an antagonistic chord in the bookish woman's soul.

"I'll make that boy carry me in that elevator before I leave this building if I have to walk to the top floor to do it," she said.

Her companion protested, but at the solicitation of the bookish woman she finally consented to climb to the third floor. Then they rang the bell. When the boy brought the ponderous machine to a stop at that landing and again beheld his tormentors he said: "Well, I'll be darned!" but he took them down stairs.

DISHES FOR THE SICK-CHAMBER

Well-Meant Offerings Which Can Seldom Be Used.

IN ONE corner of the room adjoining the sick chamber was a table piled to the edge with covered dishes, fancy baskets, and boxes, and bulging paper sacks. The country relation stopped on her way out and looked at the collection curiously.

"What is all this stuff?" she asked. Then she lifted the lid of one of the small dishes and sniffed at the contents.

"That," said the nurse, who had followed her out, "is a new-fangled kind of meat jelly. It has been sent in to tempt the appetite of my patient. All the rest of these things have been sent for the same purpose. Here are fruit, soups, puddings, and jellies, and even substantial fare, such as game and roast beef with gravy. With all those culinary contributions to fall back on, our friend will never die from lack of nourishment, at any rate."

The country relation groaned. "Where did all the truck come from?" she asked.

"The neighbors sent it in."

"Neighbors?" cried the country relation. "I didn't know there were any such things in New York. I didn't suppose the people here took enough interest in each other to imperil a sick person's life with gastronomic attentions."

"Oh, yes, they do," said the nurse. "They are very friendly. I have never attended a person who did not become the object of neighborly sympathy as soon as the news of his illness began to travel about. I have nursed people who were comparative strangers in the block where they happened to be living at the time, but the report of sickness called forth choice samples of cookery from all the women in the building, and even from adjoining houses. No matter how poor or how rich the patient, his well-wishers seem to think that they can best manifest their sympathy by sending him something to eat, so the contributions come pouring in."

The country relation looked puzzled. "I don't see," she said, "why people should send food to a rich man. He is able to buy whatever he needs."

"So he is," assented the nurse. "Nevertheless, a rich man who happens to be popular in the bargain is the recipient of enough nourishing viands to keep a small family going for days on an extra allowance. And the funny part of it is that many of these contributors are in poor circumstances, and could utilize their soups and puddings much more advantageously by setting them on their own table."

The country relation had another point to make. "The spirit of altruism is beautiful," she said, "but I must say that if I were sick I don't think I should like my room to be turned into a market by strangers. I should be afraid to eat the stuff they sent. I should be afraid somebody might try to poison me. Did you never strike a case of that kind?"

"No," said the nurse. "I have never experimented enough with the food to find out whether it was seasoned with rough-on-rats or not. That plan of doing away with your enemies could probably be worked if nurses fed their patients indiscriminately. Fortunately, they do not. If we allowed sick people to even nibble at the dainties sent in to brace them up they would be dead from something worse than poison before the doctor could find out what ailed them, so most of these sick-room offerings eventually find their way to the garbage can."

SERIOUS SPLIT IN BARTON MINISTRY

Member of Australian Cabinet Resigns and May Lead Labor Party.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 27.—The Ministry has not been able to survive intact until the elections. It has long been an open secret that Sir Edmund Barton and his colleagues in the Commonwealth Cabinet did not constitute a happy family, each evincing a natural but exceedingly unpatriotic desire to have his own way in everything, but it was never anticipated for a moment that the strongest member of the team, in the shape of the Federal Minister for Trade and Customs, Mr. Kingston, would resign office on a point of comparatively minor importance. The intelligence came as a surprise to the Australian people, although in view of the approaching Federal elections they were prepared for startling developments arising out of the subservience of the Commonwealth Ministry to the Federal Labor Party.

The origin of the difficulty was extremely simple. The Labor Party is anxious to exclude all over-sea vessels from having any share in the coastwise trade, except on the same terms as the inter-State vessels, especially as regards rates of wages and conditions of employment.

Mr. Kingston drafted the clauses desired by the Labor Party in the proposed Federal Navigation bill, but finding that there would be no opportunity for introducing that measure previous to the Federal elections, he embodied similar provisions in the Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation bill about to be introduced into the House of Representatives. This was too much for Sir Edmund Barton and other members of the Commonwealth Ministry. They declared that while they were prepared to allow Mr. Kingston to embody his views in the Federal Navigation bill they could not consent to their finding a place in the Arbitration bill, as it would make the over-sea companies subject to the other provisions of that measure, which was intended to apply solely to Australian employers and employes. Thereupon Mr. Kingston tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Federal Labor Party is jubilant over the action taken by Mr. Kingston, who will probably after a few days be invited to assume the leadership of the United Labor-Protectionist Party, with a view to the formation of a Labor-Protectionist Ministry, if successful at the approaching elections. It is more than probable that when tendering his resignation Mr. Kingston was influenced by some such idea.

For a considerable time past the popularity of the Barton Ministry has been steadily on the wane, and its defeat at the forthcoming elections is regarded as inevitable. It will now have to encounter the relentless hostility of the Labor Party both in and out of Parliament, and it is not unlikely that an endeavor may be made to secure the formation of a coalition Ministry, of which the Opposition leader, G. H. Reid, will be invited to become a member.

Under any circumstances several sweeping changes may be anticipated, there being a marked tendency on the part of a large section of the protectionists to join the "revenue tariffists" in opposing further legislation of a Socialist character. Already some work in this direction has been accomplished, as in the case of the Naval Agreement bill, which was accepted by the House of Representatives by a considerable majority, despite the determined opposition of the Labor members, who insisted that instead of paying an annual subsidy to the Imperial Government an attempt should be made to secure the establishment of an Australian navy, as if such a thing were possible under existing conditions.

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER

Sky Will Be Alive with Clustering Constellations Which Will Shine with Added Lustre in the Cooler Evenings of this Month.

WERE we to select any one of the twelve months as being particularly lavish in the bestowal of gifts for the enjoyment of the earth-born race the choice would probably fall on September.

The foliage begins to take a richer green and the skies to assume a very much richer hue that seems to mellow from azure to a deep and serene golden, of which the earth in its sunny harvest hue seems to reflect the sheen. While the sleepy sun still sinks lazily behind the distant hills it seems to promise more life in the air and to assure us that the unpleasant dog days have gone for the year. September sits like a queen enthroned, while heaped before her are the abundant harvests, the fruits and flowers, elaborated by the sovereign power of the great central star that rules the solar scheme. The September sky will be alive with clustering constellations that shine with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure Autumnal atmosphere.

Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus rising in the east, and low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of Pleiades. The three stars Arcturus, Vega, and Capella, known as the northern brilliants, are specially worthy of observation, for they are all visible, and opinions differ as to which is the brightest of the trio. Arcturus is the brilliant red star near the northwest horizon; Vega the superb star high in the north, not far west of the meridian, and Capella will be found in the northeast, outshining her neighbors.

Planets and stars will, however, lose their lustre when on the 6th the rounded orb of the September full moon looms above the horizon to the eastward, as the sun sinks below that to the westward. As she rises slowly toward the zenith her light will dim that of the brightest stars in the firmament. The soft, mysterious rays of the moonlight gradually steal about us, and flood the sleeping earth with their silvery light. It seems at this season to have almost a wizard's power, casting a fairy glamour everywhere, and covering the landscape with weird shadows. Wherever moonbeams rest they paint pictures of ineffable loveliness that mortal pencil can never reproduce. An Arab poet at Haroun's Court said the new moon was a horseshoe wrought of God, and so the world over poets in the azure vastness of the infinite have placed the moon as the focus point of the loveliest fancies that have come to them.

The moon's last quartering comes on the 14th, on which day there is conjunction with Neptune, devoid, however, of scenic effect. On the 20th we have September's new moon coming to us, and on which occasion it plays a sufficient part to bring about a total eclipse of the sun. Unfortunately this very interesting phenomenon is not visible to us. On the 28th the moon is in its first quartering. The day previous there is conjunction with Uranus, but with it there is no particular interest for us to experience.

There are never less than two eclipses of the sun every year, while there may be five, but as the duration of a total eclipse rarely exceeds four minutes, the period of observation amounts to very little, even in a lifetime. It has been estimated that if an astronomer observed all the total solar eclipses for thirty years, the whole of the duration of totality would amount to less than an hour. But it is not possible to usefully observe all eclipses. The moon's shadow, where it touches the earth, is only about one hundred miles in diameter, and this is, therefore, the breadth of the shadow track. Often the track runs along ocean paths, and though people on shipboard within its limits would see the sun eclipsed, no photographs of any value could be taken. Only when the shadow crosses accessible land do astronomers take advantage of it by organizing expeditions to spots where the duration of total eclipse is longest, and where there is a probability that the phenomenon will be seen in a cloudless sky.

The sun enters the sign Libra on the 24th, and the astronomical Autumn begins. The Autumnal equinox ushers in the most delightful season of the year to dwellers in the north temperate zone. Ecliptic and equator cross one another, the sun shines from pole to pole, and the earth rejoices at the rich treasures evoked by the sunbeams. So charming are the Autumn days that one longs to hold them back and make them perpetual. But the wheels of time cannot stay their course, and, after the sun has reached one goal, he hastens to the succeeding one, and we have Winter following Autumn as surely as Spring follows Winter.

From the blue heights of heaven something has departed, and has left a silence and an emptiness that words cannot describe. The purity of her presence and the loveliness of her light endears Venus to all lovers of the stars, if not to those of humanity. Now she has drawn as close to the sun that she has ceased to be the ever ready sympathetic listener whom we greeted just as shade and shine were brooding in tenderness, and who became more and more in our confidence as evening's gray shut out the blue. Now when the "lances of the night" first pierce through the darkness we shall have to turn our backs to where she shines for only a brief time after the sun has set to the opposite side. Jupiter then is to be found shining most gloriously, and if any of the brotherhood were really worthy to fill their queen's place he would come much nearer than the others to doing so. On the 12th he reaches the position of opposition, rising in the full majesty of his brightness and beauty as the sun sinks to rest.

After this date he remains as an evening star throughout the year. At this point we find him at his largest diameter for the year, and also at the most convenient position for observation. Saturn is always a miracle of beauty, particularly if we are so fortunate as to have a telescope at our disposal. This planet is also an evening star, and will be ranged under the banner that is an emblem of that group of stars until the year closes. It seems as though a magic trick had been performed when at one moment the clear star is seen with the naked eye and the next, through the telescope, a silver globe floating in the blue field, surrounded by a system of rings of different colors. Such a thing as a real dark night must be almost unknown to dwellers on this favored planet, for in addition to the rings there are eight moons revolving about it.

Neptune and Uranus are, unfortunately for us, too far away for human eye to detect without aid. They are both in a position this month known as quadrature, the former being there on the 15th as a morning star, and the latter on the 20th as an evening star, which places them on opposite sides of the sun. So we see there are really two positions known as quadrature, or quarter round the circle, one of the other quarter points, or really the starting point, being known as conjunction, and its opposite, 180 degrees away, is called opposition.

Mercury rescues the furthest eastern point in its swing on the 7th, and then we can see it shortly after sunset for a little while. It is for the rest of the month moving in toward the sun, with which it will be in inferior conjunction on Oct. 2. Mars is an evening star, and is in conjunction with the growing crescent of the moon on the 25th of the month. It is easy to distinguish Mars, as he clearly outshines any star in the vicinity. In the telescope he presents a round disk with markings in the centre. The Martial day is but a few hours longer than ours, but its year consists of 687 days.

Donkeys Do Not Thrive Here.

AN Englishman paying his first visit to Central Park talked with the man who keeps the donkeys on the Mall about the small size and generally poor condition of these little animals seen in this country, as compared with those at Brighton, Scarborough, Margate, or any of the fashionable English watering-places. "Neither donkeys nor monkeys thrive in this climate," said the New Yorker, "as they do in England; and I'm not joking with you, either. I have imported several English and Irish donkeys, and they have followed one another to the donkey's paradise, wherever that may be. Donkeys get consumption easily here, and it carries them off quickly. It seems to make little difference whether they are kept indoors or out; they catch cold some damp night, and the first thing we know they're gone."

Best Apples Sold in Boxes.

IN the fruit trade it is no longer the thing to order a barrel of apples, if you wish to get the best. Only inferior apples are packed and shipped in barrels, either for home or export trade. Fruit growers have discovered that they can get from $3 to $4 a box for apples that will bring only $8 if sold in a barrel; and a barrel will hold three times as many apples as a box. From August to October apples overshadow all other fruits in the New York export trade. The commission houses handle 500,000 boxes and 400,000 barrels every week. The demand for American apples in England increases every year. More than one-half the apples brought to New York City are exported. Kings, Baldwins, greenings, and Ben Davis apples are the surest sellers. The best of them come from Lockport. The New York Central pier, North River, which does not get any figure in the general fruit trade, is the centre of the wholesale apple business.

BLACK HILLS ROMANCES

Men Who Reaped Fortunes from Chance Discovery of Gold.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 29.—The eyes of the mining world are just now fastened upon the Black Hills, where the American Mining Congress will soon be in session. During the second week in September this city will entertain the most representative body of mining men, both theoretical and practical, scientific and practical, of the entire world. Every mining expert who possibly can attend the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress always does so, and to be invited to read a paper before that body is an honor coveted by them all.

It is the sixth annual session which is to be held here next month, and it is the first time the body has ever come to the Black Hills. In fact, to a large majority of the delegates and visitors the Black Hills will be a new country.

They will find a country where mining has practically been reduced to a manufacturing basis; where such immense quantities of low grade ore are treated so cheaply that large profits result. For instance, the great Homestake mine produces ore worth from $3 to $4 per ton and yet has never missed a dividend in twenty-five years, and during that time has produced $100,000,000 in gold. But the Homestake is nothing but a few mountains of gold, actually mountains of gold, and is the largest gold mine in the world, having about 4,000 employes and working a dozen levels twenty-four hours out of every day and seven days each week.

Nearly every discovery of gold in the Black Hills has been made by accident, and a large number of the very best discoveries were made by "tenderfeet" who didn't know gold unless stamped with the American eagle. As in almost all gold camps the first mines were placer ones, and the placers of Deadwood were famous in their day. But they worked out, and then began the hunt for the "lode" or the "vein." And some amusing incidents are told of how some of the mines were discovered.

The "Ragged Top" district, one of the very best in the Hills, was discovered as the result of a joke. The discoverer was a green prospector. He didn't know gold, and he knew he didn't. But he was doing his best to learn, and one day, while prospecting, he happened across some old miners. Their conversation showed them to be old hands at the business, and the tenderfoot asked their advice as to where to prospect, saying at the same time that it was a new business to him. The opportunity to "lode a tenderfoot" was too good, and could not be resisted. He was directed to the top of Ragged Top Mountain, composed of hard limestone, in which gold had never been known to exist. He thanked them, and proceeded to the mountain indicated. The joke was too good to keep, and when the party of prospectors returned to Deadwood they told their friends and enjoyed many laughs at the expense of the tenderfoot.

Three weeks later these same prospectors were working for that tenderfoot on the summit of Ragged Top, taking out ore worth hundreds of dollars per ton. The tenderfoot didn't know enough about gold to know that it never occurred in limestone in the Black Hills, so he tested it. It was one of the richest strikes in the Hills in late years, and made the tenderfoot rich, while several of the jokers are still working for day wages in his mine.

Four different times did Louis Devlin locate claims only to abandon each in turn and then see another prospector locate the same property and become wealthy from its gold. But the fifth time Devlin was determined to stay by his claim, and after nine years he sold it for a fortune.

Billy Delaney, a youth from Madison, Wis., came into the Hills and immediately left for the discoveries on Elk Creek. He wanted a mining claim, but all the old California, Colorado, and Montana prospectors had located on the north side of the stream, where the gold was, and they told him joshingly, to go to the south side and get all the gold. He did both, and to-day his find, the Manila mine, is the best on the creek, and the old prospectors have passed on.

Tom Tierney, an early prospector, while out hunting and prospecting was climbing over a reef of rock when his revolver slipped from his belt and fell to the base. He climbed down to the gun, picked it up, and at the same time picked up a piece of quartz. Then he reached camp he analyzed it and found it very rich in gold. Early the next morning he staked a claim, and there was a big stampede. His discovery made him wealthy.

Joe Browder and two companions were prospecting. In crossing a small stream Joe fell into the water and his friends laughed at him. Joe picked up a stone and threw it at his companions. It struck another rock on the bank and scratched yellow. A good paying mine was discovered.

T. R. Porter, an Omaha newspaper man, while tramping through the Hills with two old prospectors, was laughingly advised by them to take up a claim "over there by that big rock." Porter laughed and passed off. Three months later he passed that way again and saw a man from Deadwood whom he knew taking out goldbearing sand worth $1,000 per ton from "over there by that rock." The Deadwood man is now wealthy; Porter is still "stringing."

The Lost Cabin mine, somewhere on the western slope of the Black Hills, has been searched for for twenty years and is still missing.

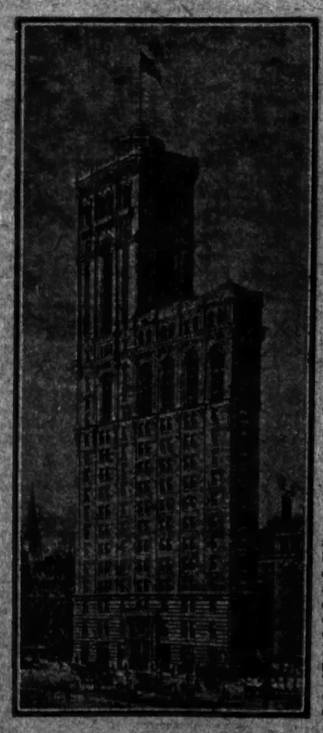
In addition to ludicrous and amusing incidents connected with gold discoveries in the Black Hills, there are others pathetic and pitiful. Fred Thompson was an old time prospector. He had been at it for years without making a stake, although many of his old associates had become wealthy. At last, six months ago, his time came, and he made a first class strike down in the Southern Hills. Standing in his little prospect hole, with his hands full of the yellow nuggets which would place him in a position of honor and wealth, the old prospector suddenly dropped his newly found gold, threw up his hands and sank to the ground. When assistance reached him, he was dead. Heart disease, the doctor said, brought on through the excitement of the gold discovery. His claim went to strangers.

For nineteen years Henry Evans has prospected in the Black Hills. He has never made a single discovery and has been "grub staked" all those years. The old man is now bent and gray, but his eyes are bright and his spirit undaunted. He is absolutely sure that sometime or another he will strike it rich, and nothing could induce him to give up the life of a prospector. Four years ago the writer saw the old man working in a "hole" down in Spearfish Cañon. Then old Evans was sure this would be his last hole; he had at last found his Eldorado. But the hole is now abandoned and Evans is working on another prospect in another part of the Hills. He has the "prospector's fever," and rarely does the victim ever recover.

There will be many one-time prospectors among the visitors and delegates to the Mining Congress, and every country in America, both North and South, will be represented. A good-sized delegation from South Africa has arranged to be on hand, and every European Government has appointed delegates. The Black Hills people are striving to make this the most successful session which the American Mining Congress has ever held.

Manicures in Barber Shops.

WHEN down-town New York barbers first permitted girl manicures in their shops customers were inclined to resent it. They were encouraged in this by the journeymen barbers, who said that it was a nuisance to have the girls around. But the boss barbers persevered, and to-day there are girl manicures in barber shops all over New York. They pay so much a month for table room, and make quite a good thing out of it. Sometimes the girl manicure acts as cashier for the barber in exchange for table rent. A Broadway boss barber told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the girl manicures were of decided benefit to the shops, not only in attracting a better class of customs, but in restraining the tendency of the journeymen barbers to indulge in profane languages when everything was not going to suit them. Barbers in shops where the girls are do not wander around in their shirt sleeves when business is dull, and do not spit on the floor.



Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy April, 1904.

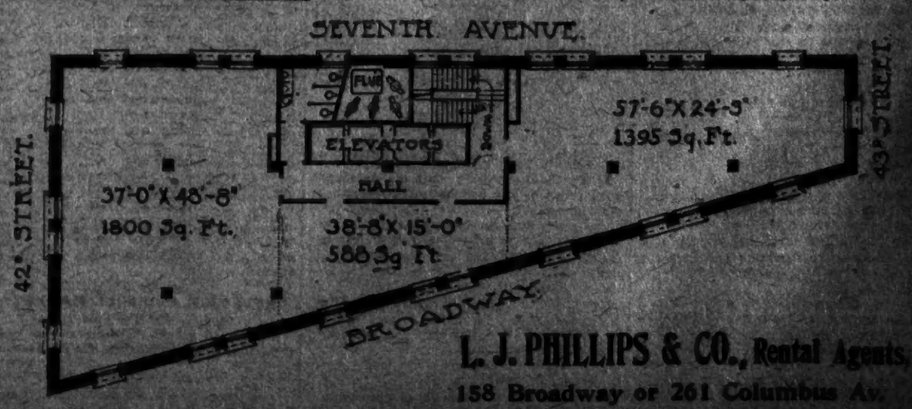
The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	386
Times Building	440
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	306
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	286
Trinity Church	285

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 2,800 square feet.



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"SERVANTS OF THE POOR" WHO LABOR IN THE SLUMS

Members of an Order Who Live Up to the Title of Their Organization—How They Command Respect from All Classes with Whom They Come in Contact.

TO BE sick and at the same time to be poor is a distressing combination, but the sick poor of New York City have at least one thing to be grateful for, and that is the ministrations of the good women who, under the name of "Nursing Sisters," visit their homes, bringing to them the sunshine of cheery words, the warmth of friendly sympathy, and the helpfulness of hands trained to relieve suffering and conquer disease.

Of course there are many organizations in the city which do much for the ailing and needy, but yards of red tape are unrolled and searching investigations are the order of the day before anything tangible is accomplished. Members of the Nursing Sisterhood, on the other hand, do not wait to make inquiries, but set to work at once to relieve suffering and destitution. Their aid is a boon to people who have seen better days and who shrink from the questions of charity officials.

It is interesting and edifying to see the manner in which these women are treated in the roughest and most unsavory neighborhoods. They are as safe in a den of thieves and cut-throats as when sheltered within the walls of their convent, and if occasion arose the worst scoundrel who haunts the river fronts would fight for and protect them. The fact that he does not belong to their denomination, and has no beliefs of his own, does not count at all. The sight of the black-robed nun, and the expression of the calm sweet face that brings a message of hope to the sick room seems to arouse in his breast some latent spark of decency. He will shuffle out of the way to give her room on the narrow sidewalk and will stand with uncovered head until she has passed.

It is almost impossible to induce the Nursing Sisters to speak of their humane labors. They are sensitively averse to publicity, unless in instances where it is likely to bring them into closer touch with their beloved poor. One of them, however, permitted the writer to accompany her last week to a five-story tenement in the classic region known as "Hell's Kitchen." On the top floor a young woman was lying dangerously ill of enteritis. Her husband had deserted her, leaving souvenirs of his affection in the shape of two black eyes and one baby. She had resisted the offer of kindly neighbors to get her into a hospital, lest, forsooth, her tender-hearted spouse should return and worry over her absence.

She hailed the nun's appearance with a pathetic joy that would touch the heart of a Fiji Islander. Within an hour the dingy rooms looked as though a good fairy had waved a magic wand around them. The apology for a bed looked almost inviting when covered with the fresh linen and clean counterpane brought by the Sister; the patient was made comfortable, and the baby washed and fed.

The news of the nun's arrival had spread from floor to floor, and the neighbors peeped in to proffer their services. A little black-eyed Italian brought "Sister" a dwarfed geranium to help brighten the place, and an Irishwoman followed with three over-ripe tomatoes, which she thought "the poor sick crayther might relish," and which would have meant certain death. But the visitors fled when a heavy step was heard, and the runaway husband crossed the threshold. He glared at the sick woman who cowered under the clothes at sight of him, and at the figure bending over her. But the Sister came to meet him, and said cheerfully, "I'm so glad you've come; there are lots of things you can do for me. And your wife will get better now; she has been worrying about you."

He growled out something that did not sound like a blessing, but she paid no heed. Instead, she gave him directions about moving a heavy table, opening a nailed-up window, and other odd jobs of the same description. At first he looked as savage and sullen as a man could look, but gradually he grew interested in his occupation and obeyed her orders with alacrity.

Presently she said quietly, "Now, you can sit here near your wife, but you mustn't talk to her because she is very weak. Oh, the baby's awake. I'll let you hold it for a minute."

Mechanically he took the chair she pointed out to him, and she laid the child in his reluctant arms. His awkwardness betrayed that he had never held it before, but the atom of humanity nestled to him, and one tiny fist closed over his finger. For a minute he stared at the infant, and as its mouth twisted into the faint smile which idealists claim is due to angelic influence, and materialists hint is caused by colic, his own face began to work. He stole a glance at his sick wife. Her toil-roughened hand went up feebly to hide the discolored eye, and she moaned as though the movement hurt her. Suddenly his tears began to fall on the baby's face, and, bending over the woman, he said brokenly, "I'll be a better man to you, Mary—so help me, I will."

"You were always good, only when you had the wee drop taken," was the faint but loving response.

The Sister now approached, and handing him a written list and a dollar, said, "Get these things for me right away. I trust you with the money, and depend on you to hurry back, because Mary is a very sick woman and needs some of the things on that list."

He left hurriedly, and relieved his overcharged feelings by swearing roundly at a tipsy man in the opposite room who was having a conjugal argument.

When the Sister was asked if she was sure he would return with the provisions, instead of spending the money, her look of pained reproach covered the questioner with confusion.

"Of course he'll come back!" she said simply. "Didn't you hear me tell him I trusted him?" And she was right.

This is only one of many instances in which a nursing Sister acts as the angel of a household.

One of the religious orders in New York devoted to the care of the destitute bears the significant title, "Servants of the Sick Poor." For a score of years these Sisters have been laboring in the tenement districts. They accept no compensation for their services, and will not nurse a patient who can afford to pay. The majority of them are gently born and delicately reared, yet they spend their days and nights in squalid rooms, performing menial tasks, and leaving nothing undone to aid the miserable people among whom they have for the time being cast their lot. There is neither show nor ostentation in their methods. They slip in and out of frowning tenements as softly and silently as shadows, unheralded by aught save the welcoming cry of a child or the fervid "Thank God, you've come to me" of a patient on whom pain has set a mark.

When the Spiritual Director of these Dominican Sisters was asked for information in regard to the order, he said: "The founder, Sister Mary, was a noble, self-sacrificing woman. When she began this work she had no money, and only a few companions to aid her. For many years the devoted little band tried to support itself and obtain means for its charities by doing manual labor. The Sisters actually took in washing, using the proceeds to procure nourishment and delicacies for the sick poor. The constant demands upon them exhausted their strength in time, and several of them literally worked themselves to death. At present there are eleven Sisters in the community. They make no distinction in the matter of race, color, or creed, and nurse patients of alien beliefs with the same solicitude they evince in caring for Catholics. I have been getting them away gradually from laundry work, and just now they are being aided by an association of ladies and gentlemen whose generosity provides many luxuries for the sick.

"This beautiful charity has no parochial limits, but the needs of the poor of the west side are so great, and so far beyond the present strength of the community to meet that its labors are, for the time being, confined as far as possible to our own Paulist parish, and to a few of the adjoining parishes.

"The Sisters' Convent is in West Fifty-seventh Street. Around it are crowded tenements in which poverty abounds, and thus the order becomes familiar with the needs of the people. The poor women whom they employ in the laundry often tell them of deserving cases, and when in our house-to-house visits we Paulist Fathers discover agonizing conditions among our sick poor, we report the matter to their self-styled servants, who lose no time in attending to it.

"It is not alone Catholics who appreciate the heroism of these Sisters. People of all denominations who hear of their tireless labors call here and at the convent to express their sentiments in regard to the work. It is truly a beautiful charity."

A somewhat similar order, under the name of "The Little Sisters of the Assumption," located in East Fifteenth Street, has been nursing the sick poor in New York absolutely without compensation, since May 1891. This is a French Order, and many high-born ladies are members of it. There are about thirty sisters in the community. When they go out on a case they do the cooking, cleaning, and attend to the children's wants. They do not even accept a meal in the patient's house. When necessary they provide bed-linen and other sick-room accessories, secure free medical attendance, provide a clergyman to console the dying, prepare the dead body for its last resting place, and in some instances procure for it charitable burial.

The Sisters of Bon Secours, of Lexington Avenue, another French Order, nurse the sick in their own homes, but do not confine their attentions to the poor. They are in constant demand in the houses of the sick rich of all creeds, and are highly proficient as trained nurses. A peculiar feature of this order is that it places no fixed value on the services of the Sisters. When one is engaged to nurse a patient she installs herself in the sick room, spends a week, a month, or three months there, then flits away as quietly as she came without making the slightest allusion to compensation. It rarely if ever happens, however, that she is allowed to leave in this way. The head of the family invariably presents her with a sum of money in proportion to his means, his generosity, or sense of gratitude. But no matter what the amount may be she accepts it unquestioningly. Her word of thanks is as hearty and sincere when $5 is handed to her as when a check for three figures is proffered.

Those who have a conviction that something cannot be had for nothing in New York, doubtless do not know of the existence of these nursing sisters who voluntarily and without any compensation, give themselves up to a laborious life in the byways of this great city.

NEW BUILDINGS SHOWN IN COLOR

Feats of the Imagination Which Are Based on Known Facts.

THOSE water-color pictures in perspective, commonly made of large buildings by the architects who design them, have for a dozen years past become more and more important as adjuncts to the successful practice of architecture. The French architects frown upon these feats of the imagination as containing the possibility of misleading those to whom they are especially addressed, and in particular discourage the use of such drawings in architectural competitions. In this country, however, pictures of the kind are made with increasing elaboration of detail, especially as to surroundings and atmospheric effect. Every considerable architectural office has one or more men who can produce such colored drawings with picturesque effect, and there are some men in New York who give their whole time to this kind of work.

In earlier work of the kind the building to be presented in perspective was drawn with mathematical stiffness, rather crudely colored, and supplied with a few highly conventional human figures—gentlemen in high hats and ladies with parasols—to indicate proportions. The older school of architects would have been rather shocked at any attempt to present such a picture in natural colors, and at a substitution of realistic figures of men and vehicles, instead of the well established conventional population of the sidewalks. The attempt to make a picture in any true sense of the word would have been regarded as an impertinence. Such drawings were often made by men unskilled in color, were produced in a few hours, and cost very little. The most skilled specialists of to-day, however, produce astonishingly realistic effects. The projected building is given in its proper colors, along with several adjoining structures, and sometimes a whole block of the street. Men, horses, street cars, automobiles, all the characteristic life of the street are introduced with conscientious attention to realistic effect, and an abundance of atmosphere is given. Such pictures are the result of careful studies on the site upon which the building is to be erected, and of many hours' labor in the studio.

With this change in the method of doing such work the cost has increased. A well-executed picture of the kind commonly costs from $150 to $250, and some fetch as high as $1,000. Where the building is important the picture is made very large, so that there is abundant opportunity for striking effects. Some of the most successful specialists in such work earn handsome incomes; one in New York is reputed to earn $20,000 a year merely as a colorist of architectural drawings in perspective. Some in doing such pictures for architectural competitions work for a contingent fee. The price is low unless the architect for whom the drawing is made shall win the competition, in which case the fee is an extremely handsome one.

A technical knowledge of architecture is almost a necessity for success in such work. Able architectural illustrators like Pennell have done such pictures with great success, but some skillful landscape painters have utterly failed. Most of those now executing such drawings in New York have the double education of architect and painter, and while nobody pretends that work of the kind occupies an important place in the realm of art, since more or less elaborate drawings are made without regard to the artistic interest of the buildings represented, the best of such work is not altogether despised even by able landscape painters.

After colored drawings in perspective have served their immediate purpose of illustrating to the owners of the building what the projected structure is to look like, they are preserved by the architects, or sometimes kept to be hung conspicuously in the completed structure. In a few cases the man who executes such work keeps it himself or sells it at a handsome price. Such paintings are more and more conspicuous at the Architectural League exhibitions.

HUDSON'S BAY POLICE PATROL

Canadian Government's Work In the Far North.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—Great interest is manifested in Canada, particularly among scientists, in the expedition which left Halifax Saturday afternoon in the steamer Neptune for Hudson's Bay and adjacent waters. This expedition, which is in charge of A. P. Low of the Geological Survey of Canada, has a multiplicity of duties to perform. A place of government for Hudson's Bay is to be decided on, police posts are to be established, the geological and botanical features and the natural history of the territory are to be investigated, and a determined effort is to be made to break up the poaching on the fishing and sealing grounds carried on so extensively by fishing vessels from the United States.

In this latter respect it may not be out of place to say that, according to the Canadian Government, the three-mile limit does not apply to Hudson's Bay, that great body of water being looked upon as inland water, which geographically it is.

The steamer Neptune, which was secured expressly for this purpose, was one of the newest and stanchest of the Newfoundland sealing fleet. She arrived at Halifax about two months ago, and since then has had a small army of laborers employed in remodeling and fitting her for her new and important duties. Being built for sealing, she is fitted, of course, to combat with the severe arctic Winters, and her model is such that it is considered impossible for her to be damaged by the ice packs.

She is starting rather late in the season to do much work before the Winter sets in. After leaving Halifax she proceeded direct to Nachbak, a small port which cannot be found on an ordinary map, but which is situated on the coast of Labrador, near the Hudson Strait, to pick up one, and possibly two, interpreters from the Eskimo in that locality. It is thought very little difficulty will be experienced in getting a man for that purpose. After leaving Nachbak the next point of visitation will be Cumberland Gulf, or Cumberland Sound, as some atlases have it, in Baffin's Land. The principal object in visiting this locality will be to inspect the whaling camps there, a large number being kept up by the Newfoundland fishermen. From Cumberland Gulf the ship will come back over her course as far as Cape Best, then going through Hudson Strait and Fish Strait, will enter her first Winter quarters at Chesterfield Inlet, in the northwest part of the bay. It is expected the ship will be frozen in in November, and will remain until July, 1904.

WORK FOR THE WINTER.

Some very important work will be done during the Winter, as the Neptune will be the centre from which numerous sledging parties will radiate in all directions. The principal party, under the leadership of A. P. Low, the head of the expedition, will proceed northwest into the interior of a totally unexplored territory, and will be absent from the ship for three or more months. It is this party which will have the most hazardous part of the whole expedition, and which will probably do the most work—the results of its investigations in that territory being looked forward to as likely to be the most productive. This will be the party on which will devolve the work of trying to rediscover the immense iron deposits found some years ago by an American whaling Captain. While the sledging parties are absent from the ship the remainder of the company will be employed in erecting the first police post, which will also be the capital of the new territory, the contingent of the celebrated Northwest Mounted Police, which went on the ship, being the pioneer police. Major J. D. Moodie, who is in command of them, has been gazetted to be "Commissioner of Police, with jurisdiction within all territory, districts, and provincial districts of Canada, outside of those contained in and forming part of any of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada," thus making him, to all intents and purposes, the first Governor of the Territory of Hudson's Bay.

In the Spring, after the ship is clear of the ice, her first move will be to come out into the straits, where she will meet a collier sent to replenish her stores, which by that time will be almost gone. She will then pass up through Davis Strait into Baffin's Bay, following the Greenland shore up to Cape York, thence into Smith Sound, still proceeding north until the Arctic pack puts a stop to her further progress. The scientific investigations will be carried on during this trip, but the real object will be to take formal possession of the lands along Baffin's Bay, which, if not done now, may some time in the future be the foundation for another Alaskan boundary dispute. Looking at the map, it would seem that all that northern territory at present is either British or Danish, but in case there is any doubt, the knowledge that all the territory has been taken formal possession of will be a safeguard for the future.

TO HOIST THE UNION JACK.

After the Union Jack has been planted as far north as it is possible to penetrate, the Neptune will return as far as Lancaster Strait, between Prince of Wales, North Somerset, and Cockburn Islands on the one side, and North Devon, Cornwallis, and Bathurst Islands on the other, going up that strait until again stopped, hoisting the British flag on all the islands in those waters and taking formal possession in the name of King Edward VII. As the season will then be getting late, the Neptune will start south along the east side of Baffin's Bay, past Cumberland Gulf, through Hudson Strait and Fish Strait into Chesterfield Inlet, where the mounted police, who will accompany her until then, will be landed and left—monarchs of all they survey. Barring accidents it is expected that this will take place some time in September, 1904.

In order to test the navigability of the strait and bay, so that a report can be made as to the advisability of running a transatlantic line of steamers to connect with the proposed railroad which will tap the wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest, the Neptune will remain in the strait as long as she can do so without being frozen in. When the time comes that it is no longer safe for her to remain she will return to Halifax. This will probably be some time in November.

During all these months, while the ship is cruising, Mr. A. Halkett of the Canadian Marine and Fisheries Department will be testing the fishing grounds for cod, halibut, and other line fish, and will also observe the movements of the schoolfish. It is known that the marine wealth of the bay is enormous, but the Canadian vessels are making no effort to secure a share of it. Vessels manned by adventurous Americans, though, have for years gone there in quest of whales, seals, &c., and as the waters were not patrolled by Canadian cruisers, they had it all their own way.

LEGENDS OF THE LOST MINES

Mexican Traditions of the Hidden Treasures of the Montezumas—Searching for the Montana Espantosa —Popular Superstitions.

OLD Mexico is rich with weird legends and traditions. Mexican folk-lore revels in chronicles of witches, ghosts, and magicians, all possessing secrets which if disclosed will reveal untold storehouses of wealth compared to which the fortune of Monte Christo appears trifling. The casual visitor to the sister republic now and again hears some of these stories of vast treasure in hidden places. They are traditions handed down from generation to generation with many variations. There are tales of marvelous mines from which the early Aztecs obtained gold or silver in unlimited quantities, but of which all location has been lost. An inquisitive yet diplomatic traveler in Mexico may occasionally be favored with fragmentary information about huge treasure chests which were secreted by members of the royal race of Montezuma in vaguely defined parts of the country very difficult of access, due to physical obstacles to be overcome, but chiefly inaccessible by reason of spells and enchantments which, the Mexicans aver, will destroy the rash man who shall stumble on the exact places.

The average Mexican is reticent when questioned more closely about these mines and treasures. Particularly is this so when the inquirers are "gringos," or foreigners who neither speak his language nor understand his ways. Mexicans, however, will talk more freely on these matters to persons who have been born and reared among them. One reason for this is that, though these be of different race and lineage, yet they can talk to the Mexican in his own tongue—a corrupt Castilian—this alone is an open sesame to the Mexican's heart. No Mexican will speak the English language if he can possibly avoid it. Be it understood, of course, that the Mexican referred to in this article is of that lower type of the race who live in the interior and along the frontiers—a type of illiteracy and crass ignorance. Along the Texan frontier, right on the banks of the Rio Grande, live thousands of this type of the Mexican. They are all citizens of the United States, but possess hazy notions concerning their relations to Uncle Sam. Nearly all of them consider the State of Texas to be still a portion of Mexico. Any new-comer who is white is hated for being a "gringo," and therefore an intruder. But all this alien people is reckoned in the vast Democratic majority which is normal to the Lone Star State.

Few men have made closer study of the Mexican, his characteristics, folk-lore, and language than Judge W. W. Walling. He has passed the chief portion of his life on the Texan and Mexican frontiers. He is known by the Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande, and enjoys their absolute confidence. Judge Walling arrived in this city last week to pay a visit to his friend, Recorder John W. Goff. Speaking on his favorite topic, Judge Walling said:

A BORN ROMANCER.

"The Mexican is a born romancer, his imagination is most fanciful, but he has some very good points of character; if he have confidence in you he will trust you blindly. One of these days I may write a book about him. Your Mexican is always dreaming of wealth, yet he is absolutely too lazy to reach out his hand for it, if it require a semblance of labor. Of course I am speaking of the poor class of Mexicans, a grade or so above the peon. I have studied the Mexican closely, and have found him to be a much misunderstood individual. Most persons say the Mexican is a born liar; well he is a good story-teller I will grant, but he is not a malicious liar; he stretches the truth because his perfervid imagination compels him, as it were. I have had from them more stories of 'lost' mines, hidden treasures, &c., which if secured, would give me more millions than I want. Scores of poor Mexicans have told me they knew where gold can be obtained in Mexico and also in Texas. Sometimes I have asked them why they do not go and get it for themselves. Their reply would consist in the rolling of another corn-shuck cigarette and a shrug of the shoulders while murmuring 'mamma,' which, of course, every one knows means 'to-morrow.' 'Manana' is the Mexican's curse, and will continue to be until a new race of Mexicans is built.

A FEW GRAINS OF FACT.

"These stories of 'lost' mines must be taken with a grain of salt. I know the Mexican so well I am able in their stories to winnow the few grains of fact from the chaff of much fiction. And in doing so I have discovered one thing. It may be of service to future prospectors who want to hunt for hidden mines or treasure on the frontier or in Mexico. I have noted that in all stories told by Mexicans concerning mines and treasures the location of them is usually indefinite, but always in some spot which the Mexicans believe to be haunted or protected by evil spirits. The Mexican is one of the most superstitious persons on earth. It was this knowledge that gave me an important clue some two years ago.

"George Caen, a Texan of French descent, who lives in San Antonio, met some years ago in Mexico an old prospector—Finke I think was his name. Finke was desperately ill. Caen did all he could, but Finke died. In consideration of Caen's kindness, Finke just before death gave to him a roughly sketched map which Finke said a Mexican had described to him as being the location of a wonderful gold mine. Caen took the map, put it in his wallet, and paid no attention to it. He had heard stories of mines of this kind before; all of us have down in my country. Caen showed the map to me one day. I looked at the crude sketch of a mountain and noticed at the back of the paper, then almost illegible, had been written the words 'Montana Espantosa.' Caen said he remembered Finke saying this was what the Mexican had called the place.

"'Montano Espantosa' means 'Frightful Mountain.' No such name appears on any map. The Spanish name was evidently the symbol of what the Mexicans considered it to be—an enchanted mountain, therefore a good place for them to keep away from. It is very plain to me that whatever else the early rulers of Mexico did to protect the vast mineral resources and treasures they undoubtedly possessed and used, they adopted a shrewd method of intimidation by working on the superstitions of the common people who were kept from being too curious as to where these riches were stored, more by fears of the unknown than by material means. So wherever this element of superstitious fear is dominant in the Mexican's tale of a 'lost' mine, it is a prima facie evidence to my mind the tradition has a basis of truth.

"I made some inquiries for Caen, and at last identified 'Montana Espantosa.' It turned out to be in Texas, and not in the border republic. I discovered that in the mountains near the Mexican border far to the east of the Montana Elefanta and in sight of the towering peaks of the Chisos Range, lies a mountain shown on the maps as the Santiago. This, I learned, was the 'Frightful Mountain' of the Mexicans. No Mexican will go to the foothills near it because he fears misfortune will overtake him. The mountain is about twenty-five miles distant from Marathon, Texas, on the Southern Pacific. It is not far from the Rio Grande River, which at this point makes a big bend and forms the boundary betwen Texas and old Mexico.

"I told George Caen of this and he had visions of becoming a multi-millionaire. He went to Brewster County, where the mountain lies, and did some prospecting. The map the old prospector had given him was too incomplete to point out the exact spot where the true vein of gold was hidden. Still he did not come away altogether empty-handed. He brought from the vicinity of the mountain some decomposed porphyry which showed vein matter containing gold. He still hopes to find the true vein. As it is, he has developed the fact that there is a good quantity of a low-grade ore about there, but he is not satisfied with that. He wants to find the hidden mine. He has no fear of gnomes or genii interfering with his search. I hope he will succeed.

"The Santiago is all but inaccessible—about 7,000 feet high. In the prosaic language of the Mineral Survey of Texas, it is described as 'a single high mountain of granitic, acidic, eruptive rock.' The report does not say anything about vast treasures of gold, but George Caen has faith and is still hunting for the treasure which the Mexicans say is guarded by the genii of 'Montana Espantosa.'

"What I have related," said Judge Walling in conclusion, "is the best story of a 'lost' mine I know of, as I can vouch for it personally."

RAPID GROWTH OF ANTWERP'S TRADE

Belgian City Soon to Rival Hamburg and Marseilles.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—The centennial celebration of the Antwerp docks has been the event of the past week in Belgium. The fêtes held on this occasion have served as a forcible reminder of the growing importance of Belgium's great commercial metropolis. At the present rate Antwerp promises to rival both Hamburg and Marseilles. In 1901 Belgium's combined imports and exports amounted to $800,000,000. Four-fifths of this trade, that is to say $620,000,000, passed through the Port of Antwerp.

The progress of the Belgian seaport during the past half century has been steady. In 1850, 1,400 vessels, representing a total tonnage of 240,000, entered the port. In 1860 the registered tonnage was over 500,000. In the following twenty years this figure was exactly doubled. In 1889 the tonnage amounted to 1,000,000. In 1900 the total tonnage of the vessels entering the port was 6,700,000, and in 1902 nearly eight millions and a half.

The total area of the Antwerp docks at present is over 400 acres; the new quays now being built for petroleum-laden vessels will add another 200 acres to the docks, making a total of 600 acres. Plans are now being made to still further increase this area of docks in the near future. During the first five months of 1903 there was an increased tonnage of 415,000 at Antwerp, while the increase at Hamburg during the same months was but 200,000 over the corresponding period of 1902. The supremacy of the German seaport is, therefore, already threatened.

The mechanism for the port of Antwerp is model. The motive power is derived from powerful hydraulic canalizations which put into action the sluices, the swing bridges, and the cranes, several hundred of which are placed along the quays. The practical arrangements in use at the Antwerp docks are far more modern than those which prevail in French ports. This is particularly true of the machines used for unloading vessels, as, for instance, the peris, the electric apparatus which, by a combination of straps and buckets, empties a vessel's hold with wonderful rapidity.

The docks were founded by Napoleon in 1803, and it was in recognition of this fact that the French Government was invited to be officially represented at the centennial fêtes. In response to this invitation two men-of-war, the Cassini and the Lagale, were sent by the Minister of the Navy to represent the republic. The enthusiastic reception given to the officers of these vessels by the authorities and people of Antwerp is most significant of the strong bonds which unite Belgium with France. At the official banquet given in honor of the French officers last Wednesday two speeches were delivered, respectively, by M. Cogels, Governor of Antwerp, and by M. Gérard, Minister of France, both of which have been made the subject of wide comment in the Belgian press. M. Cogels stated, in the course of his oration, that Belgium well knew that the great neighboring nation, France, "would never allow any power to threaten the existence of Belgium, that child which she had nursed in the cradle and to which she was so strongly attached." In answer to which M. Gérard said that "the French navy would, if necessary, protect Belgium, her interests, and her flag." These utterances, delivered at Antwerp, the metropolis of the Flemish provinces, are here considered a response to the recent declarations of certain Pan-German leaders who persist in including Flanders in their somewhat vague geographical expression, "The German country."

M. Cogel's speech, which is a direct slap in the face to the Belgian Pan-Germans, is another proof of the fact that the vast majority of Belgians of Flemish extraction are as averse to annexation by Germany as to absorption by France. What they cherish above all is political independence, for which they struggled in 1830. This does not mean that Belgium might not in the future be willing to enter a German Zollverein. For, as has been so ably pointed out by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Luxemburg is a proof of the fact that it is possible for one of Germany's small neighboring nations to become a member of the German Zollverein while maintaining complete political independence.

In view of the recent attacks upon Belgium's colonial system, the publication of two works here describing Dutch colonial methods in Java and Sumatra is of timely interest. In both of these books existing conditions in Holland's colonial dependencies are painted in sombre colors. E. Van den Brand, a well-known Amsterdam lawyer, in the course of his work, entitled "Les Millions de Deli," proves conclusively that at Deli, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, the native laborers are treated like veritable slaves. They are not only subjected to compulsory labor, but, if they escape, are tracked like wild beasts and advertised for in the daily newspapers, as in the worst days of slavery. M. Van den Brand states that, though the coolies are nominally protected by law, the corruption among Dutch Colonial Government officials is such that it is hopeless for the natives to expect to obtain justice from the law courts.

The picture drawn by M. Van Kol, member of the Dutch Parliament for Enschedé, gives a no less dark view of conditions in Java. Mr. Van Kol recently made a lengthy sojourn in the Dutch East Indies to see for himself what was the state of affairs in these colonies. He has just returned to Holland, and the description he gives of the situation in Java is very dark. The island, notwithstanding the richness of its soil, is steadily becoming poorer; the country is already overpopulated, and yet the yearly number of births is 500,000. A terrible responsibility, says M. Van Kol, rests upon the island's colonial Government. Wealth is steadily decreasing, while the number of paupers is rapidly increasing. Salaries, on the other hand, are decreasing year by year. In the meantime the country's resources are being drained by enormous dividends paid to shareholders of industrial companies in Holland, and by pensions received by retired officers of the civil service. The author dwells at length upon the barbarous cruelties to which the natives are subjected by their Dutch rulers, and mentions incidents in which torture had been resorted to. In conclusion M. Van Kol calls upon the Government to take immediate measures to remedy this state of affairs. The first and most pressing of these measures, he urges, should be to restore the old-time fertility of the Javanese soil, without which the island can never regain its former prosperity.

Charles Buls, former Mayor of Brussels, and member of the House of Representatives, sails to-day for the United States, and will probably be in New York before this letter reaches THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is to be hoped that all Americans interested in the development of municipal art will have the opportunity to hear Mr. Buls lecture on this subject during his stay in the United States. Mr. Buls is to-day the acknowledged authority in Belgium, and indeed throughout the Continent, anent the problems of the city beautiful. He was in the vanguard of the movement which led to the foundation of the Belgian Public Art Association. As long ago as 1872 he published his "Histoire de l'Architecture en Belgique," which is a fair way to become a classic. His other best-known books on art topics are "Esthétique des Villes" and "Le Palais du Peuple." Among the principal achievements of Charles Buls during his tenure of office as Mayor of Brussels, was the reconstruction of the famous corporation houses and other buildings in the Grande Place at Brussels, which has transformed that historical town market place into the most unique, artistically speaking, of any public square on the Continent.

RAISING AND PROTECTING FROGS

A YOUNG WOMAN who has adopted an "abandoned farm" in Connecticut has made a modest success of raising frogs for the market. In the process of so doing she has acquired much frog lore, mainly from observation and experience, as no book has ever been written on his batrachian majesty, commercially considered.

"On my farm, when I took it for a Summer home," she said from her place opposite the visitor at her luncheon table, "I found a bit of marshy fen which was the home of frogs innumerable. With the first warm days of Spring they set up a thunderous orchestra, which tuned up especially before every rainstorm, the damp air being peculiarly grateful to their thirsty skins. When the big, fat, three and five-pounders set out to voice their joy all together they made a reverberation which seemed to fairly shake the earth. Some of these portly old chaps live fifteen or twenty years. Did you know that?

"Now, the boys of the neighborhood, and occasionally a man of the 'Sam' Lawson stripe, used to haunt my marsh in the Spring and catch my frogs for market. They did it with a bit of red flannel. It is strange what an effect the color red has on the lower animals. Mr. Frog will hook the little curved teeth in his upper jaw into the rag, out of curiosity I suppose, and hold on long enough for the hunter to capture him. Sometimes the boys shot them with a small rifle, or with a blowgun containing a needle fastened by its thread to a wad of cotton as a missile. And sometimes they took them with a long-handled dip or scoop net. A party came out from town and camped on my land, and they had more fun than anything catching my frogs. Every time a girl caught one she would emit a screech for the nearest man to come and take it off the hook and throw it into the bucket. They made more noise than the frogs.

"All this gave me an idea. Frogs are eaten. Therefore they must be paid for. Why should the money not go into my pocket? Women are raising blooded cattle and fancy pigs for market nowadays, and poultry farms are an old story. I didn't know a single thing about raising frogs for market, but neither did I about raising anything else. To stock my farm with any other animal would cost money, while nature herself had kindly provided both the stock and the proper environment for a frog preserve on my land. Why not have a frog farm?

"By the time I got to this point the first season was too far advanced to do anything definite. So I occupied the rest of the Summer by finding out all I could about the genus rana, commercially considered. I interviewed a hotel proprietor, and got some tips from him as to city markets. I read all I could find on the subject, and I made friends with every boy in the neighborhood and found out all he knew about frogs. As a result I was ready to begin operations the following Spring.

"I chose for my polliwog nursery a pool which I deepened a little, in the centre of the marsh. There was plenty of soft mud at the bottom, and the water was kept clear by a little spring. I had a furrow plowed around close to the edge. In this I set up a fence of half-inch wire netting and filled up the furrow. No animal could get under or over the fence, and it was at the water's edge, so that nothing could stand on the shore and pick off the frogs. Minks and foxes, marsh hawks and owls all love Mr. Rana very much, and a single bittern will devour millions of polliwogs in a season. The birds, of course, would have to be dealt with further, but I had plans for their destruction. I was quite heartless. As long as the frogs are eaten anyway by their enemies, I was determined that somebody should pay me for the privilege.

STOCKING THE FARM.

"Now, I started out to get my stock, and here the boys became useful. I paid them to get frogs' eggs with me, and the little scamps put in many busy and profitable days hunting that marsh, to the replenishment of their pockets and the joy of their souls. I learned lots of interesting things wading the marsh with those boys in a short skirt and rubber boots.

"After the frogs have been booming at their Spring chorus for a few weeks you will discover, attached to sticks and water plants in the pools, long gelatinous strings, or jelly-like masses as big as an orange. Sometimes several of them are joined side by side, making a large, sticky mass. Scattered through these sticky masses will be thousands of black specks, like bird shot. These are the frogs' eggs.

"The boys and I took up these glutinous masses gently and tenderly and deposited them in my polliwog pool. We took them up with cups, transferred them to tin pails, and thence to little hatching boxes with wire netting bottoms, which the boys very appropriately dubbed 'polliwog cradles.' The boxes we anchored where there was a gentle current from the spring; and, I assure you, you cannot imagine the interest with which I watched them every day.

"It was about ten days before I saw something bursting out of the most progressive egg. It bore no resemblance to a frog. It was merely a little, black, roundish lump, slightly flattened, with a long, flat tail behind, two little shining eyes in front, and a small mouth that began immediately and incontinently to nibble at the green scum on the edge of the box. From this time on they hatched in millions, and it was a constant delight to watch their growth.

"In a few weeks I could see the form of the hind legs pushing out the skin behind. It took another few weeks for the legs to get into usable shape, and then the fore-legs began to develop in the same way. Then the skin grew over the fishlike gills and made lungs of them, so that even before their forelegs were grown the little chaps had to stick their noses above the water to breathe. They grew right out over their tails and absorbed them. Their eyes stuck out like goggles, and their dainty little mouths widened from ear to ear after the most approved frog pattern. By this time they had outgrown their vegetarian habits, and preferred their game alive. Nature provides their food, but as it was my business to help nature all I could, I put bones, scraps of meat, molasses, glue, or in fact anything that would attract flies and insects, on bits of board, and left them afloat in the pond. Refuse from the table was sufficient, so that it cost almost nothing. Flies and insects came in millions, and my pollywogs waxed fat and saucy.

"Meanwhile I had had to expatriate all the old frogs whom I found inhabiting the pond, for old frogs love little pollywogs so much that they will eat them whenever they can. So the old fellows were all taken to the marsh outside and the gate shut behind them. There was a busy and interesting time in Bogville during this enforced emigration.

"I had also to deal with her enemies. The water snakes, learning that a young and ignorant female had started a frog farm, combined to drive me out of business. But the water snake has a dainty taste. He prefers fish to frog. We drove stakes around the pond, hitched a line and hook to them, and baited the hook with fish. The snakes took the fish and got the hook. We shot every bird we could and hung up his corpse to frighten his brothers. Of course, the marauders got lots of my pollywogs, but when it is considered that millions of frogs survive under natural conditions, you will see that when nature is assisted with abundant food and partial protection, that the survival is going to be largely increased. I have decided that the 'survival of the fittest' is largely a fake, anyway. It is much more truly a survival of the luckiest.

"Perhaps you think that with the disposal of the food and enemy problems my perplexities were over. But the most delicate and difficult question of all was that of selecting the right stock. The Rana family is large and widely branched. Some of the cousins are good to eat and some are not. The edible frog of Europe, made famous by the culinary genius of France, is Mr. Rana Esculenta. He is bright green, and in Vienna they keep him in inclosures and fatten him for market. He has never emigrated to America.

In the West Indies lives Rana Grunniens, Mr. Grunting Frog, who is also good to eat. Argentina has a big fellow whose gentle notes sound like a hammer on a blacksmith's anvil. I was glad I didn't have to raise him. In Peru lives Mr. Trapichero, which is short for Sugar Miller, so called because his dulcet tones resemble a sugar cane mill in violent action.

FIVE EDIBLE SPECIES.

"In America we have five species of edible frogs and a number that are not edible. Of course you don't want the latter in your frog pond, and you have to learn to know the edible ones by sight and 'take no other.' The common bullfrog, Rana Catesbiana, is the nearest like the French frog, and as he is also plenty and easy to find he became the leading member of my frog farm. The leopard frog, Rana Virescens, and the green frog, Rana Clamata, were also allowed in the ring. The other two edible species are Western frogs, so that all aside from these three were ruthlessly exterminated.

"I marketed only the old denizens of the marsh the first Summer. My little pollywogs were not ready for the frying pan till they were a year old. Then, having spent the winter in the mud at the bottom of the pond, they rose and began to fulfill their destiny. Frogs are classed as fish, and the centre of the fish trade for all this region is Fulton Market. The frog men, as well as other fishermen, send their catch to the commission dealers there, and the price varies from day to day, according to the amount in the market. If there happens to be a glut, it goes down to as low as 5 cents a pound. If there are few to be had, I have known it to run as high as 65 cents; and I have known it to vary from 15 to 40 cents in two days. It depends entirely upon the amount of frogs sent into New York. There seems to be no rule governing it. Nearly 100 per cent. of the frogs eaten in the United States are caught wild, frog catchers being usually a class of men and boys of more or less gypsy-like tendencies, who make a living by hunting and fishing. Civilization doesn't strike very deep in them. They are prowlers of woods and beaches and marshes. But I have excavated some quaint bits of philosophy from among them.

"The frogs get into Fulton Market in all sorts of shapes; boxes, baskets, barrels, or whatever the frog catchers happen to have to pack them in. They send in only the hind legs, skinned. It isn't any trouble to skin a frog. You just slit it across the under side, and it strips off like a glove. The frog catchers kill them by picking them up by the hind legs and thumping their heads on a rock. I will admit that I wouldn't kill a frog myself for a dollar. When you start to murder it, it groans like a human. Frogs for the New York market come from all round about the city; Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut. The best and biggest ones come from Canada. The great call for frogs is from high-class hotels and restaurants, and naturally that is in the Winter. So that about this time in the year, when they are cheap and plenty, retail dealers in New York are buying up tons and tons of them and putting them in cold storage for their Winter trade. There is very little demand for them for family trade, even among the wealthy."

EASTERN STOCK FARM MANAGED BY A WOMAN

Establishment at Gravesend Where the Winners of Hundreds of Silver Trophies and Blue Ribbons Have Been Raised and Trained.

IN the Western and Southern States there are many stock farms conducted by women, but in the East only one such farm can be found. It is called the Gerkendale, and is owned and managed by Mrs. John Gerken, who is widely known as a skillful horsewoman, and one of the most daring riders in America.

Mrs. Gerken started her horse farm nearly four years ago on the grounds of the old homestead formerly occupied by her father, the late Mr. Ridley, millionaire dry goods merchant. It covers an area of twenty-three acres, and as it is regarded as one of the show places of America, many visitors find their way to King's Highway, Gravesend, L. I., to inspect it.

Hundreds of fine horses are bred there each year and the blue ribbons and silver trophies won by them in the show-ring overflow Mrs. Gerken's beautiful house, and some even are packed in barrels in the cellar.

At the present time there are fifty horses at Gerkendale, including a number of stallions, beautiful brood mares, and frisky colts. All of the animals are brought up in the way they should go under Mrs. Gerken's personal supervision, and as her judgment as applied to horseflesh is considered infallible, not even the most experienced "vet" or groom ever dreams of questioning it.

In point of size, perfect ventilation, and model sanitary arrangements the stables are far better equipped than many a modern dwelling, and agents who call there to show any new and improved device whereby the comfort of the horses can be furthered, are always sure of patronage.

One of the features of Gerkendale is the practice ring in which Mrs. Gerken breaks and trains her animals. It is a good place for nervous people to keep away from, for the sight of a slender young woman seated on the back of a plunging, rearing horse which is totally unused to saddle or bridle, and seemingly in imminent danger of being heavily thrown and trampled on, is not calculated to arouse peaceful sensations. On the other hand, there is something very fascinating in the sight of a contest between a strong-willed woman and a spirited, unbroken horse, and as the struggle always results in the animal's unconditional surrender fears of the intrepid trainer are out of place. There is a popular belief in the Gerkendale stables to the effect that their proprietor has some extraordinary power over horses. Be this as it may, it is certain that when she approaches the most vicious stallion in the stud, one from which even the grooms retreat, he will remain passive under her gentle touch, and for the nonce his biting, kicking proclivities are kept in abeyance. Mrs. Gerken laughingly disclaims the possession of hypnotic gifts. She says horses are so intelligent that they are fully aware of the sentiments they arouse in those around them. If they inspire fear they promptly take advantage of it and exercise their horse sense by inventing new methods to deepen it, but they are quick to realize the master hand, and their self-will weakens before a strong human will.

The paddocks are a sight to gladden the heart of a horse lover on a sunny day. One-year and two-year-old colts frolic around the big inclosures, rolling over and kicking up their heels like children released from school. They are pretty, graceful creatures, and follow their mistress around like so many dogs, poking their noses into her hand in search of sugar and affectionately rubbing their heads against her arm. The older animals are more dignified. They watch the equine babies at play with what might be construed as an indulgent expression, and occasionally condescend to join in their gambols.

In the early Fall Mrs. Gerken begins to get her horses into shape for the Horse Show campaign, and during the Winter months she is kept busy showing them in the ring and gathering in the prizes. A staff of grooms is kept on the jump during the shaping process. There is much to be done in the feeding, watering, exercising, and schooling line, and woe betide the man who shirks an iota of the duties assigned to him. The eye of his mistress discerns his shortcomings in an instant, and unless his work is as thorough as human hands can make it, there is no room for him on Gerkendale Farm. By the time the first Horse Show opens, every animal to be exhibited is perfect in manners, action, and appearance. His coat is flawless; he holds his head proudly, and the various gaits he has been taught are gone through smoothly and with the ease born of constant rehearsal.

In addition to breaking and training her horses, Mrs. Gerken shows them in the ring. She would not be happy if obliged to delegate this pleasant task to some one else, and it is a significant fact that when circumstances, on several occasions, rendered it necessary for her to turn over the reins to a man substitute, the horses with which she had frequently won blue ribbons received only second or third prize. They missed her firm hand, grew fractious in the ring, and were accredited with bad manners, a fact which almost broke Mrs. Gerken's heart, and nearly drove her head groom to drink. When she enters the ring her appearance invariably elicits a hearty round of applause. "He who runs may read that her hands and seat are those of a superb horsewoman, and the judge who exclaimed at the last horse show, "That lady is by long odds the cleverest woman rider and driver in America," knew whereof he spoke.

The raising of blooded horses is an expensive amusement, but it has a charm peculiarly its own, and both Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken are well content with their hobby. The latter dislikes very much to part with even one of the animals she has raised, but of course it would never do to keep them all, as the commodious stables would soon grow too crowded. But it is always "Blue Monday" at Gerkendale when an animal is led away from the farm which has been its birthplace and only home, and frequently his mistress indulges in the luxury of a good cry when he is fairly gone.

Speaking of that most effective feminine weapon—tears—brings to mind the fact that Mrs. Gerken is not a bit "horsey" in appearance or conversation. In hearing of the skill with which she breaks and trains a fiery horse, and of her extensive knowledge of the equine nature, one might well be excused for drawing a mental picture of her as an amazon, muscular, hard-featured, and loud-voiced, and with the atmosphere of the stable clinging to her. But a glimpse of her in the flesh wipes out the drawing at once. She is delightfully feminine at all times; her voice is soft and musical; she wears dainty draperies when outside the practice ring, and there is nothing muscular in her physique, except, perhaps, her wrists, which are like steel.

Among the many magnificent horses for which Gerkendale is famous may be mentioned Brandon, the premier stallion, a seven-year-old chestnut hackney of 14.3 hands, who has won 125 ribbons within the last three years, the major number being of the cerulean hue which causes a self-respecting horse to put on airs. He is a blood relation of the renowned Cadet, and in point of conformation, quality, manners, and fine action, is considered peerless in his class. Some of the colts on the farm, wise enough to claim him as sire, possess many of his good qualities, and will probably wear the blue when shown. Foxwood, the second stallion, is a handsome trotting horse with a speed record of 2:22½. He was sired by Nutwood, and possesses staying powers and vitality which make him look like a dashing young blade instead of an "aged" horse, as he is now styled. Doncaster Model, king of the pony stallions, known as the miniature Lord Brilliant, and only 11.3 hands, has won everything before him. He has never been beaten in the ring, and when he is shown he always elicits a chorus of admiring exclamations.

In the brood mare class are Terre Bonne, said to be the best type of women's saddle horse in this State; Rosemary, winner of the championship at Madison Square Garden some years ago; Lady Kildare, a high-strung Irish mare, prize winner at the Dublin horse show; two spirited ponies, Topsy and Jenny, and Mistress Nell, a beautiful bay cob of 14.2 hands.

Mrs. Gerken's pet horse is La Contributor, a bright bay mare, 15 hands, as pretty as a picture. My Lady Dainty, a 14.3 dark chestnut, also holds a firm place in her affections. Towthorpe Queen, an English full-registered hackney, is very handsome, and equally desirable under saddle and in harness; Vinco, a golden chestnut saddle horse, beautifully shaded and a weight carrier, was a winner of a reserved championship at the Garden; Newsboy, a high-stepping dark chestnut, is coveted by many, and Mrs. Gerken recently refused an offer of $10,000 for him; Shopgirl, a five-year-old chestnut, is used as tandem leader to Newsboy; Belmar, a dark chestnut, has won 100 prizes within two years; Miss Dooley, a six-year-old harness mare, is expected to do great things, and Waubon, Mr. Gerken's own saddle horse, a jet-black animal with thoroughbred head and neck, grand shoulders, and clean legs, has won three championships, one reserve, and two first prizes.

There are other animals on the farm of equal importance, and it is generally conceded that Mrs. Gerken is doing real missionary work in horseflesh by raising animals of good blood only, forming a class of American saddle and harness horses, trotters, and roadsters of sound and enduring quality such as other countries may well envy.

VOLCANIC PLUG IN NEW YORK STATE

Prof. Woodworth's Discovery Described in Report of State Geologist.

Special Correspondence The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—It is known to but a comparatively few residents of this big State that within its confines there is a volcanic plug. In the Summer of 1901 Prof. J. B. Woodworth, in making a reconnoissance of the pleistocene deposits of the Hudson Valley, in the vicinity of Schuylerville, came on an undescribed occurrence of igneous rock in the form of a low knob in the town of Northumberland, about one mile north of the village of Schuylerville, on the west bank of the Hudson River. Mr. Woodworth made the discovery, and careful examination of the locality, the subject of a paper which is embodied in the annual report of the State Geologist, just published. Mr. Woodworth says that the right bank of the Hudson River at that place consists of the usual bluff of Hudson River slates, partly masked by pleistocene clays. The igneous rock, being more resistant to erosion than the fragile slates, has withstood better the glacial erosion to which the region has been subjected, and, therefore, stands out as a sort of buttress from the main wall of the inner Hudson Valley or gorge. Much like the volcanic necks and plugs about Edinburgh in Scotland, this hard mass has been deeply scoured at base on the ice-struck plug side. In fact, all of the present relief of this plug and the adjacent river valley is due to the action of the river combined with that of the ice sheet of the glacial period.

The summit of the knob scarcely attains the level of the upland which lies west of the river. A slight depression west of the plug serves to give it the appearance of a low knob when viewed from the upland, but at a distance it is relatively inconspicuous. This fact, taken in connection with the dark color of the rock, in which respect it closely resembles the adjacent Hudson series, perhaps accounts for its going so long unnoticed, or at least undescribed by the geologists who have passed through the upper Hudson Valley.

The discoverer says: "So far as my own observations go, there are no small dikes radiating from the main igneous mass into the adjacent cleaved sedimentary rocks, nor are there any noticeable signs of metamorphism in these rocks attributable to the heating action of the lavas in the plug."

To sum up the geologic relations of the Stark's Knob, so christened, igneous mass, it is surrounded on all sides by the Hudson River slates. The principal mass is relatively faulted down into these sedimentary rocks on the south and east. To the eye there appears no distinct evidence of contact metamorphism; yet the mass appears to be the superficial portion of a body which extends downward into the slates and, from its general form and surroundings, strongly suggests a neck or plug rising up through the Hudson River group at this point. The manner in which the slate body dips beneath the igneous mass on the northeast appears to indicate that the neck, or plug, does not extend vertically downward through the slates, but follows guiding planes of structure. It is conceivable that the igneous rock once overlay the surface of the slates, has been tilted with them in one of the orogenic movements of the region, and has subsequently been faulted, and thus separated from other masses of igneous rock, which are now removed by erosion; but this view is not borne out by the observed geologic relations as now exposed.

The occurrence of the inclusions surrounded by the lava crusts throws some light on the origin of the ball structure. Foreign fragments having absorbed edges would doubtless rob the surrounding lava of heat and thus become centres of cooling. The lava next to the inclusions, thus robbed of some of its heat and further altered in composition by the absorption of lime carbonate, might cool more quickly and with a different structure from that of the ground mass. In this view the lava crusts are tachylitic variations of the magma both about the limestone inclusions and about the cindery nodules. The pumiceous nodules, resembling the centres of many so called bombs, evidently may arise from the occlusion and segregation of gases in the lava. The explosive expansion of these gases would produce a sudden lowering of temperature, however slight, even under the conditions of a hot magma, possibly sufficient to determine the initiation of cooling in the contiguous lava, and thus would, in conjunction with the chemical reaction on the lava, lead to the development of a tachylitic zone in the basalt about the gas-charged, vesicular lava. This effect would arise as well from slaked limestone inclusions as from simple gas-charged lavas. In the case of the limestone, the gas would be derived from the absorbed portion of the rock.

The surrounding ground mass with a flowage structure, in which such lava balls are commonly imbedded, evidently owes its structure to later and more rapid cooling.

The fine grained ground mass with fissile structure is much disintegrated at Stark's Knob. It appears to the eye in many places to be clayey or sandy, often weathering to a black, sandy mud. It is frequently ramified by small calcite veins. Where fresh exposures occur, the rock has a resinous lustre and is here taken to be a diabase pitchstone. It has not been studied in thin sections.

THE FUTURE OF FULTON MARKET

Fish Dealers Disagree as to Renewal of Lease.

CENTRING about the Fulton Fish Market, one of the oldest landmarks in the history of the city, a fight is being waged between the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association and two rival organizations that are threatening its existence and the future of the market under present conditions. The lease of the structure will expire in two years, and for several months negotiations have been under way to secure its renewal, while on the other hand the Wholesale Fish Exchange and the Independent Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association are opposing a renewal of the lease and have applied to the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries for leases of wharf property near Fulton Market for market facilities.

The old Fulton Market, between Fulton and Beekman Streets, stands where its predecessors stood from time immemorial. As early as Jan. 29, 1676, a city ordinance was passed authorizing the fitting up of a house by the waterside, near the bridge and weighing house, for a weekly market. This market was ordered removed to Bowling Green in May of 1684, while in February of 1700 the market house was turned over to the possession of the inhabitants of the south wards, for fifty years, on the payment of rent amounting to £12. Thirty-five years later the Common Council assumed control of all the markets and adopted the system of leasing stalls, the revenue therefrom going to the Controller. By a law passed in 1822 the city was authorized to cause public markets to be erected on the docks and wharves of the East and North Rivers, and then, acting under this authorization and also under that of a prior law passed in 1816, the city took the block of land on which the Fulton Market now stands and erected a commodious market. The Fulton Fish Market was constructed in 1834, then being located in a small wooden shed. There the wholesale fresh fish trade was established, but the building was destroyed in 1835, and it was 1846 before the city erected new sheds, business being done in the open in the intervening time. By 1867 the business had grown to such proportions that the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association was incorporated and authorized to erect a building on the slip, upon securing a ground lease from the city.

It was as a result of this step that the present building was erected at a cost of $120,609. The building has eighteen stands, averaging about 11 feet 6 inches in width and about 118 feet in depth, including the large iron shed in front. These stands are rented to the members of the association at rentals averaging $1,600 a year. The last lease of the ground to the association was made by the city on May 1, 1884, for a twenty-one-year period and at an annual rental of $12,000. According to the statement that has been filed with the Finance Department of the city the association has expended in these nineteen years for rent, repairs, and improvements, the sum of $806,361, an additional $85,000 for the management of the building, and for interest on the cost of the building and the bulkheads $128,000 more.

SERVANTS ARE SCARCE

Difficult Now to Obtain Help Even at the Barge Office Labor Bureau.

ALTHOUGH thousands of immigrants reach this port every week, it is no easy matter to obtain maids and cooks at the Barge Office Labor Bureau. Indeed, competent female servants are scarcer at the Labor Bureau than they were some years ago, when immigration was smaller, and a great many housekeepers visit the place only to be disappointed. One reason for this dearth of maidservants lies in the fact that now, as always, a large percentage of the immigrants are men. Another is that the nations contributing most largely to the volume of present immigration are sending wives and mothers rather than young women in search of employment. Few New York householders seek the Italian, Hungarian, or Polish maidservants, and the young women of those races are not attracted to the New World as a place of employment. The Russian Hebrews now coming to this country are not attracted by domestic service, and if they must engage in that occupation they prefer to serve in the families of their coreligionists.

German and Scandinavian young women come to this country as much as ever in search of employment in domestic service, but the best of them at once go to the homes of friends who have been on the lookout for employment for the newcomers. The law against the importation of labor under contract is not, perhaps, directly violated, but a considerable part of the most intelligent and efficient Norse, Swedish, Danish, and German servants that come to this country come with a practical certainty of immediate employment. Communication between resident Germans and Scandinavians and the home countries is frequent, and those left behind on the other side are kept informed as to the condition of the labor market. They come with the knowledge that their friends will have some eager employer in search of them before they have been twenty-four hours off the immigrant ship, although the immigrants are able truly to swear that they are not under contract for employment. The skilled servants know also that they are coming to the certainty of wages double or treble those which they were able to earn at home. Even unskilled girls who speak no English are reasonably sure of wages that would be thought good by all save the best servants at home, so great is the demand for maidservants.

A few Finnish maidservants are coming in, and they are less likely to have friends in this country to find them places; but the Finns are likely to speak no English, and to have strange methods of cooking. Even the Armenians are taking places as domestics, but they prefer to fly to the bosom of the Armenian quarter and seek employment from among their own friends to waiting for work at the Government's free labor bureau.

MYTHS CONCERNING HABITS OF SNAKES

Popular Superstitions with Regard to the "Milk" and "Hoop" Varieties Shown to Be Absurd.

ALMOST from time immemorial the snake has been the subject of all sorts of superstitions. Some of these are based on the most absurd misinterpretation of fact; more are purely mythical; but it is surprising how every snake "yarn" has its devotees who refuse to be converted despite the evidence of the foremost reptile experts and investigators.

One of the more recent misconceptions that have cropped to the front is that the venom of the rattlesnake is not dangerous. Numerous instances are quoted where men and horses and dogs and cattle have been bitten by rattlers and have survived the poison with little or no inconvenience. Up at the New York Zoological Park, in the big reptile house, where hundreds of long squirmy snakes glide and twist in glass cages for the benefit of spectators, is Raymond L. Ditmars, the park's snake expert, who maintains that the bite of the rattler is extremely dangerous.

"If any one has doubt as to the effect of rattlesnake poison he is very welcome to come here and try one of our diamond backs," the curator answered in reply to a question. "I know instances where men merely thought they had been poisoned by 'rattlers,' and where, of course, they survived. But a victim really struck by the rattlesnake is going to have a hard time for his life.

"Some years ago a professor of a Washington university lost his life owing to an experiment with a young rattler only twenty-four inches long. In order to obtain the skull of the specimen the professor cut the head off the young snake, stooped to pick it up, and like a flash the long, thin fangs were buried in his thumb, while the deadly poison was injected. The second day afterward the professor died after suffering the most frightful anguish and torture.

"Another fatal instance was that of a physician who went bird shooting with a pair of his colleagues in Georgia. A snake bit the hunter in the groin, striking an artery, and despite the presence of two skilled companions, the victim died within ten minutes.

"To say that the rattlesnake is not poisonous is like saying that the cobra is a non-poisonous snake—in fact, it amounts to saying we have no poisonous snakes. As a rule, the cobra's bite means death within an hour. So certain is the end that the native who is bitten makes no effort at all to save himself. He simply wanders into his hut, if he can, and lies down to die. And yet there are instances of cobra bites where the victims escaped unharmed.

"What happens is this: In order to inject venom a snake must strike its poison fangs into the flesh of a victim, and any bite hastily or improperly delivered, as it often is while the creatures are excited, is no more harmful than the bite of a kitten. But give a snake a chance to get a proper hold and to sink his fangs, and the man who escapes with his life from a rattlesnake's bite will languish and suffer sometimes for years before he can get the frightful poison out of his system.

"Aside from all practical demonstration of a rattler's bite, science has demonstrated that the venom is extremely dangerous.

"The analysis of the poison shows 95 per cent. of blood destroying element and 5 per cent. of nerve destroying element. Medicine and chemistry have demonstrated that the effect of the poison is to attack the little red corpuscles of the blood, the effect on the human system being exactly the same as that of acid poured with the water running through an iron pipe. The poison in the veins eats and eats through the walls of the arteries and blood vessels, causing excruciating agony and eventually causes death by searing into the heart."

LEGENDS OF HOOP SNAKES.

A pet belief to which many cling and which they refuse to relinquish is the yarn about the hoop snake, that "dreadful reptile" that takes its tail in its mouth and rolls over the ground like a hoop, making express train time and winding up by sinking its fangs into a tree. Of course, the tree dies and withers away within an hour after being bitten. Out West and in the Southwest where the hoop snake is said to flourish, many persons would make affidavit that they have seen such snakes—locked safely in a box and pointed out by experts as being the "real thing." That there may be a snake known as the hoop snake in certain latitudes is very probable, but the witnesses who have seen one in action are very slow in coming forward with reputable names and addresses.

As a matter of fact, scientifically it is physically impossible for a hoop snake or a rattler or any other sort of snake to roll along the ground hoop fashion. The strength of a snake lies solely in its forebody, not more than half its length from the head. The tail of even such as monster as the twenty-seven-foot regal python at the New York Zoological Park is comparatively harmless, so that a boy of fourteen could hold it providing a dozen men were packed along the length of the animal to hold its forebody to the ground. It is evident, therefore, the hoop would collapse were a reptile to choose this mode of locomotion.

Equally absurd is the story about the "milk snake." Here in these latitudes as well as South, if a farmer finds his cows thirty or forty quarts short in milk he says: "The milk snake has been around again." Asked to describe the milk snake, he explains that it is three or four feet long and thick around as a broomstick. The absurdity of imagining such a small beast to get away with a quantity of milk enough to fill a milk wagon can is manifest on the face of it.

Still, the milk snake is described as a most charming creature. She is white, or cream white, and has an especial fascination for cows. She follows a herd from pasture to pasture, and frequently makes friends with one or more of the animals. Lying in tall grass, the temptress is suddenly espied by a grazing cow, and the big beast stops, surprised, to gaze on the strange undulations and the dance of the serpent. In time the reptile works its way to the side of the cow while the big beast stands as if in a trance. Then the milk snake works its way to the udder, takes hold even as a suckling calf, and with infinite gentleness extracts the milk, going from cow to cow until enough to gorge forty men at a meal has been extracted by the little short creature.

That snakes commit suicide by poisoning themselves with their own venom is another idea that no amount of expert authority seems able to subdue, and yet, even the reptiles themselves prove by their mode of fighting one another that they are immune to the poison of their species. A pair of cobras, for instance, will get into a quarrel and will bite and try to lacerate each other. But in no case is the poison fang used. The outcome of a fight between a pair of these champions depends upon which snake first gets the opponent's head into its mouth. The teeth of a snake are set backward, and the jaws do not work up and down, but out and in. No sooner does a snake grasp another's head, therefore, the victim can no more get away than if he were caught between a pair of huge rollers or the cogs of a machine.

Not infrequently it happens, however, that a snake dies of self-inflicted wounds. A rattlesnake, for instance, will fight so furiously that in its lightning-quick movements it often happens that the half-blinded creature strikes itself instead of an enemy. But even then death is not caused by an injection of the poison—as may readily be proved by an autopsy on the carcass of such a "suicide." The fact is that the long fangs have penetrated some vital spot, perhaps the heart, or the lungs, causing death exactly the same as if the animal had been shot or stabbed in a vulnerable spot.

DESTITUTE OF AFFECTION.

Perhaps of all myths of snake land none seems more absurd to a reptile man than the one which attributes sentiment or affection to one of these creatures. Such a yarn is the one of the dead snake who is visited at midnight by its faithful mate, who coils about the cold body and keeps a chill and sorrowing watch. Observation both in the field and in many reptile houses and zoological stations has never yet shown that the snake is capable of any feeling which we or the other warm-blooded creatures might interpret. Neither toward their young nor toward one another, nor toward the keeper who has fed and ministered to a snake for years do the animals show the least friendliness. A snake whose mate has been killed hunts himself another companion and "makes no bones about it." A poison snake with young knows that the little ones are perfectly able to shift for themselves, and pays little or no attention to them, nor even remonstrates when a pair of nippers enters the cage and takes the young away, one by one.

A remarkable myth in connection with mother snakes and their babies is that of the old ones swallowing their young to protect them in time of danger. That snakes swallow their young in time of danger and otherwise is a well-known fact. But the case has yet to be recorded where the swallowed babies ever saw the light of day again. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the young are eaten for any other reason than that of satisfying the old snake's cannibalistic instinct; for it would be simply impossible for young snakes to survive in the stomachs of their parents for even a reasonable length of time. Snakes require air to breathe and space in which to breathe just the same as other living creatures, and tucked away inside the stomach of another snake, any reptile, whether young or old, would soon be smothered to death.

Another curious coincidence is that only those snakes that feed on other snakes are the ones who "protect their young by swallowing them in times of danger." Rattlesnakes, for instance, never think of swallowing their young, either in or out of danger. On the other hand, there is a reason why persons cutting open a dead rattler or another viper find evidences that seem to conclude that the reptile has just swallowed a brood of young to save it at least temporarily from an enemy. All the poisonous snakes bring forth their young exactly as do the mammalia, while only the non-poisonous snakes, barring the cobra, lay eggs and hatch their broods.

At least one other prominent superstition remains—that of the snake doctor or the darning needle. In many parts of the country it is supposed that this long, thin, fast-flying insect hovers and darts over swamps looking for sick snakes. This is purely an absurdity. Frequently these insects are found in swamps that are entirely destitute of reptiles of any sort. In the experience of thousands of snake men who have spent years of their lives hunting and studying snakes, none ever has recorded that the supposed snake doctor has anything at all to do with the lives of the reptiles. More, the snakes seem to frighten this animal just as they startle most other creatures, and there is every reason to believe that the supposed "doctor" does not even serve them as food.

Scores and scores of other absurd myths there are—many of them too unreasonable to mention, as: That no snake dies until the sun sets. Snakes killed, it is true, will twitch their tails when an object is brought into contact with them. But as near as human intelligence will ever be able to gauge, the movement is purely spasmodic; nor has it anything to do with the position of the sun. For several hours after a reptile of this species has been killed this movement is noticeable. Then it ceases, irrespective of sun or cloud.

NEW BREAKFAST FOODS

Easy to Popularize if Sufficient Is Spent for Advertising.

A NEW YORKER, while walking up Broadway the other day with a friend from the South, was surprised to hear his companion say that he ate a pound of a certain cereal breakfast food every day. The fact that the Southerner was Superintendent of the factory making the food made his statement all the more extraordinary. He explained:

"You see, our brand of the sawdust is a new one, and I want to see that every package is up to the top standard before it leaves the factory; so I taste a lot of the stuff to see if the men are making it correctly."

According to this Superintendent, cereal breakfast foods do not require very much complicated machinery. The first process is to wash the grains of the cereal out of which the thin flakes are to be made. Then it is steamed for several hours in big caldrons, the bottoms of which have holes in them like a sieve. The next step is to transfer the cooked grains from the vessels to a series of flat, perforated sifters, and the mushy mixture of grains is forced through in such a way that the different grains are separated and stand out distinctly from one another.

At this stage the grains are passed between great metal rollers, which flatten them into flakes. These flakes, still containing considerable moisture, are finally dried on wire netting by means of hot air. Then, last of all, they are packed into their pasteboard boxes, ready for shipment by the case of twenty-four boxes.

"That's all there is to it," said the Superintendent. "In my factory we are just making a start, but we'll increase the size of the plant before long. You have no idea how easy it is to boom a new breakfast food. To tell the truth, about the largest expense item on our books each month is the price of fancy advertising cards and other announcements. We have found thus far that our sales are proportionate to the activity of our publicity bureau."

Work of Mechanics' Institute.

THE Fall prospectus of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen shows the usual yearly improvement in the organization's school department. This department, the Mechanics' Institute, is at 16 West Forty-fourth Street. Its free courses for young men have been a feature of the city's educational work for a long time, and every session the Directors seek to enlarge and improve the facilities.

Young mechanics, who have to work all day, have an opportunity in these evening classes to study subjects having a direct bearing on their trades. The only qualifications for students are that they must be more than sixteen years old and of good character. Application cards, furnished on request, are considered in order of their receipt. The next term will begin Monday evening, Oct. 5, and will end on April 12. A successful completion of any one of the three-year courses means a diploma, and there are special certificates for those proficient in physics and mathematics.

TOPICS OF THE DAY AMONG RESIDENTS OF NEW JERSEY

Railroad Saves Twenty Minutes of Time on Run to Philadelphia at $1,000,000 a Minute—Remarkable Political Campaign Being Waged in Jersey City.

IT is a good many years since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conceived the plans for improvement, the latest development of which is the opening to traffic of the stone arch bridge across the Delaware at Trenton. It is doubtful if they were formed on the scale of magnitude that is now projected. The under-river tunnel scheme is probably a recent elaboration. But the making of a bee line that should be also practically an air line between New York and Philadelphia was evidently in contemplation away back in the time when the roadbed was straightened at the "Point of Rocks" in Jersey City. The company's engineers had laid out the roadbed through the hill of stone that blocked the road at that point by the easiest route through it, and the result was a tortuous, snakelike, zigzag course that made a reduction of speed in train haul necessary, and the loss in wear and tear on rolling stock considerable.

It may be that the company did not care much for the pecuniary aspect of the matter, but it did care for the loss of time in making the fast runs to Philadelphia. The late "Cul" Barcalow, "Agent," as he insisted upon being called, of the railroad company at Trenton during the sessions of the Legislature, was being swung around the curves at that point one day when he confided to friends near him that the time would come when that curve would be made as straight as an arrow. "The company will make four minutes of time in the Philadelphia run," he said, "and it will probably cost it $4,000,000. But it counts the $1,000,000 a minute a good investment in these days of sharp competition between transportation lines." And yet even Barcalow seemed to stand in awe of the magnitude of the contemplated outlay. The company's plans, since unfolded in its work, are expected to save twenty minutes of that time, at the same enormous proportionate outlay.

It was not long before the serpentine coil at the "Point of Rocks" had indeed been straightened, just as Barcalow had predicted. But the change, which the "Agent" apparently looked upon as the end of the projected improvements, was only the beginning of them. A general movement for track elevation in the cities through which its trains speed soon began to come to fruition in Jersey City. It was there that the road was first put on stilts, so to speak. The city authorities were disposed to be averse to granting the necessary official permission for the elevation till a series of startling casualties at the busy Newark Avenue crossing admonished them. For the earth it needed to fill in its massive receiving walls the company actually shoveled away a mountain that towered a hundred feet or more above the surrounding flat land a little distance from the "Point of Rocks." Mount Pleasant had for years and years been the most favored pleasure resort in all the county, and the pleasure seekers saw it leveled with something of the same feeling with which they might have seen their homes taken from them. It went, in spite of all their sighs and regrets, and to-day there is not so much as a suggestion of its existence on the landscape.

Most of Jersey City is made ground, and the building of the embankments upon which its trains run led to some queer freaks of nature. The countless thousands of tons of earth dumped between the receiving walls fell on soft earth—the crust, as it were, of a silty deposit beneath. Its weight pressed the underlying mud out of place and spread it under the contiguous surface. Something had to give when it got there, and the surrounding residents awoke one morning to find that Jersey City, which had been a dead plain when they went to bed, had become a hilly and rolling country during the night. The land was full of tilted houses; ground swells lifted backyards up against bedroom windows. All that section of the city lying round and about seemed to have been on a jolly spree. The phenomena did not last long, however. Gradually the shifting subterranean mud found its level and the aspect of the town became normal again.

Elevation of the tracks at Elizabeth followed, but not till some years had elapsed, and in Newark the Jersey Central, whose trestle over the Pennsylvania's roadbed must go up if the roadbed was to be raised, made a stubborn resistance against being disturbed that blocked progress for a long time. It has been overcome recently, however, and trains are running over one of the elevated tracks. The tracks in New Brunswick have been put up in the air, too, and the Raritan River has been spanned by an eighteen-arch bridge of stone that must have cost quite as much as that which has just been thrown open to traffic at Trenton. It is safe to assume that these great improvements have cost the railroad company $30,000,000, and as the company's net gain from them all is only that twenty minutes of time between New York and Philadelphia, and one-million-dollar-per-minute rate which so staggered the late Mr. Barcalow seems to have been preserved to the end.

* * *

Most remarkable of recent campaigns is that which is in progress in Jersey City. The reigning Democrats are canvassing for a Mayoralty candidate—who stands highest in the estimation of the people? No! Who is best fitted to administer the public affairs safely? Oh, no! Who is trained in public affairs? Not by any means! But for the man who knows how to dance with the "Horseshoe" Girls. The "Horseshoe" is the section of the city in which the local Democracy is clustered. Mayor Fagan made a hit in his campaign two years ago by going the rounds of the "Horseshoe" balls and tripping the light fantastic toe with all the pretty maidens he found there. The result was his astonishing cut into the Democratic vote of the district. It is an open secret, indeed, that he owes his election at that time to the help the flattered ladies of the locality gave to him. They put their sweethearts and husbands and brothers and cousins under pledge to vote for him even if they were all Democrats—and they did it!

The Democrats are not disposed to be found napping on that trick this time, and they are in eager quest of a candidate who can dance the "Horseshoe" maidens back to their Democratic allegiance. Every aspirant for the Democratic nomination feels the necessity of qualifying for it by showing his terpsichorean steps. And they are all dancing everywhere, with everybody, and all the time, all except Street and Water Commissioner Hauck, who would like to have been Mayor but cannot meet the requirements—he cannot dance, and has just dropped out of the unique contest. But Police Justice Murphy and Assemblyman Treacy, both agile young men, are whirling all through the "Horseshoe" in a mad rivalry for the dancer's reward. The Robert Davis Association is disposed to think that Murphy is a little the better dancer of the two. The Dennis McLaughlin Association is ready to award the palm to Treacy. And each may be depended upon to help the maidens of the district to make their pick between the two in the political contest. Meanwhile Mayor Fagan is not neglecting the young ladies, and the campaign between him and his opponent for the election is sure to be a "reel" warm one.

* * *

Some one seems to have made a hopeless muddle of the attempt to draw an act for the regulation of primary elections. That which the last Legislature gave to the State presents a new complication at every step taken for its enforcement. As the courts to which it has been taken for review do not evidently intend to rule upon it before the time fixed in it for the holding of the primaries arrives, the politicians and the authorities are obliged to proceed under it. But it is certain to leave in its wake a legacy of endless litigation. Defeated office seekers everywhere will be found contesting the election of the successful ones, on one or another of the multitude of pretexts the act itself furnishes. One finds a general regret everywhere that it should have been drawn so loosely and so inexpertly, because the people really want honest primaries, free from the domination of the bosses, and they regard this act as a step in that direction.

It is considered unfortunate, too, that it forces so long a campaign. The delegates to the various conventions are to be chosen on Tuesday of next week; and, as it is good politics to make them "deliver the goods" as soon as possible, they will be expected to assemble in their several conventions soon after their election. Thus the candidates for local offices will have been put in the field this year some weeks earlier than the time heretofore selected for the holding of even the State Conventions. Gubernatorial candidates are seldom launched till the close of September; the local candidates have been selected as late as the last week in October. Long campaigns are expensive ones and often dangerous in their results, and the politicians do not conceal their dissatisfaction with a primary system that needlessly prolongs the agony. Some one advises candidates who would escape a two months' siege at the hands of "strikers," "grafters," and office hunters, to take to the woods till election day approaches.

* * *

This reference to the ladies brings to notice another incident of the week that, even if there is no politics in it, may interest them. It is all about the wearing of their bonnets at church services. A minister at one of the beach resorts had noticed that the women flocked to the pews of his church, hatless. He hurled Paul to the Corinthians at them in a prelude to a regular sermon, and admonished them to come covered to the church. The women all had their bonnets on at the next Sunday morning service, but they were all so big and spreading that he could not see the faces beneath them, and he preached to a congregation of hats. Within the last few days Mrs. Ella B. Carter of Orange has come forward to say that their rebuke of the minister for his attempt to direct them as to their attire was well deserved.

"When I hear ministers and laymen quoting St. Paul's words to those old Corinthian women as applicable to the New Jersey women of to-day," she writes, "I admit I get mad all through. Why, it is an insult if you look at it a little while. * * * Paul had a good deal of trouble preaching the Gospel to those Corinthian people; they had no manners, as might be expected of people with no morals. * * * And those bad Corinthian women came to hear Paul with uncovered heads—for aught we know some of these priestesses of Venus were over in one corner dancing the Grecian cancan, and they tried his patience—and he told them to keep silence and wear the veil, the head covering of the Oriental women. Now, in the name of your sanctified common sense, does the same teaching that Paul thought wise to give to those poor unfortunate, wicked women of heathen Corinth apply in any wise to the Christian women of to-day—good daughters of good mothers, or they would not be going to hear sermons on holidays?"

Mrs. Carter's letter has stirred up a general epistolary discussion of the question in the local newspapers.

* * *

Col. Dickinson, the Secretary of State, was not expected to exhibit much sympathy with John S. Gibson in his attempt to depose Major Carl Lentz as Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee. Like the Major, the Colonel is a machine man from the crown of his Panama hat to the soles of his patent-leather shoes, but his expression of surprise at Gibson's audacity in tackling Lentz occasions little comment. The meeting he held in East Orange the other night to promote his own candidacy for the Chairmanship, reflected, in its attendance, the character of Mr. Gibson's backing in the contest. It was noticeable that most of those who showed their sympathy with his fight by their presence are of Governor Murphy's household; and the indications that the two Republican factions of the county have locked horns over the matter multiply.

It seems to be beyond dispute that the rivalry is to leave bitterness and resentment in its wake. If Lentz survives the fight, as most informed people think he will, the Gibson element is likely to sulk in its tents. And Lentz is apt to make reprisals if Gibson should by any chance come out the victor. Confronted by such a situation the Republicans may lose the county in the contests of the Fall—particularly if Gibson were to win. A defeat for the Republicans under Gibson's lead would emphasize the belief that Lentz is "the whole thing," and would be so flattering to the Major's pride that he might not hesitate to help bring it about. The fine Roman hand of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., may have assisted to bring about these embarrassing complications. A Republican defeat would send a Democratic delegation from the county to the Legislature, and that would not be a bad thing either for a Democratic aspirant for the Senatorship which is to be within the bestowal of the Legislature of 1905.

* * *

"Farmer Orator" Martine and ex-Congressman De Witt C. Flanagan are both aroused to indignation by the suggestion that New Jersey's vote in the next Presidential convention be cast for Grover Cleveland. Clarence Atkinson, the noisiest of the old-time Bryan shouters, is yet to be heard from.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price's portrait has just been accepted by the State authorities, to be hung up in the State House among the portraits of others of the Chief Magistrates of the State. It is the fourteenth to decorate the walls of the Executive chambers. New Jersey has had seventy-seven Governors, all told, and there are sixty-three portraits to come yet, if the gallery is ever to be filled—which is extremely unlikely.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1903.

And ever as they sailed away,
There rolled a broader sea

Between the ship that bore the cup
And Shamrock Number Three.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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THE other day a friend of Capt. Woodbury Kane, knowing his fondness for President Roosevelt, went up to him and said:

"Say, Capt. Kane, if you should hear the President singing 'I Would I Were a Bird,' what sort of bird would you think he meant?"

"Give it up," said the Captain.

"A stork," said his friend, and left him to meditate on race suicide.

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CAPT. BARR and Mr. Iselin, part owner of the Reliance, chanced to be walking down Wall Street a week ago last Wednesday talking over the possibilities of the international yacht race. Very much interested in their conversation, they had reached the Sub-Treasury when they were startled by the terrific crash of thunder which caused such great excitement in the financial district.

Capt. Barr, despite the splendid control which he exercises in the yacht racer, was unceremoniously upset. He turned to his companion, and in a trembling voice said: "Wa-wha-what is that, Sam?"

"Oh, I suppose it's one of those Spanish Dynamiteers trying to 'lift' the cup with dynamite," was Mr. Iselin's response.

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THE Newport inseparables, the Misses Cynthia Hoffman and Natalie Schenck, were "hemmed in" by automobiles and other vehicles one day last week while crossing the road.

"We're in a pickle now," laughed Miss Hoffman.

"Yes, a regular jam," returned her companion.

"Heaven preserve us! Who'll take us out of this stew?" exclaimed a nervous old lady behind them.

And then they were rescued.

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MAUDE ADAMS says that while attending a performance in the Palace Theatre, London, a young dude insisted on standing up in the pit, to the great annoyance of those behind him.

Angry shouts of "Sit down!" "Turn him out!" &c., were raised, but he still persisted in keeping his position. At last a cockney in the gallery cried out in a voice of sympathy:

"Let 'im alone; he's only a poor tailor resting 'imself."

The dude sat down instantly.

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HETTY GREEN recently bought a parrot of a bird fancier of no particular standing. The man warranted the bird to be a splendid talker, but Mrs. Green found after some months that it never made a sound approaching the semblance of a word. She called on the bird fancier and demanded an explanation.

"Well, Ma'am," said that worthy, "that there bird was brought up in my humble home, and I expect when it went to your residence and saw all the beautiful, luxurious surroundings, it was struck dumb with surprise. I dare say it won't ever talk again, but that ain't no ways my fault, so I can't take it back."

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BOURKE COCKRAN is giving an amusing anecdote picked up during his European trip. It seems that two distinguished archæologists made an excursion to the Isles of Arran, where interesting remains of an archæological nature exist. They came across a little rough stone building, and both entered into a fierce argument as to the exact century of its erection, one maintaining it was built in the fifth, and the other in the sixth century.

A native who had listened to the hot discussion suddenly broke in:

"Arrah, yer Honors, both of yese are wrong. 'Twas put up three years ago by Patsy Doolan for his jackass!"

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DR. JANE E. ROBBINS, head worker of the Normal College Alumnæ Settlement in East Seventy-second Street, takes an active interest in the welfare of the Italian immigrants who are coming to this country in such large numbers. While visiting some of her protégés Dr. Robbins was recently approached by the mother of one of her Settlement children who was anxious to contradict certain statements regarding her character which she believed had been made by one of her countrywomen. With a fine burst of indignation she said:

"I good-a woman. All my peop good-a peop. My brod-in-law so good-a man get out-a Sing Sing four mont afore his time up."

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GEN. GOBIN, the commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, showed his contempt for poor poker playing in a striking manner during the recent coal strike, when he was at Wilkesbarre in charge of the State's military forces.

One night a poker game was on between several Philadelphia newspaper men, one of whom was a young fellow on whom they wished to play a joke. Finally, in a spirit of fun, "stacked" hands were dealt, so that three of the players, among whom was the young fellow, got straight flushes of equal value. After the betting passed around twice, the young fellow "called," and then, when he saw the cards, anxiously questioned as to which flush won on color.

The next morning the young fellow went to see the General for some cause, but the story of the poker game had got there before him. When the young fellow's name was sent in he heard Gen. Gobin roar from inside:

"Put the fool out! I never will even receive a man who knows so little that he will call on a straight flush!"

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I MET a half-witted fellow down on Long Island last Summer," said Attorney David Rockmore. "He was going along talking to himself. I stopped him and asked why he talked when he was alone.

"'Well,' he replied, 'there are two reasons. I like to talk to a smart man and I like to hear a smart man talk.'"

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WILLIAM GILLETTE is a good Sherlock Holmes, but he does not know everything, that is, where old Neptune's sons are concerned.

While cruising in the bay in his yacht Aunt Polly he met an old salt whom he hadn't seen since his last trip there.

"How are you?" said Gillette.

"Pretty fair; but a little deaf in my left ear."

"Well, you're no longer young, you know, and—"

"Divil a bit it's the age," interrupted the old sailor; "sure me right ear's as old as the left one, and I can hear fotne in that."

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PROF. R. H. CHITTENDEN, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School and Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale, has been very much interested lately in the theory that people eat more food than is required, and would be not only healthier, but able to accomplish the same amount of work or exercise if they ate less. He has even gone so far as to try the experiment on himself.

While summering at a fishing resort in Maine he ordered for his usual simple breakfast a cup of coffee.

The waitress looked puzzled, but brought the coffee, asking if that was all. Upon his replying in the affirmative, she suggested sympathetically:

"Don't you want a doughnut?"

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DURING a recent trial spin of Shamrock III., a Westchester "hunting boat" serenaded her, whereupon Designer Fife said to Sir Thomas Lipton: "Every time I hear a fiddle I remember a description of the instrument given to me by an unsophisticated countryman. He said: 'It was the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose; a man turned it over on its back and rubbed its stomach with a stick, and, by the powers, but it did squeal!'"

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W. J. HENDRICKS, ex-Attorney General of the State of Kentucky, but now a resident of this city, tells this story of the late Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky.

Prior to the assassination of Mr. Goebel, who was not officially pronounced Governor until he lay on his deathbed, party feeling ran high and much vituperation was indulged in. When even his iron nerves began to show the effects of the strain of the contest, Mr. Goebel was sitting in his room in the Capitol Hotel, in Frankfort, Ky., conferring over events with one of his lieutenants.

"This being a contestant for the Gov-

ernorship isn't a very easy job, Mr. Goebel," said the lieutenant, noting the worn look of his chief.

"No," said Mr. Goebel, "it is not. In fact," and here his eyes brightened up a bit, "I feel something like the Irishman who was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail. While he was getting the free ride the Irishman said, 'Begorry, if it wasn't for the honor av the thing, I'd rather walk!'"

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"PA, where do the cows get the milk?" asked little Virgil Markham as he looked up from a foaming pail of milk which he had been intently regarding.

"Where do you get your tears from?" asked the author of "The Man with the Hoe."

"Oh, do the cows have to be whipped?" commented the youngster, after a thoughtful silence.

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WHEN THOMAS H. CARTER, formerly Senator from Montana, now Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, visited the school which he attended when a boy, he astonished the teacher, report sayeth, by calling for the most lively and mischievous boy in the class.

The schoolmaster granted his request with some astonishment and a vivid report of the lad's tricks and capers.

After presentation the visitor said:

"My son, here's a little present [handing him some change] for filling my old place so acceptably."

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"TALK about fame turning an actor's head," said James K. McGuire, the up-State Democratic leader, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening. "It more often turns his whole family's head.

"But there is a shining example of exactly the opposite condition up in Syracuse, where I come from. Syracuse is the home of Edna May, you know. She is making a fortune on the stage in London, but her father will have none of it. He is a mail carrier, and has been one for many years. He sticks to his Government position, while his wife and daughters are being lionized abroad.

"Once a year, however, he gets a month's leave of absence, and visits his family in London. Then back to the mailsack and whistle."

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APROPOS of the wit of the late Frank Norris, an erstwhile admirer wrote to him, after reading a few chapters of "The Pit," asking him what the story was to be—long or short.

"Wheat is a cereal; keep that in mind," answered Norris. "It's to be gritty, and will take some time to digest."

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THE REV. EMERY F. HAYNES, pastor of St. James's Church, Harlem, had a little daughter who was a clever mimic, and was often overheard "taking off" her father after hearing him preach.

During the time that he was a Baptist in Brooklyn little Marion saw him for the first time baptising a number of his flock. She was deeply interested in the proceedings and watched her father thoughtfully. The next day while in the playroom with her dolls she amused herself "baptising" them. Taking each doll in turn to a toy bathtub she repeated very solemnly what she believed to be her father's words:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and into the hole you go." And into the tub went the dolly.

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HULL WICKHAM, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, was standing upon the curb of Fulton Street, conversing with a friend when a gentleman came driving down in a smart trap. Wickham bowed to him with great cordiality.

"I ought to know that man," said the friend, "his face is very familiar."

Upon being told he exclaimed: "Oh, yes, to be sure. My memory is growing sadly treacherous in regard to names. He's living on Easy Street, is he not?"

"I really don't know where he lives," replied Wickham, "but he has his office just around the corner in Gold Street."

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THE law firm of Sproull, Harmer & Sproull is composed of three young bachelors, one of whom devotes his spare time to gardening. While watering his roses one evening the hose burst. Unwilling that his flowers should suffer from lack of water, he directed his office boy the following morning to go out and buy him a family hose mender.

Later in the day he found on his desk a queer-shaped package. When he had removed the wrappings he looked at the contents surprised.

Calling the office boy he inquired:

"What is this you have brought me, Fred?"

"Why, Sir," responded the boy, "that is the family hose mender."

"I see," said the lawyer smiling.

And that night he presented his mother with a new darning egg.

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"I HAD a peculiar experience the other day," said a representative of a prominent publishing house. "I called on the well-known physician Dr. St. Clair Smith of this city, and thought I was interesting him in a rare edition de luxe. But somewhat to my surprise, though perhaps not abruptly, he explained, as he bowed me out, that he did not care for the set, but his friend Dr. Boynton across the way, he felt sure, would particularly wish to have the books.

"Without delay I called on Dr. Boynton, the eye specialist, and secured his attention. After looking at the volume I had, and listening to my description of the others, Dr. Boynton asked me to excuse him a moment while he went to the telephone. He stepped into another room, but did not close the door. I heard him ask the operator for some number, and then there was the usual pause. This was broken presently by Dr. Boynton, who said most distinctly:

"'Hello! Smith, I hate you! Good-bye.'"

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BABY RUTH CLEVELAND is now quite a little lady and the recipient of so much attention that at times she has a tendency to put on airs, to the great disgust of Mrs. Cleveland. Recently at Marion she did something which so displeased her mother that she was corrected on the spot.

"Just because papa was President," said Mrs. Cleveland, "you must not think you are any better than anybody else, for you're not. None of us are."

Ruth pouted a moment and then came back with: "Well, mamma, then you're no better than old Black Joe."

Old Black Joe is the man-of-all-work employed by the Clevelands.

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CONGRESSMAN GOLDING was present recently at a mass meeting of the people of the Bronx. He had intended to spend the evening as a listener, but was called upon to speak, and, while getting his bearings, told a story on himself.

"I am like a popular actor of this city, who aspires to the rôles of Booth and Barrett—I am like him in just one way. Last Winter he was out in a Western town, where his portrait was displayed all over town on large posters. One of these posters had been stuck up in a druggist's window in such a manner that his mouth was completely covered by the sign, 'Open all night.' That's me."

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ON a certain occasion, while Thomas Hill, the artist, was rusticating up in the White Mountains, he was commissioned by a wealthy farmer named Perkins to paint the old homestead, and was particularly requested to give a large maple tree standing near the house a prominent place in the picture. A few days after the completed picture had been delivered Mr. Hill heard the following dialogue between two rustics in the neighborhood:

"I hear that artist fellow has been up and draw'd Perkins's tree."

For a moment there was a pause, then a drawling voice said:

"He has, eh? Well, where has he draw'd it to?"

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PATRICK CALHOUN, grandson of John C. Calhoun and a member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers, tells some interesting incidents of ante-bellum days, one of which relates to Daniel Webster.

"I have forgotten the year," said Mr. Calhoun recently at the Waldorf, "but it was when Mr. Webster was visiting my grandfather at Columbia, S. C. At dinner, which was eaten at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an illustrious guest alluded in glowing terms to the Madeira wine served with the dessert. He dilated on its age, its color, its bouquet, and closed his panegyric by saying:

"'Mr. Webster, the interest on a quart of this wine at the market price would pay your fare back to Washington, Sir.'

"When starting for a drive soon after dinner Mr. Webster put one foot on the carriage step and remained in that position so long that Mr. Calhoun said solicitously, 'I hope, Sir, that you are not thinking of giving up the ride.'

"'It is a matter of doubt, Mr. Calhoun,' said Webster, with a profound bow, 'whether I should go on the ride or remain here and help consume some more of the interest on the irreproachable Madeira.'"

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HOWARD BELL, the publisher, was being shaved the other day.

"Do you like James Lane Allen's new book?" asked his barber, striving for an appropriate subject of conversation.

"Why, yes," said the publisher; "but just now I am interested in a book by William Dean Howells. Do you read him?"

"No," replied the barber; "never heard of him."

"What, never heard of Mr. Howells! Why, he surely is better known than Mr. Allen."

"That may be, Sir; but you see, I shave Mr. Allen."

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HOMER DAVENPORT tells of a Utica Police Court Judge who formerly resided in Silverton, Oregon, where Davenport was born. Once an unfortunate man who was arrested for intoxication told the Judge that he had played with Davenport in the Silverton Cornet Band. The Judge discharged the prisoner.

The incident was published in the newspapers, and in the following year at least five other prisoners who were brought before the Judge explained that they had played with Davenport in the Silverton Cornet Band. The other day the Utica Judge telegraphed Mr. Davenport asking him of how many pieces the Silverton organization consisted. He concluded his message by saying:

"Hereafter no prisoners will be discharged on account of former membership in this band. The limit has been reached."

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A YOUNG woman in Brooklyn, who found a four-leafed clover three Summers ago, and who is to be married a year from the coming Thanksgiving Day, says she is going to write to Sir Thomas Lipton, asking him to name his next challenger Clover IV. instead of Shamrock IV., because she thinks there will be luck in the change.

CRITICISM BY AN OLD TIMER

Shade of Dexter—Ladies and Gentlemen: Without attempting to disparage the performance of that little wonder, I think we could have clipped something off our records with the assistance of those trappings.

SETTING THE PACE

A STORY OF THE STEEPLECHASE

By ALFRED STODDARD

"IF SHE gets over the jumps and the other 'osses all fall down," said Russet, in a tone of cheerful hopelessness, "I'm not sayin,' Mr. Henry, but what you might win."

Russet was never too sanguine, so I sought comfort elsewhere. I left the old groom to minister to the wants of the chestnut mare we both loved so well, as only he could do it, and I strolled up to the house. As I expected, I found Dorothy on the porch alone, which was rather better than I expected.

My aunt was entertaining quite a house party for the Meadowthorpe races, and Dorothy Benson was one of her guests. But alas! so were Barton Hopewell and Dick Freedley, not to speak of several others who didn't count. Hopewell and Freedley did count, because they were both disgustingly rich, while I am unpleasantly poor. Also they were much too fond of Dorothy, and I wasn't at all sure that Dorothy wasn't too fond of them—or at least of one of them, it didn't matter which one.

So I determined to put my fortunes to the test. I relieved Dorothy of her book and sat down before her in a low wicker chair. Dorothy was dressed in a gown of filmy blue stuff, which just matched the color of her eyes. She smiled a little, and I thought I detected a glint of mischief in those same laughing eyes.

"Dorothy," said I, sternly—I had known her for a long time and never remember calling her Miss Benson—"Dorothy, do you know that I hope to win the Master's Cup with Floribel?"

"Yes?" queried Dorothy, with exasperating irrelevance.

"Yes! And do you know why?" I cried.

"No," said Dorothy, toying with my bull terrier's ears, "why?"

"Because I love you."

Dorothy gasped a little. It did seem sudden, but I was desperate.

"Those two fools think because they have so much money," I blustered, "that they can win anything." It was rather silly of me to talk that way.

"I suppose you mean—" began Dorothy—

"You know who I mean—Hopewell and Freedley," I cried hotly.

"Do you mean that they think they can win me?" The mischief was again glinting in Dorothy's eyes.

"No, I didn't mean that. But they both have horses in that race, and I would give my arm to beat them."

"But what has all this to do with your fondness for me?" Dorothy blushed a little. "If I may be pardoned for reverting to it. I am not included with the purse, am I?"

"Not exactly," I murmured, "but I want to beat them at one game anyway."

"Which is?"

"Dorothy, you know how I—I care for you. You know that Hopewell has a round million and Freedley is a partner in a rich banking house, while I have only Floribel, a brindle bull terrier, and three or four thousand a year. What's the use—"

"That's just it," interrupted Dorothy, "what's the use of talking nonsense. Let's talk about the race to-morrow. How many entries are there besides yours and the other—or I should say the two fools you have mentioned?" Dorothy was laughing at me again. Even Bruiser, the bull terrier, was regarding me somewhat curiously.

"You see it's this way," I explained, anxious to establish my sanity. "Their horses are both faster than Floribel. If they nurse their mounts they will win, or at least one of them will. But Floribel is a stayer, like her master," I added grimly. "You can't shake us off over a long distance."

"So, if they only force the pace too soon?" murmured Dorothy, reflectively.

"Precisely. If they only do," I cried. I was surprised at Dorothy's knowledge of the technicalities. "And from the way that bounder Freedley was talking to you on the stairs last night I think he is just the man to force the pace too soon."

"Better than too late," returned Dorothy, with a toss of her pretty head. I confess her manner angered me.

"Very well," I cried hotly, "we shall see who wins out. Choose your own favorite." And so I left her to the enjoyment of her book again. I use the word enjoyment advisedly, because she seemed positively glad to resume it.

* * * * * * *

It was the day—the hour set for the great event—and I found Russet fussing over Floribel under the shade of the chestnut trees back of the Meadowthorpe Clubhouse. Russet was removing her bandages and running his hand down her hard flat legs, hissing softly and muttering under his breath. Then he stripped her of her clothing and passed his hand over her sleek coat as if he was looking for a hair turned the wrong way. Apparently he could not find one, for he stepped back a pace or so and surveyed the mare with an expression as nearly resembling satisfaction as his naturally lugubrious countenance was capable of showing. Another boy stood at her head, one rein in either hand, after the manner of the race course. Grooms are quick to acquire these little affectations.

"Well, Russet?" I said.

"'Are you made your weight, Sir?"

"I have."

"Well, the mare's ready, Sir."

"To win?"

"Aye; she might if it weren't for Post Boy and The General."

Hopewell and Freedley's respective mounts. I could have kicked old Russet for suggesting them. But I merely helped him to adjust the saddle in silence, after which he gave me a "leg up," another racing affectation, and Floribel and I moved toward the course.

There were a lot of people there—the usual hard-riding crowd, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, and Dorothy, of course. I had seen her several times already. She was gowned in white and looked charming. But we were on rather official terms. Bruiser had come to the course on the drag with her and was following her all around. I was pained at Bruiser's fickleness, but noted with grim pleasure as I passed them that he growled at Freedley when the latter spoke confidentially to Dorothy. "Children and dogs tell the truth," I muttered to myself, joyfully mutilating two proverbs to suit my own feelings.

Afterward I saw Dorothy talking to Hopewell, and the fellow looked so pleased with himself I could have strangled him. He went away to get his mount, slashing his boot-leg joyously with his cutting whip, as though Dorothy had just promised to marry him, and as though the race was already won. At least that was the way it seemed to my disordered imagination. At all events Dorothy's voice rang out clearly after him "not to forget," and he raised his cap and called back to her, "Not for an instant." I thought it all rather disgraceful.

Hopewell's Post Boy was a big, flashy-looking bay, nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred. He could jump well and was very fast. But as old Russet put it, "'e 'ad nowhere to carry 'is oats." He was tucked up like a greyhound, a horse better fitted to the show ring than the steeplechase course. Still he was fast and he could jump.

The General, on the other hand, Freedley's horse, was a brown, and in appearance just what a cross-country horse ought to be. That he did not belie his appearance The General had proved not two weeks before by winning a three-mile steeplechase from a likely field at the Cedarbrook race meeting. The General was the real thing, and I feared him more than I did Post Boy. He was long and low, with powerful quarters and splendid shoulders. His lean, intelligent head was well set upon his neck, and the latter was neatly joined with his sloping shoulders. So much for my hated rivals—and now for Floribel.

Fancy to yourself the sweetest bit of chestnut horseflesh that ever looked through a hunting bridle—thoroughbred from the tips of her little ears to the racing plates on her feet—clean of limb and sound in wind, bright-eyed and free, she moved off over the turf the very poetry of motion. Over many a mile of more or less difficult country, to the finish of many a "good thing" with the Meadowthorpe hounds, had Floribel carried me safely and well. I loved that mare as I loved nothing else on earth save—well, there was bitterness in my heart as I rode to the starting post on that rare October afternoon, and somehow there came into my head one of poor Lindsay Gordon's verses—

"For loving looks grow hard and cold,
Fair heads are turned away,
When the fruit has been gathered—the tale been told,
And the dog has had his day;
But chance and change 'tis folly to rue,
And say I, the devil may care!
Nor gray nor blue are so bonny and true,
As the bright brown eye of my mare."

Ralph Goring, who was acting as starter, dropped his flag with a swish and we were off. Post Boy in the lead, then old Major Barclay on his flea-bitten gray mare Boadicia; then Dick Middleton on his chestnut gelding Bricktop; then Freedley on The General; then Floribel and myself, and Tom Halliday on Rocket, his sister's erratic and well-named hunter.

Down past the clubhouse with its crowded lawns and balconies, past the assembled multitude, in carriages and on foot, we galloped, going well together. The pace was slow as yet, and I caught a glimpse of Dorothy as I passed. She was sitting on the box seat of my uncle's drag, and it seemd to me that she was signaling to Barton Hopewell.

Immediately the latter increased his lead with Post Boy. It seemed madness to begin racing so soon, but Freedley for one was not going to take any chances. He took The General by the head, touched him with his spur, and was soon on even terms with Post Boy. The pace became faster as these two leaders battled for supremacy.

On we went, what was left of us, for Rocket had bolted the course completely and Bricktop had come a cropper over a stiff stone wall. I nursed my mount as much as possible, rating along in the rear. I knew such a pace could hardly be maintained for three miles and a half, so I just awaited my opportunity. Floribel was going strong beneath me, like the game good mare she was, and so we watched our chance.

The terrific pace began to tell on Post Boy first of all. I saw Hopewell raise his whip as The General passed him. And there was still a mile to go and the Liverpool to jump.

Then did I speak to Floribel in language we both know—just a pat on the shoulder, a "steady, old girl," and the slightest tightening of the reins. And Floribel understood. She shook her pretty head once or twice and I settled myself in the saddle. The race was on.

The General was thirty lengths ahead and going well. Post Boy was close upon him, but his bolt was shot. He was beaten. Just ahead of me rode old Major Barclay on his flea-bitten gray, and Floribel and I passed her as though she were standing still. Then we set sail for The General.

Around the little grove of trees which marks the last turn toward the clubhouse we raced, jumping a boggy little brook, which is not in the steeplechase rules, but which has stopped many a good horse in his time, and then racing for the Liverpool. The General flew it bravely, though he dwelt upon it somewhat, but Post Boy was tired and floundered into the ditch. He was still there and his master was too, as Floribel and I flew over the latter's head. The mare was as fresh as she was at the end of the first half mile.

There was only one more jump, a post-and-rail fence; and The General was now only ten lengths ahead. I said never a word to the chestnut mare, but she knew, and we fairly skimmed over the green award in pursuit of the brown horse. Freedley was riding as he never rode before. I took the last fence two lengths behind him and crept up slowly. Floribel's nose was now on a line with The General's flank; now we were at his saddle girth. I looked up and, as in a vision, I saw Dorothy standing up on the drag and waving her handkerchief. I thought she was waving for Freedley, and it made my jaws tighten. For the first time in the race I touched the chestnut mare just once with my spur. Then we passed the judges' stand amid a roar of cheers, and I had won by a head.

In the clubhouse a few minutes later, while we were changing our clothes, I overheard a conversation between Hopewell and Freedley, which interested me not a little.

"Who told you to set the pace?" asked Freedley, with a growl.

"Same one that told you, I guess," answered the latter grimly.

"Do you know what I think?" said Freedley, in a disgusted tone. "I think she played us both for suckers."

"She!" They did not know I was in the room. "She" could only be Dorothy. I hurried to her and saw her congratulations in her laughing eyes.

"Did you tell Hopewell and Freedley to set the pace?" I asked outright.

"I advised them to do so," Dorothy laughed.

"Then you wanted me to win?"

"I wanted the best horse to win."

"Regardless of the man?"

"Oh," Dorothy blushed divinely, "I wanted the best man to win, too."

It was the nearest thing to an expression of consent which Dorothy ever accorded me, though we are married now.

ALFRED STODDART.

A Perplexed Porter.

ONE certainly meets with queer experiences while traveling," remarked the person of roving tendencies. "One time, for example, when on my way to Chicago, I awoke in the morning to find a boot and a shoe under my berth instead of the pair I had left there the night before. Not wishing to appear then in public, I called the porter and showed him the error. He appeared somewhat bewildered, and finally remarked in a tone of mingled perplexity and surprise:

"Well, dat suttinly am mighty peqular. Hit's de second time dat's happened dis mawnin'."

Capt. Kidd's Mistake.

Capt. Kidd looked angry.

"And to think," he muttered, "that I've spent all these years pacing a quarter deck when I could have won the money with a poker deck more easily."

Perceiving that he was a back number old pirate, he sorrowfully consigned his treasure to its grave.

A CALL DOWN.

Old Salt—Say, for nautical ignorance you're de limit. Don't never let no one hear you say yer to lunch in the dinin' room. Say saloon!

Land Lubber—I would, but I tort dey might tink I was bittin' up dey lunch counter.

A Handful of Servant Girl Suggestions

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK

THE domestic servant never blossomed more brightly and conspicuously in every possible point of view than she does at the present time. That she challenges criticism and actually disarms it is a fact that is quite as well known as that one and one makes two.

People who are always too ready and willing to execute a saraband on her fair fame and name do not pause to consider the fact that she belongs to the age of chivalry and romance. This fact, which is not usually suspected, is set forth and made clear to all thinking people by the lively manner in which the Lady Bridget secures a half-Nelson on the cheval glass and hurls it to the floor and into atoms until it is not worth its weight in counterfeit money. Her tearing to pieces of the family linen in an outburst of frenzied ecstasy is but another way of illustrating the truth that she is descended from a Crusader and cavalier, whose prototype she unconsciously seeks in the person of the policeman, who nightly looks upon her employer's lobster when it is red. She swings a broom like a claymore, and whirls a clothespole like a spear. She defiantly rides the snorting charger of independence, and will be unhorsed by nothing. Down the clamoring lists of circumstance she flies in record-breaking time, and her fair plume is never sullied by the dust of defeat. In the vernacular of the prize ring she is a glutton—a veritable glutton—for punishment.

She can work like a machine if she will, but as a rule she won't. Her work is never done, although she is always at it, when not dodging it. In short, she is all action and brute strength. This is where all the trouble lies. She is too one-sided. If she were stronger mentally she would be naturally more beautifully balanced, and consequently more fair to look upon from a purely spiritual point of view.

That she is anxiously awaiting an opportunity for mental and intellectual development cannot be denied by the most skeptical people in the land, be they employers or not, if they will but take sufficient interest in the matter to give it but a superficial glance in passing. It must be admitted by the most prejudiced person that the serving damosel reveals ordinary ambition when she avails herself of every opportunity to practice upon her mistress' piano or mandolin.

Therefore she should be encouraged to develop her musical talents, in the hope that she may ripen into a fireside genius capable of rendering Spohr and Schumann in such a manner as to cause her to frown on the policeman and the butcher's acolyte, and at the same time teach her to put a finer quality of energy into the centrifugal stroke under which the buckwheat cake leaps into ineffable beauty and the pork and beans sparkle until, to the astronomical mind, they are the very Castor and Pollux of the kitchen. It should be the duty of every member of every woman's club from one end of the country to the other to provide a clavier for her cook to practice upon, and to impress the importance of this move upon all her friends, to the end that the intellectual side of the pot and kettle Joan of Arc's romantic nature may have an opportunity to develop along intellectual lines.

This departure should be followed by a course each in Browning and Emerson. When the Titian-tressed steak pounder can drift like a stormy petrel over the dulcet syllables of "Pippa Passes" she will become a mistress of the art of formulating the dough which, when baked, will be, so to speak, the ultima thule of airy tea biscuits, while her frostings for cake, be it angel or pound, will be such as to gild with joy the architectural soul that loves to be lulled to Corinthian dreams by the grinning gargoyle of currant jelly, the façade of albumen, and the chevaux de frise of pulverized sugar.

When she can read and appreciate like a Bostonian the Sage of Concord's "My Garden," she will slice the cucumbers with a rarer uniformity and skin the potatoes with a finer sense of economy as regards the thickness of the peelings. She will realize that string beans do not grow upon strings, and that bean poles haven't roots, also that breakfast food is not, as a rule, predigested on the vine.

When she has learned to find pleasure in Emerson and Browning, give her a course in Omar Khayyam, until her haughty spirit reeks with Persian pomp and philosophy and she wakes to the fact that the policeman is a mere myrmidon, that the afternoon off is a delusion and a snare, and that an attempt to borrow her mistress' hat, even when successful, is a triumph, so called, that proves upon analysis to be hollower than the hollowest mockery.

Teach her to play moonlight sonatas on the mandolin if you would have your coffee made aright, and, furthermore, teach her to appreciate the luminous beauty that will live forever in the rippling gold of Andrea del Sarto, if you would have your liver and bacon dance hand in hand in your fancy to the Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders.

But in refining her with music and literature that she may become a culinary thing of beauty and a joy until her last month is up, and not continue to be the mere romantic beast of burden she is to-day, look to it that you do not let an accordion or a copy of any cook book fall into her incarnadined and freckled hands.

Just Bluffing—That's All.

"MY children didn't really enjoy their vacation at the old farmhouse this Summer," remarked the middle-aged New Yorker, who had just returned from his vacation. "At least they did not enjoy the first part of it. And this lack of pleasure was due to the mighty bluffs at ferocity put up by the various feathered inhabitants of the barnyard.

"I was brought up in the country myself, so I never had realized what experts at bluffing the roosters, turkeys, and even the hens and pigeons are until I saw the effect on city children.

"Now, there certainly isn't a more harmless, inoffensive creature in the world than the domestic goose. But the first day the children went into the barnyard the geese stuck out their necks, gave a series of quacks, and rushed at them with outspread wings. It was all a bluff, pure and simple. If the children had stood still the geese wouldn't have come within ten yards of them. But the children didn't realize this. One and all they turned and fled from the supposed assaults of the bloodthirsty geese. It was then that their little country cousins had the long and loud laugh on them.

"You couldn't blame a city youngster for feeling a bit afraid of a big turkey gobbler, for when he ruffles up his neck and puffs himself up he is an imposing object. Yet it is all bluff, for the gobbler would run from the smallest baby that wasn't afraid of him. The pigeons, too, seemed to appreciate that the city children were easy subjects for country barnyard bluffs and would swell out their feathers and come toward them, cooing in a very belligerent manner.

"But after the children had been there a couple of weeks they began to appreciate that the warlike attitude of the different fowls was simply an enormous bluff. Then they took revenge for their first fright by chasing the geese, turkeys, and roosters all over the place. I asked my five-year-old daughter if she wasn't afraid the turkey would bite her.

"'Afraid? Why, I should say I wasn't. He looks terrible fierce, but looks can't bite any one.'

"Which was her way of stating that she had seen Mr. Turkey Gobbler's bluff and called it."

THE CRUCIAL POINT

BY W. D. NESBIT.

HENRY K. BLIGGERS was an inventor.

An inventor, be it known, is one who invents. The things he invents need not necessarily go any further than the stage of being invented. A true inventor rises above all paltry considerations of actual working, of pecuniary return. Sufficient unto him is the fact that he has evolved something that was either hitherto unaccomplished or unthought of.

So with Henry K. Bliggers. Often had he burned the midnight oil, even when it was at a more than ordinarily high price per gallon, that he might turn his weighty brain upon some problem that was then, or might at some future time, be pestering humanity. For instance, his justly celebrated device for preventing cats from singing on the back fence of nights would have been an inestimable benefit to humanity were it not that it involved the catching of the cat. It was a neatly devised muzzle with a gauze tip that gave pussy every advantage of breathing, but which so pressed upon her vocal cords that she could not lift her tuneful voice in cadenzas, arias and roulades of passion, wrath, melancholy or just plain, simple cat joy. That is, it did this theoretically. To make the invention work it was necessary to have a back fence and a cat singing thereon. Even the most obtuse person will concede that it is a plain proposition to get the fence, but to get the cat is another matter entirely.

Mr. Bliggers had often taken his invention in his hand and, filled with grim determination and the essence of inspiration, had gone fenceward, only to find the melodious feline had gone thenceward synchronously, so to speak. He would always find the fence, but it was catless when he reached it. His wife was cruel enough to insinuate that he was a better cat-silencer than his invention. But woman is ever the curber of ambition and the throttler of high resolves.

Look at Antony and Cleopatra.

Antony might have done some splendid magazine work had Cleopatra only possessed the forethought to encourage the literary tendencies of her times. But, had there been magazines in Egypt, she would have ridiculed his spelling and objected to the way he wrote his love poems. The color of his heroine's eyes would have occasioned spiteful comment, and he never could have had his manuscript typewritten. Cleopatra was too proud to do typewriting, and she would not have permitted another woman to do the work.

Oh, these women!

But, then, that has nothing to do with Henry K. Bliggers and his inventions. He would have tried to fix up a snake trap for Cleopatra had he lived in her day, and he would have been too deeply interested in the pursuit of his experiments to pay much attention to her, anyway. Henry was a man who placed his work before mere pleasure, he was.

To resume.

Mr. Bliggers struck a new idea during the recent coal famine. It was not a briquette, nor an oil burner, nor a mechanical board of arbitration that should get its pictures in the papers and be interviewed merely by pressing a button or pulling a string. Bliggers had the welfare of humanity at heart, and besides he had no time to read the papers, so did not know what were the demands of the hour in that direction. To him the great demand was for a smoke consumer. He figured that enough smoke was wasted every day to keep the population of the world hot for a whole year. So he collected all his springs and pipes and wheels and things, and built a little shed in the backyard. There, from the remains of two unsuccessful airships, a sinkless submarine boat, and a defective hydraulic pump he constructed a smoke consumer that worked wonderfully on paper. He computed the thing by algebra and demonstrated it by geometry. There simply was no reason why, if so much smoke should be delivered over a given area of the firebox, a beautifully bright and even flame should not result. Figures don't lie, and Henry K. Bliggers had figures that showed air pressure and foot pounds and caloric units till you couldn't rest. So practical did his invention seem that he had little trouble in assembling a small party of financiers, who promised to back the invention if it was a success.

The day for the test arrived, and Bliggers had the backyard all cleaned up, with chairs neatly arranged for the accommodation of his moneyed guests. A six-inch pipe led from the smokestack of the sausage factory across the alley, to supply the necessary fuel for the smoke consumer. When the investigators were all ready, Henry turned the valve that admitted the smoke and lit the burner beneath the firebox. To the dismay of himself and the unconcealed amusement of the inspectors, a dense black volume of smoke came from all parts of the invention. With true confidence in his own work, Bliggers had neglected to provide it with a flue, for, being intended to utterly consume the smoke, there was no reason why it should have a vent of any sort.

After half an hour of puttering and shifting of valves and pipes, the leader of the capitalists arose and said that he must be going, that he had some business to attend to. Before he left, however, he turned to the discomfited Bliggers and said:

"It was my impression, Sir, that we were invited here to see a demonstration of some sort. May I inquire what you have demonstrated?"

"You may, Sir," replied Bliggers, rubbing the smoke from his eyes. "You may. And I will tell you what I have demonstrated. I have clearly shown that this smoke is incombustible!"

Last week Bliggers had remodeled the smoke consumer, and confided to his friends that he was on the verge of perfecting a machine that would make ice by extracting the natural heat from the water, and at the same time could be used as a milk condenser and cider press. But somehow the public faith in his inventions had been shaken.

Trials of the Confessional.

AN old darky had become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church and was greatly impressed with the confessional. Relating his experience one day to an inquisitive brother who was still outside the fold he said:

"It certainly am tarrifyin' de way dey makes a man unrable de inmost secrets ob his conscience. I was mighty nigh gettin' caught de udder day."

"How was dat, Sambo?"

"Why, de ole gentleman ax me ef I ever steal any chickens."

"Well, what did you say?"

"Why, I tole him no; but ef he had a said ducks he'd a got me shuh."

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR FALL BOOK COVERS.

READING·ROOM·REVERIES

"HE'S the prince of story tellers," say the clubmen one and all,
And his mirth-provoking faculty is cheered
Whene'er occasions move him to an anecdote recall,
For this happy trait by men he's much endeared.
But when he finds his wife in wait at 2 A. M. he'll wince,
And he'll curse the "office work" that made him stay,
The while she calls him to his face a story-telling prince,
Though she doesn't always put it just that way!

SUDDEN changes in the personal appearance of clubmen of note, no matter whether for the better or otherwise, always produce a certain surprise and shock, and it is some time before one gets used to the new condition of things. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the only member of his family, except his uncle George, who wears a full beard. In the contour of the faces, however, Cornelius does not look in the least like the owner of Biltmore House. The Vanderbilts have made a practice of being beardless from the days of the old Commodore.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt was one of the handsomest men of his time. His features were clean-cut, like those of a cameo, and the face was full of strength. He had a courtly bearing and exquisite manners, and he looked as if he had stepped out of an old picture of the eighteenth century. Ogden Mills has made a change in the wearing of his beard. He has shaved it off, leaving only a mustache. It is not as becoming to him, and many who saw him last week were a little puzzled at first, so great is the change in his face by this doing away with the beard.

⁂

The general run of men who went to the yacht races, unless they commanded their own yachts, dressed comfortably, but without the least effort to appear nautical. One of the exceptions was Berry Wall, who wore a gray linen or light flannel suit—the material had a sheen to it, which made it look like linen—a blue shirt, and a square white tie, done in a large, careless bow knot, a poke collar, a white yachting cap, an enormous pair of field glasses swung over his shoulders, white shoes, and a rain coat of the brightest brown—the shade of a dun cow—lined with a vivid plaid in which greens, reds, and yellows in large squares predominated.

⁂

The Guinnesses, who have the Willie Douglas house at Douglaston; the Jamiesons, who have been visiting them, and a few other well-known Irish people make that little corner of Long Island look like a bit of rural Dublin or a part of lower Dublin Bay, minus the cliffs. The Jamiesons and Guinnesses have provided for years for the spiritual comforts of man. The Guinness boys are very wealthy, and belong to some of the smartest London clubs. Rupert Guinness, who is now over here visiting his brother, is to marry Lady Gwendolyn Onslow. The Guinnesses and the Basses belong to what has been satirically called the "Beerage." Rupert Guinness is a son of Lord Iveagh, one of the wealthiest Irish Peers.

⁂

Moncure Robinson of the Knickerbocker Club is growing stout. He has an odd walk which makes him quite noticeable. He is tall and clean-shaven. This Summer he wears a great deal a suit of gray and the lightest of tan shoes, Oxford style, with dark hose. He divides his time between Newport and New York. He has now a very handsome house up town and will be one of the bachelor hosts of the Winter. There are still rumors of his engagement, but time goes on without any definite announcement.

⁂

One of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen in the St. Regis region is Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr. He is a prominent member of the St. Regis Yacht Club. In town he is connected with the Presbyterian Hospital. He makes his Summer home in the Adirondacks, where he sails on the lakes his yacht, the Defiance. He has won a number of the cups presented this year and last. It is said that these cups are not very remarkable as to their workmanship, and that they are really only plain silver mugs, but the victory is as dear as if each were as elaborate as the famous America's Cup contended for so long by Sir Thomas Lipton.

⁂

The dance and dinner party at Fernleigh, Cooperstown, on Friday was given by Bishop and Mrs. Potter in honor of Mrs. Potter's youngest son, Stephen Carlton Clark, who has just come of age. This young Clark is very fond of yachting and boating. Each member of the Clark family takes up a different sport. Frederick G. Bourne, who for a long time was the confidential man of the Clarks, is to-day the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

⁂

On Tuesday the Country Club at Newport will be formally closed. It is very doubtful if it will ever be opened again. The place is in the market. It is a splendid site for a club, a hotel, or a private residence. It seems to have received a share of unpopularity recently and it has never fully recovered from the blight it suffered some years ago. The subscription ball has been abandoned, as the Governors decidedly objected to any such proceeding for the benefit of their organization.

⁂

This week will see the opening of the hunting season on Long Island. The Essex County Hunt will have its regular meetings at Southampton, West Hampton, Water Mill, and other towns in that vicinity. It was one of the first hunts established on the island, some time after the Meadow Brook and the Rockaway. It has a large following and at one time was very popular. The Meadow Brook will begin in September.

⁂

Among the club changes in London this month, owing to closing of clubs, are the following: The Travelers, one of the most exclusive organizations in the world, has transferred its members to the Guards and Arthur's. Members of the Cavalry Club are at the Wyndham and the Orleans, and the Army and Navy Club, known as the Rag, has accepted the hospitality of the Naval and Military, in Piccadilly. The Union Club, in Trafalgar Square, is in the hands of workmen, and the members of the Grosvenor, who are having a new clubhouse built, are at the Cocoa Tree Club, in St. James's Street.

⁂

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., or Pierre Lorillard third, as he is frequently called, will be one of the young men in society next Winter or the season after that, at the very latest. He has been at Saratoga with his father and his mother. The late Pierre Lorillard was the first of the family for years to assume the Christian name "Pierre" instead of "Peter." The family originally came from France, and the name "Pierre" was theirs for generations, but there came a time in the early thirties when men of foreign origin preferred to Americanize their names, and many of the old families dropped all suggestion of French or German or Italian or other alien ancestry.

⁂

There are no two young men who have made a more favorable impression than the Doherty brothers, who have come over here to play tennis. Many people are trying to anglicize their names, but they stick to the good old-fashioned Celtic way of pronouncing them. There is a modesty about their achievements which is so refreshing, and they exhibit such good temper and such a willingness to please, that at once they have been taken into the hearts of the innermost Newport set. In fact, last week, when tennis was in the ascendant, one heard very little but Doherty. They are young men of excellent family and they arrived here with a number of letters to fashionable people.

⁂

Mr. Isaac Stern has entertained a great deal on the Virginia during the past week. These have been stag parties entirely, as Mrs. Stern is abroad. The Virginia is a fleet and luxurious yacht and has crossed the ocean several times.

⁂

Gould Brokaw chartered the Amorita to Richard Mansfield early in the season, and has not been yachting this year. He has been interested in polo and in his stables, which were burned down, at his place near Port Washington. He has also been a frequent guest at the United States at Saratoga. Mr. Mansfield will have the yacht until the end of this month, when Mr. Brokaw will take it and will go on a cruise to the South.

⁂

There could not have been a more representative party of yachtsmen in this vicinity than were guests of Lloyd Phoenix on the Intrepid last week. Among these were Schuyler Crosby, who is an authority on all matters of sport; that old salt, Theodore Zerega; David Haight, who is an old-time yachtsman, and J. Beavor Webb, the yacht designer, who married Miss May, a sister of Fred May and of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney. David Haight's family had their town house on the site now occupied by a small Fifth Avenue hotel on the avenue at the southeast corner of Fifteenth Street. His sister married an Italian nobleman and lived for years in Naples. Mr. Haight is a great authority on yachting and was one of those men who were first taken on board the Reliance before the trials were made.

⁂

Henry T. Sloane passes his Summers on his yacht the Idler. Mr. Sloane and his two daughters have a place at Dark Harbor, where they are for a short time each season. This year they have been cruising and paying visits at various country places en route along the Sound and ocean. Mr. Sloane finds time to be in town at his office during a part of the week. This method of living and passing the Summer has become very popular with many business men, as is shown at the two anchorages for yachts near New York each week.

⁂

The arrangement made by J. Pierpont Morgan for having a private dock at West Thirty-fifth Street is meeting with general favor, and may be followed by others who want to have a more convenient landing place than the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, with its proximity to Bellevue and the Morgue. The landing at the Battery is very disagreeable; on account of the tides and the traffic at that point there is always a choppy sea, which is severely felt when a small yawl has to be boarded. Ladies object to it extremely and there have been quite a number of small accidents which have not found their way into the daily print. On several occasions matters might have been very serious, as embarking and disembarking are attended with no little danger. Mr. Morgan extended the courtesies of his dock to a number of yachtsmen and yachting parties, among whom were those from the Nourmahal, the Surf, and the Narada.

⁂

The specialty of the Royal Yacht Squadron's clubhouse is iced coffee and cream, which is served in the afternoons, instead of the regular English tea, with bread and butter and sandwiches. This refreshment is said to be American, but it has become immensely popular, and during the yacht races at Cowes the King himself partook of the beverage each afternoon, thereby setting the seal of approval on a new fashion.

⁂

The English edict is now that the lapel buttonhole has gone out of fashion. This year no buttonhole bouquets were worn by fashionable men. These were never very much in fashion in New York, as men dislike to be adorned with flowers. Last winter a few men, including Alphonso de Navarro, wore gardenias with afternoon dress, and occasionally the gardenia would be seen as a boutonnière at the opera at night. But the fashion was by no means universal, and now the frock coats are all to be made without a buttonhole in the lapel.

⁂

Dudley Leigh, who married Miss "Baby" Beckwith of this city some years ago, is on the high road to being a peer. His father, Baron Leigh, who married, by the way, a great aunt of the Countess of Shaftesbury, is a very old man and quite feeble. Francis Dudley Leigh is the next in succession. He is about fifty years of age, and lives at Stoneleigh Abbey, with a town house at 27 Hertford Street, Mayfair. He was at one time private secretary to Viscount Cross when the latter was in India, and he has also had a military career. He met his wife, who was a famous New York beauty, a daughter of N. M. Beckwith and a relative of the Forbes family, while she was visiting Mrs. Bradley Martin in London in 1890. A younger brother married Miss Gordon of Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh have no children, and on the death of Dudley Leigh, now heir to the baronetcy, the second living son, Rupert Lee, will succeed. He is about forty-eight years old and a bachelor. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Lee have no children, and the title will eventually pass to a collateral branch.

⁂

Roosevelt Schuyler has been a familiar figure on the Monmouth at every race for many years back. He is one of the best-known members of the New York Yacht Club, and belongs besides to a number of other organizations. He is a delightful raconteur and a very jolly fellow. He is now unmarried, his wife having been his cousin, Miss Leila Roosevelt. They were divorced a number of years ago, and she then married Reeve Merritt. She is a first cousin of President Roosevelt and a daughter of the late James Roosevelt.

⁂

Very little is said about the fourth son of the late Lord Salisbury. He has many friends in America, and he is the most picturesque of all of the late Premier's children. He is the soldier of the family, and he has seen quite a lot of active service. He served in the Dongola expedition in the Egyptian campaign, where he won his D. S. O., and finally in the South African war. He married Miss Violet Maxse, the lovely daughter of Admiral Maxse. It was entirely a love match and, in fact, a case of love at first sight. Lady Edward Cecil was in Mafeking throughout the siege, and, though her slight girlish figure and exquisitely delicate complexion did not suggest very robust qualities, she showed during the siege that she was the worthy wife of a brave soldier and devoted herself to attending to the sick and wounded during that trying period.

⁂

The Duke of Roxburghe is not the only Englishman in society here who wears frogged and braided evening clothes. All the latest suits from London for evening wear have a great amount of black braid upon them. The smoking or dinner coat elaborately frogged and braided was introduced here years ago by Clarence Mackay and Oliver Belmont, each of whom wore elaborately adorned garments of this kind. The very well-dressed man keeps in Summer to flannels in subdued shades, the grays and the blues prevailing. At Newport the prevailing tint is light gray, varied with dark blue, and there was hardly any variation of these two colors in the serges and flannels worn at the yacht races by men of fashion.

⁂

The Westchester Polo Club has become one of the most attractive retreats near Newport. It is on these grounds that the polo matches are played. The clubhouse is small and unpretentious with broad piazzas, and around it are excellent park places. It is here that one meets the younger set of Newport millionaires and polo enthusiasts, including of course Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, the Waterburys, Ogden Mills, Jr., Robert Collier, the Loew brothers and others. Tea is served in the afternoons, and the Alfred Vanderbilts always have at the clubhouse the members of their various house parties.

⁂

There is a great deal of indignation at the high prices asked for shootings in the Highlands of Scotland this year, and the blame is laid chiefly on the Americans, who have put the prices up. Oliver Payne, Phillip Schuyler, Francis Burrell Hoffman, James Henry Smith, and the Phipps of Pittsburg have allowed themselves to be charged enormous prices. Many of the English clubmen have banded together and are renting in syndicate—some six or seven to one shooting. The native breed of deer is not improving, and there is not much sport on either grouse moor or in deer forest. Sir William Gordon Cumming has again let Altyre near Forres, and the venerable Mrs. Ellice will not allow Glengary to be occupied. She is one of the only original landowners who now occupy their own preserves during the shooting season. She still entertains large house parties. The other moors are all let out to wealthy Americans and London tradesmen.

THE CUSSEDNESS OF MRS. AHTA

By John W. Harding

Author of "The Gate of the Kiss"

As to

DEATH THE SEPARATOR

He is a fool who tells his wife all he thinks.—Old Saw.

UTTERLY care-free, blissfully content, luxuriously indolent, disinclined even to talk, Mr. and Mrs. Loveson Ahta lounged, she in her rocking chair, he in his easy chair, and gazed out of the wide-open window through which a gentle zephyr wafted the evening incense of woodbine and roses to mingle with the fragrance of the poet's cigar. Beyond the tree-tops a splendid blush left by the goodnight kiss of the sun was fading from the deepening blue of the firmament. Here and there the gems gathered in the unfathomable depth of the infinite to deck night's sable mantle glittered faintly, but with constantly increasing brilliancy.

Mrs. Loveson Ahta, her hands clasped behind her head, contemplated the glorious spectacle dreamily.

"Archie," she said at length, "isn't it strange that yonder stars are worlds, peopled, perhaps, as our earth is, with men and women who love as we terrestrials do, who are glad and sad, hate and fight, hope and fear, worship their Creator, tremble before the appalling mystery of time and space that had no beginning and never, never can end, live out the allotted span of their brief, restless existence and are snuffed out, vanish as completely as though they had never existed, and never are missed save for a little while by an infinitesimal few?"

"It is, indeed, strange," assented her husband. "One shrinks from the contemplation and the consideration of such things, which the mind is powerless to comprehend and before which the reason staggers."

"And to think that there are uncountable myriads of worlds having each its definite place in the stupendous and unending system, myriads of worlds that are ever being formed or dissolving into the infant, the nothingness from whence they originated! I wonder where is heaven, and whether, when we die, we meet and love each other as we do here below?"

"I don't know. I have never been able to figure it out. Our hope, of course, is that we shall meet again those we love. But the question is too complicated, and I don't think anything is to be gained by discussing it. Take, for instance, the case of a woman who has married three or four times. She must have loved one of her husbands more than the others, whereas it is possible, of course, for all of them to have loved her with an equal, that is the utmost, degree of intensity and devotion. Naturally there can be no jealousy, or embarrassment, or any other disagreeable emotion in heaven, but all the same, it is a situation that a fellow on earth cannot exactly contemplate with equanimity. And what about the woman? No, it is the kind of happy family, it strikes me, I would rather not be a member of."

"I can't imagine how any woman could place herself in such a position, or any man either, for that matter."

For a space the quiet of even was unbroken save for the whispering of the breeze as it stirred the leaves of the vines and bushes near the window, and the tick-tack of the clock on the mantelpiece as it marked off the seconds of hurrying time. The twilight deepened and the faces of husband and wife appeared indistinct. The poet's musing could not have been of a very solemn nature, for half a smile flickered about his mouth as slowly he sent the smoke of his cigar eddying in filmy clouds toward the ceiling. Mrs. Loveson Ahta was still gazing dreamily at the stars.

She was the first to speak.

"Archie," she asked, "do you love me?"

"Do—I—love—you! Well!"

He deposited his cigar in the ash-tray, sat on the arm of her rocking chair, and taking her face between his hands kissed her long and tenderly.

"You have never doubted my love for you?" he said.

"No, I have never really doubted it."

"Have you, then, ever harbored the suspicion of a doubt?"

"I don't know. Men are such queer creatures."

"What do you know about men?"

"Nothing—good."

"What do you know about men—good, bad or indifferent?"

"Nothing."

"You haven't even a brother."

"No."

"Then, in default of other experience, you must perforce judge men by my standard."

"No, you are a king among men. There can be none other like you. I love you, dear, and never shall love another."

He took her fingers and kissed the tips, one after the other; then he covered her hand with kisses; then the white, plump arm, left bare by the short wide sleeve of her dainty peignoir. At the contact of his lips with the flesh of her arm she thrilled, and returned the caress.

"Archie, if I die first you will remain true to me until we meet again in heaven, will you not?" she murmured.

"Do you think I could ever love another woman?" came his protesting query.

"I don't know. I hope not. I should writhe in my grave if you did. My soul would be tortured in Paradise."

"Death is a very disagreeable subject. I wouldn't consider it, if I were you. Let us talk of something else—of love, of love the beautiful, which can 'sun the very realms of light,' which is sweeter than fame, sweeter than anything else in the world."

"Death is an awful, ever-impending reality."

"But we are young, in the morning of life, and bubbling over with health and happiness and hope. Love guards us and bids the Destroyer of Joy and Separator of Hearts begone."

"If you should die I don't know what would become of me. I can't help thinking of it sometimes. If I knew that we were to expire together I should never worry for one minute. I am not afraid to die. I fear only that we may be parted. If you were to go before me I could never survive the grief and horror of it. On the other hand, I dread the thought of leaving you alone. You would be miserable for the rest of your days. You could never look after yourself. You are so soft-hearted that you would easily fall into the clutches of designing people—some designing woman. The world is full of designing people, always on the alert for a chance to prey upon others. The more I come in contact with the world the more I loathe it!"

Loveson Ahta was becoming infected with his wife's pessimism in spite of himself.

"It is a dreadful prospect, whichever way we look at it," he admitted. "I cannot bear to think of what you would suffer if anything were to happen to me. When a man who is not blessed with independent, or at least comfortable, means takes unto himself a wife he pays heavy hostage to fortune. He is ever haunted by the thought that he may at any moment be summoned to join the great majority and leave those who are precious to and dependent upon him unprovided for, at the mercy of the merciless world. It is a terrible anxiety that tugs at his heartstrings and hammers at his brain, that curtails his all too small meed of happiness, ages him prematurely, and at the last often bears him down in sorrow and despair to the grave. When I think of this I half hope that the first to be called away may be you. It matters little to a man what becomes of him when he has lost all that he cares for. He at least is always able, if he will, to hold his own in the mere sordid struggle for existence. But think of the cruel position of a woman accustomed to the comforts, not to say the luxuries, of life, who in the unimaginable hell of the grief of her bereavement turns to find herself face to face with poverty! It is a thought that would tend to console in a measure the husband gazing upon the face of his dead wife. There is scarcely any option for the woman left in such circumstances as I have described but to remarry, if a desirable opportunity presents itself. And this thought again fills with despair the husband to whom she is all in all. We ourselves have no means, and were I to die to-night there is little for you to fall back upon except my life insurance, and that wouldn't go very far."

The poet rose, and lighting another cigar puffed at it furiously, and resumed his seat in his arm chair.

"I should never marry again," affirmed his wife. "If sorrow did not kill me I would kill myself. What would there be for me to live for?"

He did not reply, and for some time both remained silent, absorbed in thought.

* * * * * * *

"So you wish that I were dead!" exclaimed Mrs. Loveson Ahta, suddenly and sharply.

"Wish what?" demanded the poet, with amazement, breaking off his self-communing, which could his wife have seen his moistened eyes she would have realized had not been precisely cheerful.

"That I were dead."

"That—you—were—dead!"

"You said so."

"I never said or dreamed of any such shocking thing," he denied, deeply pained. "Wherever did you get such a notion?"

"You said you hoped I might die first, which amounts to the same thing."

"Bolle, what are you talking about? How can you?"

"To bring up such a matter in such a way you must often have thought it over, and the wish must have been father to the thought. I suppose you have it all arranged with that widow who is anxious to be consoled, or that publisher in skirts, but you may as well undeceive yourself. I have no intention of dying and leaving the place clear for them."

He jumped to his feet, and would have protested violently. She also arose hastily, and moved toward the door.

"Bella, I—you—"

She cut him short with this Parthian shot:

"But, after all, what do I care? Take which ever you like—take them both, if you like! Just let me know when they are coming, and I will get out."

The door slammed with a shock that shook the house.

The poet, utterly bewildered, choking with wrath, stood speechless in the darkness. Then folding his arms he ejaculated:

"Well, I'll be—blessed!"

The MISSION SOCIETY PHONOGRAPH

"YES," observed the little woman who is active in church work to the group on the hotel piazza busily discussing objects of feminine interest. "Yes, our mission society made a record in the number of articles it sewed, and it was a record so far ahead of all others that every one wondered how we did it. So just to stir up their curiosity we made a secret of it. But it was all due to our phonograph. A phonograph can be of the greatest service to a mission sewing society. But take my advice in one thing, my dears—be absolutely sure that the phonograph isn't loaded with ragtime tunes. It was a ragtime phonograph that brought us to grief the second season we tried that plan."

Every woman on the piazza looked mildly, and felt strongly curious. Phonographs and mission sewing societies were each good in their way, but how could they be of mutual assistance? And why should a ragtime-loaded phonograph be particularly objectionable?

"You see," continued the little woman, "it had been our custom to have one of our members read aloud at each meeting of the society. But we found that this plan interfered sadly with the amount of work done. In the first place, we lost the services of the one who read. Then what was read would suggest questions, and that would lead to a discussion, and the first thing we knew every one had stopped sewing and was talking as fast as she could. Then at the end of the reading of course each of us had to compliment the one who read and say how much we had enjoyed it, and what a lot we had learned, and what a lovely voice she had, and all that. It was too bad, because there was a rivalry between our society and the one in the next parish as to which would get the most done. And then, too, it was hard on the poor heathen, for of course they wouldn't get half as many clothes as they had expected, and we all know how provoking that is.

"So one day some one suggested that instead of having a reader we should rent a phonograph. It worked like a charm. Of course you couldn't stop work and ask the phonograph any questions, for it just went on pouring out stuff in a regular stream, regardless of interruptions. Then, too, it was loaded with a lot of songs that had nice, regular rhythms, not too fast, nor yet too slow. The result of that was that without thinking we would all find ourselves sewing in time to the music and we got an awful lot done in that way. At the end of the season when we figured up the total we had done we had the other society left far behind, and as for the heathen—if they were not grateful for the amount we had done for them they deserve never to have another thing made for them. Everybody in the society was as pleased as could be with our plan and we elected Mrs. Brown, who had suggested it, President for the next term.

"But next term we came to grief. We hadn't paid much attention to the records for the phonograph; just told the dealer to put in a lot with good, lively music. The music was lively enough, but it was all ragtime, every verse of it. And such trouble as it made.

"Did you ever try to sew to ragtime, my dears?" asked the little woman in saddened tones. "No? Well, don't. A person finds herself trying to sew to the music and you go first fast, then slow, then with a sort of hop, skip, and jump stitch. At the end of the first meeting half of us were on the verge of nervous prostration. And the sewing! Certainly no respectable heathen would want to wear such looking things as we had turned out. Every piece had to be thrown away. That put us away behind the other society, and the worst of it was that that old phonograph was simply filled with ragtime music and nothing else. We had to go back to the old plan of having a member read at each meeting, and at the end of the term we were beaten so badly by the other society that half our members resigned and said the old heathens could sew their own clothes—they were through with it.

"Still, the principle was all right. Only they ought to have a lot of phonographs loaded with music especially adapted for sewing societies. Ragtime is a deadly failure."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Murphy's Joy.

O'Toole (weeping as the Shamrock finishes last)—What are yez laughin' at, Moike?

Murphy—Shure, Pat, I'm laughin' at how I beat the Americans. I backed the Shamrock for place, and I win.

Variety in Gowns

This pale blue mull dressing jacque has its sleeves closed with blue silk ribbons and pearl buttons.

THE modish restaurants during the past few days have presented brilliant pictures on the evenings preceding and following the yacht races, and, also, in the early afternoons on days between the races when the fashionable fair have been lunching. The beauty of some of the gowns worn in the evening have reminded one of those seen during the season—with a capital S—at its midwinter height. Most of them, to be sure, have been of the filmy sort, but many have been elaborate with exquisite laces and handwork.

Among the most appropriate gowns seen have been those worn by Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Francis K. Stevens Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.

Mrs. Gould prefers the one-color scheme in her toilets, save that she usually wears black or white hats.

Mrs. Loew does the same and is fond of browns, which set off her blond type very well, but she, however, wears hats that match her gowns.

Mrs. Leeds, who is petite and girlish, wears fluffy organdie gowns.

Mrs. Kortright prefers black and white, and one of her black and white frocks that produces the effect of soft gray clouds on a paler gray sky is charming.

Mrs. Stevens was exquisitely gowned one day in a princess robe of gray etamine, with wide insertions of antique lace—also gray—let in at the bottom of the skirt, and also forming sleeve caps and the lower and flowing portions of the sleeves. Her small gray hat was draped very full with a gray chiffon veil, and under it was a small gray face veil. As Mrs. Stevens is extremely dark, and the grays were all matched, the effect may be imagined.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, lunching in town Monday, wore a black batiste or mull skirt and coat. Her mourning hat was round, with a low crown; the brim was rolled up quite high at the left with black wings at the side and similar wings rose in sharp points above the crown at the back and sides. It was worn straight on the head and her hair was dressed high. The Eton coat of her costume was laid in stitched box plaits—or, rather, simulated plaits—and was cut high enough at the back above the waist line to show several inches of the fine white underblouse. In the front the jacket came below the waist line and the front met. The sleeves, flowing slightly from the elbows to show the blouse, were also laid in stitched plaits, and in all of these plaits the stitching stopped several inches from the edges and allowed them to flare gracefully. The trailing skirt was laid in inch-wide plaits, pressed in and then allowed to hang loose, and, therefore, not giving nearly so much fullness as accordion or sun plaiting.

This golf suit is of light mixed goods stitched in green, and the light felt hat is trimmed with tan-and-green wings.

On the same day Mrs. George Gould wore a pongee frock, the bodice of which was laid in inch-wide plaits and fitted smoothly without blousing. The collar, a turned-over affair, such as is often seen on boys' shirts, was bordered with a pattern of fine ovals outlined with dark blue silk embroidery, each oval being divided by embroidered lines into several smaller ones. The skirt was formed of groups of wider stitched plaits extending in a graceful flare from the waist to the floor and trailing a little at the back. Several strips of the embroidery matching that on the collar extended from the waist to the hem of the skirt and similar embroidery formed the belt. Mrs. Gould wore a large black hat with a wide, soft ostrich plume in violet blue wound around the crown from the right of the front to the back.

Miss Nathalie Schenck, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Gould, lunched with her at the beginning of the week, in a simple checked black and white silk frock. The skirt, voluminous at the bottom, had as its trimming a three-inch band of the silk, piped with black, and widening at intervals of twenty inches or so into sharp points. The upper part was laid in fine stitched plaits to fit it closely around the waist and hips. The bodice was rather loose, with a modified blouse effect in front. The large sleeves were cut to bag at the wrists; the upper portions were lapped over the under, and a semi-circle of large pearl buttons was fastened at the lower edge. Flaring cuffs of fine lace-bordered linen finished the sleeves, and, instead of a stock, the bodice was cut out round at the neck, where a deep round collar, to match the cuffs, lay flat on the waist. A conventional black bow six inches wide, fastened with a large diamond horseshoe and having long pointed ends to the belt, completed the neck dressing. Miss Schenck's very large and rather flat black hat was swathed in a huge black chiffon veil and at the back a point on each end swept to the waist line.

The Countess Festetics was in town, early in the week, wearing a simple frock of soft tan and other pale tints topped by a large rich brown hat, the wide brim of which had two insertions of brown lace. There were clusters of deep red roses on the brim at the left, where the brim rolls up. She carried a small handbag, the red of which matched some of the roses on her hat.

Mrs. de Bathe (Lily Langtry) wore when she left the incoming steamer an Eton coat and short plain skirt of natural colored linen, topped by a small hat. That evening she dined at Sherry's in a charmingly simple organdie frock. The background of the gown was white and sprays of pale pink moss roses, with dull green foliage, formed the design. The bodice was surplice in effect both back and front, and there was a fichu of white chiffon and lace. The sleeves were shirred or tucked to fit the upper arm and flared at the elbow, showing elbow-length white gloves. The upper part of the skirt was tucked around the hips so that the roses were transformed thereby into buds, and at the bottom of the skirt were flounces. Her large hat was oval in shape, with a broad brim, and was set rather low on her head, the back curving down over the heavy mass of dark brown hair at the back; while the hat curved over the face it was set far enough back to form an oval frame of white straw that followed the outline of her face. The two-inch crown was wreathed with white roses, set close together, and there were large white ostrich plumes at the left, under and over the brim.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, who came down from Newport for the races, dined at Sherry's in an organdie gown. It had a white background with large pale pink figures, and was elaborately trimmed with fine black lace. The lace formed the lower portion of the skirt and was then used in bands of graduated widths from the waist line down. Similar, but narrower, bands crossed the bodice and formed the tops of the medium-sized sleeves that had elbow frills of lace. A small hat, more like a toque, trimmed with a large ostrich plume, which started at the left and drooped over her hair at the back, topped the gown.

Mrs. Charles Hall (Mrs. C. Albert Stevens) wore, several times during the week, a black chiffon frock made over white silk. The skirt barely touched the floor, and was cut in three sections, the tops of which were tucked and the lower portions left to flare. These sections were divided by very wide tucks. The bodice, shirred in the centre at the waist line, had a deep, tucked round collar of Irish lace that extended out over the shoulders. The full sleeves had their tops of the chiffon, and then came a flounce of white lace, followed by a chiffon band and another narrow ruffle of white lace. There were also undersleeves of white chiffon. Her round cream-straw turban had a brim turning up as high as the three-inch crown, and there were black ostrich tips at the left. She carried a plain tree taffeta parasol.

Mrs. W. B. Leeds has been wearing some beautiful dinner gowns in filmy mulls. One is a rose-pink mull with lengthwise insertions of pink lace and with tiny hand-embroidered medallions, inserted very close together, all over it. The bodice blouses and the elbow sleeves have full frills. With it she wears a small toque of pink roses and a superb necklace of large pearls with a diamond pendant. The end diamond of this pendant is fully three-quarters of an inch long and the one above it half an inch long.

A charming separate blouse was made of alternate strips of Pompadour ribbon in pale blue and pink and Valenciennes lace. The ribbon was perhaps four inches wide, and was tucked at and above the waist line. The lace strips were some two inches across, and a slip of palest pink china silk was used as a lining. The sleeves had the ribbon tucked at the shoulders and well down the sleeves. These tucks stopped above the elbows to make a puff, and there were deep cuffs of the lace and ribbon running around the arms, and a stock to match. Strips of the ribbon extended from the stocks down the shoulder seams and cut in picket points over each sleeve.

Now is the time to purchase silk coats, or almost anything else, for future wear. Most of the styles in vogue this season will be more or less worn next, and when the woman of the smart set wears her gowns a year and sometimes two, women of lesser means and social importance can well afford to wear a garment the same length of time.

Rain coats continue to make their appearance. A handsome one in dark golden brown satin-finished silk has its collar of velvet to match, and is lined with plaid silk in brown, red, and pale lemon. It is loose in the back, but the fullness is held in by two straps ornamented with large white pearl buttons. The wide coat sleeves have at the bottom of each three small tabs of the material,

This white cloth gown is braided in gold and has pearl and gold buttons. The white hat has lines of gold around the brim and black velvet ribbon at the back.

each tab ending in a point held down by a large white pearl button. Straps of the material pointed at both ends and having the white pearl buttons at each end close the coat.

A white or figured organdie gown, if very simply made and lace only used as a trimming, may be so altered by the addition of various accessories as to play the part of several frocks. A belt made of several straps of narrow black velvet on white lace and having many short loops and long ends, a lace stock with black velvet drawn through its meshes, and a fichu of chiffon or lace with narrow velvet ribbon, and perhaps little narrow arm bands to match—these carefully adjusted to a simple frock will work wonders. Another set of different style, and in liberty satin ribbon matching some color note in the figures of the frock, will work still another transformation. In the same way a white or black hat of the large flat style may have its trimmings changed to match the gown it is to be worn with, and with the still further aid of various veilings one hat may do good service for a half dozen different gowns. A little taste and judgment are often equal to much ready money in clothes material. MARIE WELDON.

HOW THE MARTHY ELLEN WON THE CUP

THAT fellow Lipton has sand in his craw, all right," said the skipper of the Felicia Hemans, as he twitched the wheel almost imperceptibly and shifted his quid to a more convenient position for the conversation, "but it takes something more than sand, son, to waltz a little white lady over a thirty-mile course and she twinkling her purty heels in the face of the other fellow all the time."

The skipper of the Felicia Hemans spat reflectively, one eye on the compass and the other on the little fly at the mainmast-head.

"A boat, son," continued the skipper, philosophically, "is so 'ternally like a woman that after a fellow has sailed one for thirty year or so there ain't much new that he can find out concerning the weaker sex. They're pretty much alike in most things. They both have their little fits of temper and tantrums, and they both have to be coaxed and coddled. You can't force a boat to do anything she doesn't want to any more than you can make a woman do one thing when she's made up her mind to do the other. You've got to pet a boat, say pretty things to her, and make love to her before you can get her to go your way without sulking or fretting. And, good Lord! of anything does go wrong a feller might as well go to punching cows as trying to do anything with her. Me and the old lady have celebrated our golden anniversary, and, son, I'm telling you the honest truth when I say I'm as much at home on the Felicia Hemans as I am in the house down Sag Harbor way. The Felicia here sort o' puts me in the proper humor to get along with the missus, and the missus certainly does her part to make me feel humble-like when I go aboard the Felicia. Either place I never feel that I dim the beam.

"I've heard a lot o' talk lately about luck and brains playing a big part in winning a boat race," continued the skipper, "but I don't put much stock in that kind o' yarn. Luck is pretty much discounted by seamanship, and I'd rather have a chap with good horse sense and some ingenocity in him hoeing my boat than a feller with what passes for brains. If a skipper's got ingenocity and a proper respect for his craft he can give the other feller all the pluck and luck and brains and beat him out good and plenty. Why, it was nothing but ingenocity that made old Ben Wingate the most talked-of skipper between Long Island and the Bay o' Fundy.

"What's that you say, son? Never heard of Ben Wingate, Capt. Ben Wingate of the Marthy Ellen? Where on earth have you been a-livin' since you were cabbed? Never heard of Skipper Wingate! Why, it don't seem regular, sah, that a man could live as long as you have without hearing about the most famous man along the New England coast. Up to this hour I'd 'a' taken my solemn oath that every man, woman, and child in the whole United States knew about old Ben Wingate and how he won the Marblehead regatta away back in the eighties. That race was what the political orator that comes down Sag Harbor way every campaign would call a historic occasion, and if you never heard of it your education's been neglected.

"What made the whole thing so remarkable was the fact that Wingate owned the worst apology for a sloop that ever cleaved her nose in a wave. She was a low, rakish, sink-sided sort o' hulk, for all the world like a frowzy, flat-chested woman who is so dowdy that you never can rightly tell whether they love their dude on hind side afore or the other way about. Her masts were crooked and her sails were patched like a crazy quilt. I reckoned she'd a coat of paint at one time in her career, but that long afore Wingate got hold o' her. Her rigging looked tolerably like a woman's mop o' hair when she gets out o' bed in the morning. The ropes were frayed, and the loose ends flapped shiftlessly against the masts and rail. The cordage creaked and whined in the wind, and take her all-in all she looked as if she'd go to pieces in the first good roller that swashed agin her bow.

"The queerest part of it all was that the Marthy Ellen was the apple of Ben Wingate's eye, and Ben was no slouch of a skipper either. He actually believed that she was the beautifullest thing that ever was created, and if you'd let him talk he'd purty near drive you crazy a praisin' of her. He certainly was a queer genius, was Ben Wingate. When he wasn't on the Marthy Ellen he was always at home trainin' his pets. I ain't much of a judge on such matters, but I'm willin' to back my judgment with something substantial that Ben was about as good a hand at trainin' animals as you'll find in most circuses. Seems like he could make an animal do anything but read and talk. He lived in a little cove in the coast below Marblehead, and he had built a large aquarium, where he kept a whole family of seals, and where he had a couple of the slickest swordfish you ever set eyes on. He had caught 'em when they were babies, and the way that he brought 'em up was a lesson to parents with unruly children. They were more intelligent than most young chaps what graduate from college, and they didn't have none of that 'rah-'rah nonsense about 'em like the youngsters that come down this way to spend their vacation. They were well-behaved, modest, and quick as chain lightning at learning.

"But I was tellin' you about the Marthy Ellen and the great race she won in the eighties. You never would have picked the Marthy Ellen out for a racer, and as a matter of good judgment you would have hesitated about backin' her agin a tolerably well put-up canal barge. She didn't slide or roll on the barrels of the long swells as most single-sticker do, but sort o' wriggled herself like a woman with a bustle that's too hefty for her to manage with comfort. She'd never shown any speed to boast of. She was always the first sloop to start for the Banks and the last one to get there. She was tolerably certain to be the first one to leave the fleet with her catch, and no matter whether she started a day or a week ahead of the others she could always be depended upon to be the last one to tie up at the Marblehead quay. Consequently Ben always got the lowest price for his catch. It was purty gen'rally believed that there wasn't a boat on the coast but what could give the Marthy Ellen ten miles start and beat her out on a thirty-mile course. That being the popular opinion of the community it was somethin' of a surprise when Wingate entered the Marthy Ellen in the Marblehead regatta in the Fall of '86.

"Well, to put it mildly, son, there was a good deal of jeshing among the skippers at Chandler's store the night that the entries were made; but when Wingate went up to Chandler's desk and planked down his ten dollars fee for the Marthy Ellen there was no restrainin' the crowd, and, although every one knew Ben mighty well, they didn't let their affection interfere with their giving it to him purty hot and heavy. Wingate took their chaffing in good spirit. He never said a word, but I kind o' thought that there was a wicked twist to the corners of his smile, which made me sort o' suspicious, for Wingate was by all odds the best seaman and skipper in the whole blame Marblehead and Gloucester gang, even if he did command the worst boat. So I said nothin' in particular, but made up my mind that I would wait and see what I should see, and I have always been powerful glad that I got a bunch that night and acted accordin'. The other fellows certainly did get skinned for fair.

"'Oh, come now, Ben,' said Amos Kittredge, the Captain of the Lady Belle, the fastest sloop on the coast, and which had won the Marblehead Cup for three straight seasons, and which was backed to win in the comin' race. 'What's the use of you wastin' ten good dollars just to see the Marthy Ellen mentioned in the papers as among those who also started? You're a pretty good fellow personally, Ben, and as good a skipper as there is on the coast, but I sense it that you're a little mixed in your judgments. I tell you honest, Ben, man for man, that the Marthy Ellen's got just about as much chance of winnin' that race as a snowball has of freezin' in hades. I ain't a-sayin' this to hurt your feelin's. What's been said here to-night was all said in good part and there ain't no malice in it; but there ain't a man here but what's your friend and don't want to see you throwin' money away.'

"'I low that you may be right, Amos,' said Wingate good-humoredly. 'You're a pretty good judge of sailin' craft yourself, and you ought to know somethin' about the chances I'm takin'. But it's got to be a matter of sentiment with me. I've been a-sailin' the Marthy Ellen now for twenty-five years, an' I've never bucked her agin any other craft. You fellers have been winnin' all the prizes and the Marthy's gettin' just a leetle bit jealous. I opine that I've got to let her have a whack at that cup in order to comb her temper out. And, Amos, I don't want to hurt your feelin's any more than you do mine, but I've got a sort o' hunch that tells me that the Marthy Ellen won't be lagging so very far behind the Lady Belle at the finish.'

"'You set quite a store by the Lady Belle, don't you, Amos?' Wingate drawled after the storm had subsided.

"'I certainly do, Ben,' replied Kittredge. 'She's just a leetle the swiftest article of her heft and size that ever hopped in these here waters.'

"'I opine, Amos,' continued Wingate in that provokin' drawl of his, 'that you'd be willin' to back your judgment of the Lady Belle with somethin' more substantial than talk?'

"'I certainly would, Ben. I've managed to clean up a little cash with the Lady Belle, and I take it that I'd be a heap ungrateful of I didn't put up the last cent of it to back her agin any boat of her class on that side o' the Atlantic."

"'About how much might you be willin' to lose on the Lady Belle?' continued Wingate in a voice that would provoke a saint to swearing.

"'Ten thousand dollars,' replied Kittredge promptly.

"'Well,' continued Wingate calmly, 'I'm just as much in love with the Marthy Ellen as you are with the Lady Belle, and I'm every bit as proud of her as you are of your boat. Amos, though I'm free to say that the Marthy Ellen ain't anywhere near as purty as the Lady Belle. I also allow she ain't as quick and span lookin' as some other craft around here, but I'm just dost enough to believe that there's home speed in her, old timbers that's never been let out. That's the reason I'm enterin' her in this here regatta, and that's also the reason I'm willin' to put up ten thousand in cold cash, dollar against dollar, that she is the faster boat than the Lady Belle.'

"If somebody had dropped a dynamite bomb in Chandler's store at that minute nobody would've paid any attention to it. The whole crowd sat there dumb as oysters. Wingate pulled at his pipe calmly after delivering himself of his extraordinary liage. Finally Kittredge broke out into a hearty guffaw.

"'You always was a great hand for a joke, Ben,' he said.

"Wingate made no reply, and there wasn't a ghost of a smile on his weather-beaten face. He pulled out a large wallet, opened it, and slowly and calmly counted out ten new, crisp thousand dollar bills and passed them to Chandler.

"'That's the rest of the joke, Amos,' he drawled. 'It'll cost you the same for your share of the fun.'

"Kittredge was a sure 'nough sight. His eyes bulged out, and he turned white as a fish's belly. 'Good heavens, Ben, you ain't in earnest, are you? Why, man, it's like throwin' your money to the fishes. I won't have anything to do with such a crazy proposition. You and me've been friends ever since we were kids, and I'll be hoolhauled if I'm goin' to let you bet your money in this way. It would be nothin' better than robbery.'

"Wingate chuckled kind o' sarcastic like. 'Peers to me you ain't quite so confident in the Lady Belle as you was five minutes ago,' he said in a most exasperatin' way. 'You're all right on a bluff, Amos, but you ain't so strong when it comes to a showdown.'

"At those humiliatin' words Captain Kittredge lost control of himself, and he swore a great oath that if he didn't leave the Marthy Ellen ten miles behind in the race he'd never set his foot on a boat's deck again.

"'Money talks,' suggested Wingate sarcastically.

"'I'll cover every cent of your money,' snapped Kittredge, an angry gleam in his eye. 'If you're such a plumb idjit as to throw you're money away I ain't goin' to try and prevent you.' At that he went up to Chandler's desk, drew a check for ten thousand, and handed it to the storekeeper. Going back to the crowd he said: 'I want you fellers to witness that this is all Ben Wingate's goin' an' not mine, an' if he loses his money he ain't got anybody to blame but himself.' Then he stalked out of the store without another word.

"Well, just nachurly the race was the one subject of talk all along the coast, and the old skippers wrangled by the hour over the chances of the different boats. There never was any difference of opinion about the Marthy Ellen, though, 'cause every mother's son of 'em believed that Kittredge would make his oath good and leave Wingate's sloop ten miles behind the Lady Belle at the finish. So nachurly they was a good deal of fun poked at the skipper whenever he showed himself, which wasn't often, to tell the truth, for all durin' the time between the challenge and the race Wingate kept himself purty much at home. He never went near the Marthy Ellen, leastwise he never did a thing to tune her up for the race. He didn't even get a set of new sails. He spent all of his time playin' with his animals and completin' the education of his two swordfish. It did look like he had forgotten clean about the race and his big bet.

"He was on hand bright and early on the morning of the race, and anchored the Marthy Ellen considerable in the rear of the racing fleet. When the starter asked him what he thought would be a fair handicap, Wingate got on his dignity and replied that he didn't 'low he was goin' to accept any handicap, but that as far as he was concerned he wouldn't start until the last boat had had ten minutes start of the Marthy Ellen. When this was made known we made up our minds that the skipper of the Marthy Ellen had gone plumb crazy.

"Well, the boats got off after a while, and, true to his word, Wingate didn't cross the starting line until the last of the sloops, which was the Lady Belle, had a good ten minutes' start. Then he weighed anchor and slowly started in pursuit. Then Marblehead went home to dinner, for it would be a good five hours before the racers would put in an appearance on the home-stretch.

"There was a surprise in store for Marblehead that year. Three hours hadn't ticked away before the word went through the town that the boats were returnin,' and the whole town made a grand rush for the shore. By the aid of glasses it was seen that there was only one boat heatin' in, and that was the Marthy Ellen, and the crowd nachurly supposed that she had given up and was

returnin' home. There was no cheerin' or hurrahin' when the Marthy Ellen swung up to the wharf, for the people all thought a heap of Captain Wingate, and they were all sorry to have him lose his money. But they were mightily surprised when he walked straight up to the official timekeeper and demanded that his racing time be recorded.

"'How far out did you go?' asked the timekeeper.

"'To the stakeboat, of course,' snapped Wingate. 'Where do you suppose I went? I've won the race and I want my time taken. Every minute I'm talkin' here takes so much off my record.'

"'But I ain't got any proof that you rounded the stakeboat,' said the timekeeper.

"'I thought o' that,' answered Wingate, 'so I stopped long enough to send one of my crew to the stakeboat and get this letter,' and he handed the timekeeper a folded piece of paper. This proved to be a note from the judge on the stakeboat and certified that the Marthy Ellen had rounded the stakeboat before any of the other boats were in sight.

"'That's all right, Captain Wingate,' said the timekeeper. 'This letter proves that you've won the race all square enough, but I don't understand it.'

"'I can't help what you don't understand,' said Wingate shortly. 'Just you mark down my time. The other boats won't be in for a couple of hours yet, and I'm goin' home and get something to eat. I'll be back to get the cup and collect my money.' Then he turned on his heel and returned to the Marthy Ellen, hoisted up sail and dropped down the bay toward his home.

"'Well, son, you can just about make up your mind that it was a pretty disgusted lot of skippers that straggled into Hasbrohood late that afternoon. All of them had seen the Marthy Ellen slip by them as easily as a big liner would pass a catboat. She had gone around the course like a streak of greased lightnin', her old sails flapping, and her ropes trailing in the wind. The most disgusted man of the lot, though, was Amos Kittredge, the skipper of the Lady Belle. He had boasted that he would leave the Marthy Ellen ten miles in the rear, but instead he had been beaten by a good fifteen miles.

"'That evenin' Wingate invited me to his cabin, and when we were a-smokin' our pipes on the porch after supper the skipper told me the whole yarn. He confessed that he had no intention at first of enterin' the Marthy Ellen in the race, but that the boastin' of Captain Kittredge put a scheme into his mind. You see, he had trained these confounded swordfish of his'n to yank the sloop through the water. They weighed nigh onto twelve hundred pounds apiece, and could drag that old hulk through the bay at a rate of forty miles an hour. Wingate had rigged up a sort o' harness to hitch them to his boat with, so that they could swim about ten feet below the bottom of the sloop. He fastened ropes to their mouths, and he actually had taught them to swim in any direction he wanted just by pulling on the lines, as you would drive a horse. One jerk on the lines was the signal to start, and two jerks meant to stop. Well, he had to send to take them out every day just to give them exercise. The swordfish seemed to enjoy it, too, and when he got out of sight of land he would let them go at full speed, and the way that old Marthy Ellen would cut through the water would make your hair stand on end. So the idea came into his head that he would enter his boat in the regatta just to take Kittredge down a peg or two. At the beginning he had no intention of betting any money on the race, but the jostling he got at Chandler's store put that idea into his head.

"'But there wasn't anything dishonest about Ben Wingate. He was as square a man as ever guided a boat to the Banks, and they're all pretty square men, those Banks fishermen, take them by and large. So that same evenin' he wrote a letter to Captain Kittredge, in which he inclosed the ten-thousand-dollar check, sayin' that it was agin' his principles to bet and that he would have to return the money. Then he added that the result of the race was unsatisfactory to him, as it proved that the Lady Belle was not in the Marthy Ellen class, an' so that all things considered, he thought that Captain Kittredge was entitled to hang on to the cup. Ben never let on about his trained swordfish, though, and I've kept as mum as an oyster until now. But I kind o' wanted to illustrate my point that if a feller has ingenuity he has a mighty good chance of coming out first in a hard race."

JOHN H. HILLIARD.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS

FROM all those men who think they know it all—good Lord deliver us!

***

When you wish to convey the subtlest and most delicate flattery to a man, ask him for advice. It isn't necessary to follow it.

***

The trouble with most men in love is that they want to hurry. Occasionally there is one who understands that every stage on the way is interesting and should be made the most of.

***

In the long migrations of the birds from north to south, in the journeys of the blacktail deer of the Rockies, when death lurks by the pathway to their Summer or Winter homes; in the wild stampede of the buffalo that once ranged the mighty plains—we never hear of a "weaker sex." Query.

***

They say that a certain young woman now inspecting tenements under the Tenement House Department of New York had the highest marks of any one of the 2,500 or so candidates who have taken the examinations. Her general average was 97, and she used to be forewoman of a pickle factory. Nice to see plain working people forge ahead sometimes.

***

There was once a man who was not spoiled by being licensed. His name was Daniel.

***

Every college boy likes to be addressed as "old man," and members of the bald-headed row always love to be called "my boy."

***

"A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree, The more you beat 'em the better they be," is one of those primitive proverbs which in all ages have served to illustrate the superiority of the masculine intellect. The underlying truth which the elephantine male mind was possibly trying to express was perhaps that most women would rather be struck by the man they love than kissed by the man they don't love.

***

In Spain not so very long ago it was solemnly held that women should not be taught to write, as they would thereby acquire an unholy facility in communicating with their lovers, and thus militate against the peace and stability of society. Funny how old-fashioned all these objections read after a few years.

***

It has so long been an economic necessity for women to render themselves pleasing to men, in all the relations of life, in order to get anything they wanted, that there is a certain satisfaction to one type of woman nowadays, who has brains enough to keep out of the home for the friendless, in deliberately refusing to exercise any powers of pleasing she may possess in order to procure opportunities for advancement.

***

Marrying for money is still a somewhat exceptional and rather shamefaced proceeding on the part of American men. In Europe it is the most accepted and matter of course of all methods of making a living. But America gains very rapidly on Europe when once she is started in the same line. Another generation or two of regarding everything from a financial standpoint and we shall approximate so closely to Continental standards in this regard that it will require an expert to detect the difference. Then we shall have benevolent millionaires leaving their fortunes to provide "dowries" for girls who haven't any, and therefore cannot marry; as a good-natured nobleweman did in Europe a few years ago.

***

Woman's freedom to love, to order her life as suits herself, to be an individual, all depends on her economic independence. Under any system in which some one else feeds and clothes her she may seem perfectly free, but her freedom depends on the good-will of the one that holds the pocketbook.

***

If any human being can be excused for profanity it is while handling the matches now unloaded upon a suffering community. It commonly takes four matches to get a light. The first refuses to light at all. The second lights and goes out. The third breaks. The bachelor girl speaks feelingly on this subject, as she is obliged to mount a chair in order to light the gas, and if she forgets to take a box up with her has to descend and begin it all over again.

***

It is wonderful how many people get their opinions ready-made. And they are apt to come from the class that never gets its clothes that way.

***

Twentieth century man thinks he does not like the new woman. But he does. He could not endure an eighteenth century woman if he got one.

***

He who teaches us how to love is greater than he who loves us.

***

Mental congeniality makes friends. Physical magnetism makes lovers. Only the two together can make a happy marriage.

***

In the love of a true, faithful, and noble mother, whether man or woman, there is a strain of maternal tenderness and protection.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Tim's Disgrace.

THERE'S a driver in an uptown livery stable whose life is scarcely worth having these days. He used to have hopes that he might outlive his disgrace, but just as he began to think it had been forgotten, one of his mates would pipe up with:

"I say, Tim, have ye taken Miss —— to drive in the Park lately?"

Miss —— is an elderly maiden lady who, with her sister, occupies a house in the East Eighties not far from Central Park. For years the sisters have remained in town during the Summer season, no matter how hot and muggy it may have been. They haven't any reason for doing it except that they always have done it. Their excursions into the world outside the big city are all made in the Winter months.

This Summer the elder of the two maiden ladies has been in the habit of getting a closed carriage from the livery stable where Tim was employed and taking a long drive in the Park. Tim always drove for her, so that he got to know the drives she liked best and where she liked him to stop or walk the horses for a few minutes. It got to be finally understood that he would drive the old lady exactly as suited her whim without a word of instruction from her.

Of course Tim was on the box when she started for a drive one afternoon not long ago. It happened that she wanted to stop for a moment at a book shop in Fifth Avenue before taking her outing in the Park. As she opened the door of the brougham to get in, after doing her errand, she happened to think of another book she wanted. So slamming the door sharply she returned to the book shop. When she came out the brougham was disappearing up the Avenue. She telephoned to the livery stable and was told that the horses were probably too restive to stand and would be back in a few minutes. But they didn't come and, after waiting a quarter of an hour, she called a hansom and went home.

About two hours later the brougham drew up in front of her house, the coachman sitting stiffly on his seat, waiting for his passenger to alight. She didn't alight. Instead, she opened the door of the house and came down the brownstone steps.

Tim all but had apoplexy when he saw the lady he thought he'd been driving about her favorite spots in the Park for two hours. Miss —— declares she would give a drive in the Park any time in exchange for another such look as crossed the coachman's face. But Tim doesn't have a good time at all at the livery stable.

"Fame? Ha! Ha!" Said He.

THE great statesman sat alone in his study, gloomily thoughtful. He had just returned to his home after delivering a speech which had been thunderously applauded. His reception had been indeed an ovation, but it brought no joy to him.

"What's the use of it all?" he murmured, with a sigh. "Men think that I am happy because I have youth, fame, vast wealth, and a dazzling political future. Ha! ha!

"Little they know of the anguish of the man who, having these things, is denied the one fond desire of his heart.

"Youth! That will soon be gone. Wealth! A turn of the market may carry it away. Political future! Who can tell what changes a year may bring forth?

"Fame? Ha! ha! What does my fame amount to? The greatest statesmen of the country hang on my words when I speak, and I sway the multitude as I please. But, fame, real lasting fame, my one all-devouring desire is denied me.

"No manufacturer has given my name to a five-cent cigar!"

An Equine Pastoral

IT WAS a very warm day, and horses as well as men and women looked listless and spiritless. One lean, sad looking creature with a melancholy air, in spite of the gayly decorated bonnet tied modestly under its chin, stood retrospectively thinking of green pastures and waving cornfields, where as a skittish young colt he nibbled sweet clover and fresh oats. What a change from those days of his joyous youth! A stupid light shone in his eye, and he looked sadly about at the surging crowd of busy citizens.

Just at that moment a fruit-vender, his stock in trade shining golden in the sun, pushed his cart right in front of the horse's nose. The smell of ripe fruit rose like incense. The weary horse started, and the odor of the pears formed another link in memory's chain.

He saw the slim fruit trees and the ripe fruit lying thick upon the ground. He bent his head with a joyful flirt of the ears; life seemed good to him again. He opened his mouth wide and two mellow, golden pears disappeared as by magic. Again he applied himself to two more, and still again.

He might have gone on eating the whole stand, wood and all, if some officious passer-by had not called the Italian's attention.

With a cry of rage the keeper of the golden fruit sprang upon the offending beast. With a yawp and an outward kick the horse defended himself. Then suddenly, the weight of years settling heavily upon him again, he allowed himself to be led away while the bereaved Italian added the price of six pears at "three for a dime" to the side of "otherwise" in his ledger.

CAN'T RAISE THE WIND.

BOREAS—You want a Shamrock wind, eh? Very sorry Tommie, but we do not make that brand.

Circumstances Alter Cases

THE veranda of the golf clubhouse was the only shady place for quite half a mile around. On the northwest corner, screened by fragrant honeysuckle vines and made comfortable in a willow chair, with a pine cushion for his head, Philip Story sat and smoked and succeeded in keeping cool. With half-closed eyes he stared lazily through the hazy smoke of his cigar out on to the glaring, sun-baked links, and a certain delicious drowsiness stole over him, in the midst of which his chief idea was an overwhelming thankfulness that he was at liberty to indulge in "dolce far niente" to his heart's content, and that it was in no way incumbent upon him to stir his comfortable bones and wander abroad under the fierce rays of this noonday sun.

"People are such fools," he said to himself, and smiled in his own superiority. "People are such fools to go about in a glare like this—they must know that sooner or later they'll all be sunstruck. It can't be quite sane in them to prefer sunstrike to a cessation of this fiendish golf. How in the world they can endure going all day long with no hats under a brazen sky like that and batting a silly ball from one place to another for no other reason than that they want to walk their legs off in search of the idiotic thing, is something I won't try to understand. It's much too warm."

He slowly raised two shapely white flannel limbs and crossed two white canvas feet on the rail of the veranda. Then he took a sip from some long, cool, fruity drink which stood on a taboret just at his right hand. He gently tapped his lips with his handkerchief and slowly returned the handkerchief to his cuff. Then he closed his eyes and let his arms hang relaxed at his sides. A sigh of infinite comfort and content escaped him.

"I sincerely hope I won't be disturbed until after sunset," he said coolly.

A delicious sense of rest pervaded his every fibre, and the droning music of the locusts in the tall grasses across the drive lulled him to a more blissful drowsiness. He was far too comfortable to think. He was gradually slipping into dreamy oblivion. The hum of the insects grew fainter and fainter in his ears, he seemed to be swaying, to be floating—floating—

"Philip! Philip Story!"

He gave a violent start and came suddenly back to earth. His feet came down from their exalted position and he turned abruptly in his chair, blinking from the shortness of the awakening.

The sight that met his eyes was not an unpleasant one, and to judge from his expression one would be safe in saying it was far from unpleasant to him.

She was leaning against a pillar of the veranda, her copper head tipped back till it rested against the support behind her. Her lithe young body was all aglow with health and youth and vigor, and a rich tan tinged her naturally white skin a deep goldenish olive. The alert hazel eyes were brimful of mirth, and the sweet, sweet mouth was curved in a half smile of such perfect beauty that Story never saw it without gasping. (He gasped now.) The girl was dressed for golfing, the smooth, bare forearms were left free and untrammeled for action by the rolled-up sleeves, and the firm, beautiful hands held a brassie.

"Philip Story, are you a man or a pussy cat?"

"I don't know, Marion, I'm sure. Why do you ask? Does it matter much?"

"No—o. Not particularly. You'd probably find your corner quite as readily if you were a Tabby as you do now, and could probably do sleeping stunts quite as nonchalantly."

"Marion, I protest. Call me a dozen pussy cats if you like. I was not asleep when you came up. I was thinking deeply."

"Well, all I've got to say is that it must have been the deepest think you ever indulged in to have that effect. It sounded like a watchman's rattle."

"Oh, go away!"

"'Go—a—way—and—let—me—sleep!' All right, I will." She turned toward the door. Story's heart was beating fast, but he affected to settle himself comfortably for another siesta. She turned back.

"No, I won't go away and let you sleep. You sleep much too well. I don't believe you are a bit glad to see me, so I mean to stay and bother you."

"It won't take much effect."

"I shall begin by finishing that glass of punch for you. Hand it over, Sir, and mind you watch while I quaff it." She drank it down with exaggerated relish, and handing him back the glass, proceeded to seat herself comfortably in the chair facing him. He received the glass with a smile. "Good, isn't it?" he asked. She nodded mischievously. "Very," she answered with conviction.

"Quite so. So very good, in fact, that I think if you don't mind, I'll have another." Whereupon he produced a tall glass pitcher from under his chair. He poured out a glassful of the punch, set the pitcher down, and coolly and deliberately sipped his drink until every drop was gone, smiling with his eyes the while over the top of the glass.

Miss Culver beamed affectionately upon him. "That's so like you, Phil," she said.

"It was your just deserts, you little disturber of peaceful slumber."

"Oh, then you were asleep?"

"I submit to the inevitable." He bowed gallantly to the inevitable. Miss Culver was able to notice with a good deal of satisfaction that his dress was as faultless as ever, notwithstanding the heat. She tipped her head to one side like some pert, bright-eyed bird, and gazed at him appreciatively.

"Do you know, Phil, I'm awfully glad you happened to come here for August. It's very good to see you once again."

"Is it? Why do you say that now? You did not seem to be fearfully pleased when I surprised your little tête-à-tête on the stairs with Wilbur last night."

"Oh, I was too stunned at the unexpectedness of your appearance on the scene, and, besides—Wilbur's very nice."

"H'm! So I gathered." He laughed.

"On the whole, I think I'm rather glad you interrupted as you did. Wilbur was much impressed by my distinguished friend."

"No! Was he? Now that was nice of Wilbur."

"Yes, you remember I said Wilbur was nice."

"Oh, so you did. Excuse me."

A pause. Then:

"Marion, I hope that costume is merely a fake. I know you mean well, but if I thought you were seriously contemplating golf this day I should advise you to see a specialist."

"Good gracious, my dear Phil, I've been golfing since ten this morning!"

"You've been golfing?"

"Yes."

"Impossible! You look as fresh and bright as the maid in white."

"Well, I am quite as fresh as that much-advertised maiden. There is no reason why I shouldn't be; I don't mind the heat, and I adore golf."

"Excuse me if I smile behind my hand. The idea of any sane person—but, there, are you sane? That is the point I question."

Miss Culver smiled. "You heretic, what have you got against golf?" she asked.

"Against golf? Nothing. I should think golf on a fairly chilly day in January would be a very sensible, warming exercise. It's the combination of golf and August heat that I object to."

"It won't do, Phil. You're much too transparent to dissemble. Never do it. I know why your finite comprehension fails to grasp the infinite possibilities of golf in August—it's your personal appearance! You're afraid you'll ruffle your bandboxiness, get grass stains on your white flannels, wilt your collar, and muss your hair. You're a conceited puppy, Philip Story, and I'm sorry I ever allowed your name on my calling list!"

"Cat! Deceiver ever! Destroyer of men's hopes and comfort! Isn't it enough that you came out here and disturbed my nap, and drank my punch? Have you got to call names too before you'll be happy?"

"No. But I've got to see you a little less comfortable before I'll be happy."

"Less comfortable? I'm about as uncomfortable now as I'd care to be, taking everything into consideration." He scowled horribly. "It behooves you, Miss Culver, to go away right now before you rouse my sleeping ire."

"Your sleeping ire! Goodness me, haven't I got you waked up all over yet? Better gather all your forces, because you're coming out on the links to have a try at golf with me."

"I—I'm—what?"

"You heard what I said, Sir."

"I think not."

"Oh, yes you did. I said—"

"Well, don't say it again."

"All right! 'One to make ready, two to prepare, three'—come on, come on!"

She got round in back of him, and, taking a firm hold on the back of the chair, shook him out of it. He laughed in surrender; then sank down on the top step in an attitude indicative of prostration from the heat.

"Philip Story, I'll give you just one minute to recover your dormant gallantry! If at the end of that time—"

"Don't threaten me. I can't stand it!"

"If at the end of that time you aren't willing to follow me, even to the ends of the earth—"

"I'll go!" He rose reluctantly to his six feet three of magnificent manhood and stood facing her. "I'll go; but it's criminal, that's what it is. Undue influence has been brought to bear upon me against my better self; it's compulsion, nothing less."

She smiled charmingly up into his eyes, and there was a steady coquetry in her gaze that set Story's heart beating at a terrible rate.

He took a little, quick step toward her, and there was a sudden light in his eyes, half laughing, half serious. He drew in a long breath.

"Oh—you!" he said.

"Philip!" Her face had suddenly grown rosy. "Mind your manners, Sir, or I shan't take you with me."

"If I've done anything I'm sorry for I'm willing to be forgiven," he said penitently.

"Very well. See that you are quite good for the rest of the afternoon," she said.

She descended the steps briskly and stood waiting. The sun glare beat down upon the waving masses of her copper hair, glorifying it into a dazzling flame-colored gold. She shaded her eyes with her hand.

"Are you coming?" she asked.

"Marion, can you look at that sun and ask me—"

"Yes, I am—you watch me." She beckoned alluringly.

He gave a long-drawn sigh and cast a look of resignation at his comfortable chair and the cool shade of the honeysuckle vines. Then he turned and came slowly down to her, dragging one foot after the other dismally.

She gave a little laugh of pure mirth, and, catching hold of his hand, pulled him after her, pell-mell, down the terraced steps in front of the clubhouse, never pausing for an instant until she had deposited him, completely out of breath and thoroughly uncomfortable, on a stump under a lone tree in the middle of the south meadow.

"Now," she laughed, fanning herself with her handkerchief, "I think I have got some of the starch and neatness out of your lordship's appearance."

Story groaned and tucked his handkerchief into his collar.

"Oh, confound you, Marion!" he said. "You've done for me, sure as fate! It's bound to be sunstroke, if it isn't insanity. I can't think how you can be so terribly hard on me—what have I ever done to you, I should like to know?"

"Oh, nothing—you needn't feel under any obligation to me at all. It's merely that I take a maternal interest in your welfare, you know." She smiled wickedly.

He glared at her for a second in silence and then said suddenly:

"By Jove, I see it all now! You can't fool all the people all the time, Miss Culver. You are a drummer for some manufacturer of golf thingummy-bobs, in disguise. Oh, you might as well own up to it—I see it all quite clearly."

She shook her glinting head emphatically.

"No, you're wrong. I'm not booming any 'thingummy-bobs.' I'm simply drumming for Mother Nature. I think all weathers are beautiful—rain or shine, heat or cold—and I think they were all meant to be enjoyed. I'm trying to make a convert of you."

"So I see." He rose with a smiling grace that was very becoming. He extended a shapely hand and gathered hers up in a warm, close clasp.

"You're a dear, Marion," he said, and there was deep meaning in his tone.

She drew her hand away sharply and bit her lip. "Don't!" she said. "You mustn't! You know that!" A soft, pretty flush was beginning to tinge her cheeks.

"What if I can't help it?" Story's voice had fallen into a caressing cadence that deepened the flush perceptibly.

"That's just it," she answered hurriedly. "You can help it. You do it just to be agreeable. I've heard you—no, seen you—doing it to dozens of girls. And you know I hate it!"

She glanced up at him indignantly. He was looking at her dreamily.

"What perfectly wonderful eyes you've got!" he answered in a whisper.

"Philip!"

"They're so glorious they take away my breath every time you raise your lashes. Raise your lashes again—please."

"Philip!" She was honestly annoyed. Her eyes snapped in resentment and she would have raised them to his in a flash of protest; but she suddenly changed her mind and closed them instead.

"And your lashes are so long and silky, and so very, very dark."

"Philip!" She threw him a glance full of growing anger. "We will go back to the clubhouse," she said. "It was very wrong of me to force you to leave your corner, but you might have chosen some other method of paying me back!" She turned away coldly and started toward the clubhouse.

Story caught her arm and gently turned her toward him. "Paying you back!" he echoed in amazement. Then he gave a low laugh, and, taking her by the shoulders, looked deep into her tawny eyes.

"Tell me what you'd do," he begged. "If you were a man and loved a girl very, very deeply, with all your heart and soul and strength—with all the best that was in you. Suppose you were always thinking about her, of how beautiful she was, of how glorious she looked when she said this, or how dainty she was when she did that. Suppose you were always dreaming dreams about her beautiful eyes, and thinking how you'd love to have them look at you across a breakfast table all the rest of your days—to own them, your own, your very own. Tell me what you'd do! Wouldn't you be tempted to say what you thought about it all? Wouldn't you perhaps be led into making remarks that sounded strange to her, but that meant a lot to you? When a man's just—just foolish about a woman, you know—well, you tell me what you'd do!"

Marion's head drooped lower and lower until all he could see was the great coil of spun gold that crowned her beautiful head, and one pink ear.

"Marion, dear—Marion!" He raised her chin and looked lovingly at the flushed face. Her eyes were closed.

"Look at me, Marion. I love you very much, dear. Can't you care for me just a little? Oh, say you can—say you will! Open your dear eyes and tell me that you care!" His voice was vibrant with pleading.

She buried her face in her hands, her body swayed forward and then back, and then forward again into his eager, open arms. He held her close to his beating heart for a moment in pure thankfulness; then he tipped her radiant head back on his arm, and with a long sigh kissed her quivering lips.

A few moments later a party of golfers, returning from a protracted contest, came across Story whacking away for dear life at a refractory golf ball.

There were shouts of laughter and cries of, "Well, did you ever?" "Phil!" "Philip Story, you turn-coat!" which Philip answered with a look of blandest innocence.

"What does this mean, Story?" asked Charlie Graham, his boon companion. "I thought you drew the line at golf."

"I? Pooh! Nonsense! You've got imagination on the brain. Golf? Why, I love it! Simply love it! I mean to take a great many lessons, and I've bribed Marion to teach me."

"But why this sudden change in tactics?" laughed Graham.

"Oh, circumstances alter cases! Don't they, Marion?" he answered. And he looked at her with an expression in his eyes which meant a whole world of things—and she understood them all.

JANE DUDLEY COWL.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

They caught her flirting by the sea
And then in spite of tears
They tried her by a jury of
Her Marrageanett Piers.

THE young daughter of Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who was here last year, will make her début the coming season. She will be presented at one of the first Drawing Rooms. She looks very much like her mother, and is slight and fair. Her name is Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox. She and her mother are at present traveling in Italy.

***

The diamond-studded bag is now one of the very latest articles de luxe in feminine apparel. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has a very splendid one. These bags are intended for handkerchiefs and other small articles, and are carried on the wrist. Some of them are very costly and handsome.

***

Mrs. Philip Lydig carries out her favorite color scheme of white for everything. At one of her recent dinners all the decorations were white flowers, and great bunches of lilies were placed in old silver vases. Mrs. Lydig never dresses in anything but white or white and black. Her cousin by marriage, Mrs. Charles Hall, who was Mrs. Albert Stevens, has followed the same idea also, although occasionally she has diverged in favor of pink.

***

Lady Swettenham is considered one of the handsomest women in London, and she appears to very great advantage in the simple yachting costumes which she has worn on the various yachts on which she has been a guest. She is tall and a blonde, with a beautiful complexion. While she goes in for the strictest simplicity, her hostess, Mrs. Henry Siegel, has wonderful gowns—absolute marvels. It will be remembered that at one time Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Atherton Blight were always together and that they acted as foils, one for the other. This is quite English, and is also being done a great deal in New York society.

***

Miss Leila Paget does not look the least like her mother's family. She is clever, fond of books and out-of-door sports, and cares little or nothing for society. She has puzzled her mother by this attitude. She is a general favorite with older women, and is most collected and self-possessed for one so young.

***

The fashion of mother and daughters dressing exactly alike has been taken up by Mrs. Ogden Mills and her twin daughters. White is one of their favorite colors, and this Summer they have had any amount of white embroidered gowns, most elaborately made, for yachting, driving, and various out-of-door sports. They all affect very large hats and the great masses of chiffon veiling in various shades. The hats are most picturesque, but it puzzled those on board of the Neurmahal last week to know how Mrs. Mills and her daughters managed to keep them on their heads with such a stiff breeze blowing. They have the secret of never appearing flurried and of always being so exquisitely neat that not a fold of a garment or one lock of hair is ever out of place.

***

Mrs. Richard Gambrill has the first large Dutch garden at Newport. The gardens at Hampton Court—from which this one is said to be copied, but of which it is of course a very small edition—were rearranged in the time of William and Mary to conform with the standards of Holland. The garden is not exactly in keeping with the house, but as the latter has a quaint appearance it makes a good background. Mrs. Gambrill has every shrub imported, and nothing is grown from seed.

***

Last Winter the fad for French study took possession of society, and at one time the language of Hugo and Daudet, not to say Molière, Bossuet, and Fenelon, promised to be the favorite method of expression in the world of fashion, just as it is in Russia in the higher classes. Mr. Frohman has been encouraged to bring a French company to play at one of the principal theatres this Winter. The fad had its birth in London, where no less than three French companies were playing this Summer.

There has been a preliminary season of French conference at Newport.

Mme. Marie Petitte has been giving talks in French under the patronage of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other well-known Newport women. Mme. Petitte has traveled in Siberia and Russia and in the East; she has a quaint, original way of telling of her experiences and also of giving little talks about well-known people, literary and theatrical, which are extremely interesting. Mme. Petitte is a journalist. She has been engaged for a series of talks to fashionable audiences at Sherry's.

In society itself Miss Edith Clapp is one of the best French scholars. She recites charmingly, and her talents are frequently in demand. Miss Clapp is the heiress of the late Udolpho Wolfe. Her mother has a charming villa at Newport and a handsome town house.

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The four-in-hand lessons which are being given at Newport this Summer are simply the resuming of the class of last Winter which resulted in the forming of the Ladies' Driving Club. Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. William Bull, Miss Cynthia Roche, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Elsie Waterbury, and the Misses Sherman are taking lessons, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt is even suggested as a possible recruit.

Miss Waterbury a few years ago created a sensation at Aiken, S. C., by dashing into the Post Office on her pony and getting the mail.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks is one of the few young women at Newport who goes in for polo. The absence of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who was the first to introduce the masculine manner of riding in society, and of Mrs. Ladenburg, who is said to be contemplating a long stay abroad, and whose hunters are for sale at her Westbury place, have taken away some interesting and picturesque personalities. Miss Pomeroy had a fall on the first occasion of the hunt, and has not been in the saddle since. The women riding to hounds are few in number, so that the "horsy" element at Newport has taken to four-in-hand driving.

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There seems a general disposition this Summer for fashionable women to reduce flesh, and it has been done by various methods, but principally by dieting, exercise, massage, and Turkish baths. Many use the portable bath cabinets of various makes, such as was owned and operated by Miss Evelyn Burden when the lamp connected with it exploded and the Burden mansion in Madison Square took fire.

Mrs. George Gould is one of the young matrons who has reached a slimness of figure which makes her look very young. Another is Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who was inclined to embonpoint as a young girl, has also reduced herself to much slimness.

Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Anita Sands, Miss Mary Sands, the Misses Mills, Mrs. Peter Martin, the Misses Twombly, Miss Mabel Gerry, and Miss Nathalie Schenck have all the willowy figure. Miss Schenck only a short time ago was inclined to be very plump.

The Grecian profile is one of the results obtained by a system of massage, which includes the face, for a double chin is one of the horrors to be avoided. There are numerous persons, both women and men, who make a living by massage. One of the most fashionable is a man who goes around to the houses of his clientele. He has always the latest gossip and is said to be very amusing. His wife conducts the main establishment, and his profits must be very large, as she is always beautifully gowned, and is seen with him a great deal at the theatres and fashionable restaurants.

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Mrs. Seward Webb has derived great benefit from her European trip this Summer. The Webbs have been in Switzerland recently. Mrs. Webb may be induced to consult the famous Viennese specialist as to her deafness before she sails. This deafness has been coming on for some years, and has been a source of much concern to herself and her many friends. Mrs. Webb is the youngest of the daughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and is by many thought to be the handsomest. She is a very youthful looking woman to have a grown daughter. She and Mrs. Twombly are of the brunette type, while Mrs. William D. Sloane is a pronounced blonde. Mrs. Shepard is also dark in coloring, but not so marked a brunette as Mrs. Webb. She is devoted to music, and this makes her present affliction all the harder to bear.

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Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury is now one of the few fashionable women at Saratoga who has stables of her own. One of her horses came out victorious last week. Mrs. Waterbury was Miss Maud Livingston Hall. She is one of the daughters of Mrs. Valentine Hall, and was for some years quite a figure in the Westbury set. One of her sisters was the beautiful Mrs. Eliot Roosevelt, and another is Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. No young woman, perhaps, excepting Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Ladenburg, has been brought up and lived in a more "horsy" circle. She married one of the Waterbury boys, famous at polo and other outdoor sports. She is a very jolly young woman and is a great favorite.

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The exhibition of a Pekinese lion dog at the Bench Show at Bar Harbor last week has directed fashionable attention toward this new class of pet, which has become quite the rage in London. The first there was the property of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. Mrs. Coolidge of Boston obtained another, and Mrs. Helen Quinnessa, who lives on Long Island, is also the owner of a choice specimen.

They are small dogs, resembling a little the King Charles spaniels. They are of very ancient breed, and are the special pets of ladies of the Chinese imperial and royal circles. Reds and whites are the most frequent colors and combinations. Mrs. Coolidge's dog is pure white, and, as it is one of the few specimens of this kind, it is considered particularly valuable. The animals are very intelligent and gentle, and one of their engaging habits is that of "chin-chin," lying on their backs and lifting their paws and begging.

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The Duchess of Marlborough has introduced—or rather revived—falconry in England with excellent results. It has never quite died out, but, until two years ago, was only practiced by a few old families living in the country. The Duchess makes a most picturesque figure with her birds, which are also great pets with her. Last year it was stated that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a plan to have a falconry at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson. That country is peculiarly well adapted to such sport. The birds have all to be brought from England, but this climate has been rather hard on them, and so far all experiments have proved unsuccessful. There is a photograph recently taken of the Duchess of Marlborough with her falcons which is an exceedingly quaint bit of work.

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So far the list of débutantes for next Winter seems rather small. In the Vanderbilt family there will be Miss Ruth Twombly, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney have a younger daughter who will come out this season, and Miss Fannie Iselin, the second daughter of C. Oliver Iselin, will also make her bow. Miss Susan Street, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, will be another of the buds. Neither Miss Dorothy Whitney nor Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will come out this Winter. Both are seventeen years old. Miss Whitney has had several small entertainments which were given for her, and Miss Gladys has had some few boy and girl dinners and dances, but Mrs. Vanderbilt does not believe in large entertainments for young girls. There will also be a Miss Kane, who will make her début. She is the daughter of Mrs. Walter Glyn by a first marriage. She is at present studying abroad. Miss Morgan has made her bow at Newport. She is the elder daughter of William Rogers Morgan and the stepdaughter of Mrs. William H. Morgan, who was Miss Bessie Hunter.

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The bride of the week is to be Miss Gladys Brooks, who is to marry Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer on Thursday at the Summer residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, at Newport.

Miss Brooks is the second daughter. She is a slender young girl, with chestnut hair and handsome eyes. She dresses very simply and has great charm of manner. Her début was made last year, her engagement being announced soon afterward. Her mother, who was Miss Higgins, is the sister of Eugene Higgins, the yachtsman and a daughter of the late Elias Higgins, who made a large fortune in the manufacture of carpets. The Brooks fortune comes from the importing of cloths. There are few young girls who are greater favorites in Newport society than Miss Brooks, and wedding gifts have been pouring in, some of them extremely handsome.

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Miss Adelaide Randolph will be one of the bridesmaids of Miss Brooks. Miss Randolph, who when she first came out seemed a very sweet-faced, gentle girl, but with no very great claims to beauty, has in the past year become a very handsome and dashing young woman. She grows more like her mother—the late Mrs. William C. Whitney—every day. She resembles her in various ways, and she takes her place in the galaxy of the beauties of her family, the celebrated Mays. In fact, she calls to mind the handsome Miss May who had all New York, and then all Dresden at her feet, before she married Capt. Randolph. Miss Randolph has been passing the Summer with Miss Dorothy Whitney, the daughter of her stepfather, William C. Whitney, at Bar Harbor. She is fond of all outdoor exercises, is a capital whip, and rides delightfully.

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Mrs. Philip Schuyler is one of the American hostesses in Scotland this Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler have a moor, and they have entertained a number of New York guests, including John Cadwalader. Mrs. Schuyler was a Miss Lowndes. She subsequently married Mr. Langdon, and one of her daughters, the beautiful Marion Langdon, is now Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. Mrs. Carroll has been in miserable health and is living abroad. Another daughter is Mrs. Howard Townsend. Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Carroll are different types, one being a brunette and the other fair, although not a blonde. Mrs. Langdon, their mother, after the death of their father married Mr. Philip Schuyler.

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Abroad at the various watering places the fashion of wearing great picture hats with evening gowns for cotillions is still much in vogue. This custom has never been popular on this side of the water.

One of the most picturesquely garbed women at Lucerne is Mme. Hesse Wartegg. She frequently dresses in Directoire style, carrying a tall staff. She is very well known in America as Miss Minnie Hauck. She was one of the most popular prima donnas at the old Academy of Music, and she was the first singer who sang Carmen in New York. She was originally from this city, and, it is said, was born on the east side of town. She came from humble parents and received her first instructions in music here, but was afterward sent abroad. She retired at the time of her marriage fifteen years ago. She is a very prominent figure in Continental society, and she and her husband live in a splendid chateau near Lucerne, where they entertain a great deal during the season. She was a great friend of the late Mrs. Agnes, the mother of Mrs. Pearson of this city, and of the late Mrs. John Bigelow.

NAT NUTTER'S MISTAKE

THERE are some places where architectural improvements do not go. Marigold Street is one of them. That is a pity, because if there is any place that needs architectural improvements it is Marigold Street.

Marigold Street is a suburban thoroughfare. It is only a block long. It extends from the gas tanks on the north to the railroad switching yards on the south, and is bounded on the east and west by ninety-six houses, forty-eight on a side. All of these houses look exactly alike. They are frame houses, are a story and a half high, and a basement, have the same number of doors and windows, the same high flights of rickety wooden steps, and are painted the same sickly yellow with dirty brown trimmings. Tin cans and old bottles abound in Marigold Street, the only thing that can outdo them in numbers being the children, which thrive in that byway most amazingly. In the matter of smells Marigold Street can hold its own with any street in town. In that respect all its residents are treated impartially, every square inch being permeated with a compound of oily odors from the switching yards, smells suggestive of suicide from the gas tanks, and other funeral odors from the crumbling buildings.

Although Marigold Street is no paradise, only one person living there has ever had the hardihood to try to slick things up a bit about his premises, and he afterward wished he hadn't. That one progressive citizen was Nathaniel Nutter. Nutter did not thus aspire to aestheticism of his own accord. He did it because the Municipal Art Society got after him.

Nutter lived at 24 Marigold Street. He owned his own house, in the basement of which he conducted a prosperous grocery, and, incidentally, nourished a political ambition whose seeds had been sown by the indomitable district leader. It was a sad day for Nutter when he ran up against the Municipal Art Society. They persuaded him that he would profit commercially and politically by cultivating the fine arts, so, at their suggestion, he raised the half story of his house to a whole one, built a bay window and a porch clear out to the sidewalk, and daubed the transformed dwelling over with several coats of pale green paint.

Nathaniel Nutter, in the simplicity of a newly fledged politician and art convert, expected his neighbors to be pleased at his progressiveness, but they were not pleased. They did not tell him to his face that they disapproved of his enterprise, but outside the store they said some pretty hard things about him. The woman next door was particularly bitter.

"If anybody had told me six months ago," she said shortly after the improvements were put under way, "that Nat Nutter would ever get the big head, I wouldn't have believed it. He ain't the same man since he got mixed up in politics. I'm sorry. Nat'll find it won't pay to put on style in Marigold Street."

"That's so," assented her husband. "Heretofore every man jack of us in this street had been as good as his fellows, and it's my opinion that nobody'll stand for Nat's flummery."

Mr. Nutter, looking out of the basement window two days later, saw the next-door neighbor go by carrying a dilapidated market basket, from one corner of which protruded leaves of lettuce and stalks of rhubarb. In the course of the day other baskets and sundry separate parcels were carted boldly past the Nutters' windows, while a still greater number, being purchased by timid souls who lacked courage to face Nutter in their disloyalty, were smuggled into Marigold Street surreptitiously. On succeeding days similar incursions were made into foreign markets, and Nutter, watching his own stock of provender for man and beast growing stale in his boxes and barrels, felt his enthusiasm over municipal art fall decidedly flat. By and by the situation got so bad that the only way Nutter could find relief was to talk about it. He chose for a confidant the district leader.

"There is a terrible slump in the grocery business up our way," he began.

The leader took alarm from his tone. "What is the matter?" he asked. "Folks in Marigold Street stopped eating?"

"No," said Nutter, "but they might just as well have stopped for all the good their appetites do me. They buy all their grub elsewhere. I'll have to shut up shop if this thing keeps up much longer. I'm not earning enough to pay taxes, let alone the cost of the improvements on my house. Yesterday I sold one yeast cake, which was about as heavy a sale as I make most days since the boycott set in."

The district leader turned purple. "Improvement!" he cried. "Great Scott, you haven't been making improvements at such a critical time as this, have you?"

"Yes," said Nutter. "Those Municipal Art fellows told me I ought to. They said now was the time to do it—that it would swing a whole boxful of ballots around for our party."

The district leader talked for several minutes before he said anything nice enough to be reported. Finally he cooled down. "My son," he said, "you have made a mistake. What you've got to do now in order to save yourself from financial and political destruction is to undo the damage already done. Take down your gingerbread decorations—"

Nutter interrupted with a dismal groan. "Good Lord," he said, "what a pile of money this mess is going to cost before I get out of it."

Nutter spent the greater part of that night figuring on sheets of wrapping paper for which he no longer had use in the grocery. The next day he called the head carpenter in for a consultation. The carpenter said he was crazy. "Do you mean," he said, "that you want me to shave off that extra half story, knock down the bay windows and porches, and them pretty gimcracks under the eaves, and put the house back into the very condition it was in when I tackled it?"

"Yes," said Nutter, "that is what I mean."

Marigold Street was amazed when it became apparent that No. 24 was again assuming its original dumpy proportions.

"I do wonder," said the next-door neighbor, in contradistinction to the carpenter, "if Nat Nutter has come back to his senses at last?"

The day the bay window disappeared she went into the grocery to inquire into Nathaniel's mental status.

"Are you going to do away with all that tomfoolery?" she asked.

"Yes," said Nutter; "if that is what you call tomfoolery."

"Then," said she, "I will take a peck of potatoes and a dozen of eggs."

Nutter measured out the produce jubilantly. "I guess," he told his wife, "that the Marigold Street vote will be all right, after all."

Mrs. Nutter grieved seriously over Nathaniel's concession to popular opinion. "I don't know," she said, "what the Municipal Art Society will say about our retrogression."

Nutter had been thinking something to that effect himself, but when his wife voiced his apprehension he bristled up defiantly.

"I don't give a rap," he said, valiantly, "what they think. We can't starve for the sake of municipal art."

RYAN'S LOADED HORSE.

"HOW is things?" said the storekeeper as the man from Job Hill sauntered up to the counter and leaned one elbow on the showcase.

"Can't complain," replied the Job Hill man as he lit his cigar. "One day is just about like another. Nothing to feel very good about, nothing to feel very bad about. Accounts just about balance, I reckon."

"Anything starting out in the rural districts?" continued the store man.

"Nothing's far as I know. Everything's purty quiet." Then the man from Job Hill smiled as if he had suddenly remembered something pleasant.

"Ever have anything to do with a loaded horse?" he asked the store man after a pause.

"What's a loaded horse?"

"I can tell you about one better than I can tell you what it is," explained the Job Hill man. "You know Contractor Ryan? Well, he is excavating for the new electric road crossing over at the Corners, and sometimes when I get to wishing I was a millionaire and work seems a sort o' insult to one o' my peculiar make-up I like to go out there with Billy and draw inspiration from the spectacle of patient toil. It soothes me to see the 'Eyetalians' jerk loose the red Jersey clay and fling it hither and yon. But specially I like to hear Billy Ryan swear, not for the profanity that's in it, mind you, but because nobody can do it like Billy can. Ever hear Billy swear? He's a wonder. 'Tain't cussin' with him. He don't mean anything bad, not a word of it. It's just a work o' art and shows what Billy might 'a' done if he had had the advantages some have.

"I rode out to the Corners with Billy the other day, and as we drove up we saw the cart horse, Mike, munching at something in the fence corner.

"'What's Mike eating?' Billy shouted to the gang in the trench. Those furreigners gave one glance at Mike and then, quick as scat, every one o' them ducked his head. Billy gave a little verbal exhibition of about thirty-seven redhot words—and demanded to know what was up, and then the foreman called out that Mike was into the oats, and that two sticks of dynamite were also in the oats, where they had been put for safe keeping. Then it dawned upon Billy and me that Mike was slowly filling his system with oats and destruction, and we took to the woods.

"I never see a horse become such a feature of the landscape as Mike did in the next minute or two. But it didn't worry him any, and he went right on munching the oats just as if nothing was about to happen there any instant at about the rate of a mile a minute.

"Billy and I watched him from behind trees, while the gang crouched in the trench and waited for the concussion. We had never seen a horse concuss, and we didn't know just how to time the thing, and, say, you'd ought to just heard Billy pay his respects to that horse! Billy yelled at him and tried to attract his attention and lure him away from his fate, but Mike only looked at us and smiled horselike, and went on with the oats. Then we tried to frighten him away by throwing our coats and things up in the air and whooping like Indians. Yit we didn't want to frighten Mike so he would do anything rash. If he had not got to the powder yet, we did not want him to jump and set his hoof on it. If he had eaten it, we didn't want him to jar himself in any way. What that animal needed was rest and perfect quiet.

"Billy was for throwing a shovel at Mike, but I said no; you don't want to hit him with anything hard; it wouldn't be fair to him. I wanted Billy to go and lead Mike over to the next place they were going to excavate and then coax him to lay down and take a roll. I said he would explode anyway, and they might as well turn that enormous power to some useful end as to let it go to waste. But Billy said he didn't care to lead Mike. His idea was just to let him browse around and follow his own inclinations and go off when he got ready.

"When it got noised round that we had a horse loaded and ready to go off a crowd soon gathered to see the explosion. They ranged round the open lots at a safe distance, and then they began to figure how long it would take Mike to do something foolish and set off the blast. Some thought the heat of his body would do it. Others thought he would have to rub against the fence or jolt himself in some manner. In the trench, where Billy and I had meanwhile sought greater safety, opinion was divided. Billy argued that Mike would last until the next day, and then would disperse when it was least expected. I contended that the point of danger was in chewing the dynamite, and that Mike had not yet eaten it. 'When he has finished the oats,' I argued, 'he will bite into the dynamite just to see what it tastes like. He will hold up a stick in his teeth, as before he, and look over into the next school district a moment. Then he will say: here goes, and bring his teeth together, and something will give way in the roof of his mouth, and there will be seven acres of Mike before he discovers that the programme isn't according to Hoyle.'

"Suddenly Mike appeared to feel gay. He cavorted, threw up his heels a couple of times, and trotted over to the trench. He came right up and gazed down upon us. I tell you it was a scary minute round there for us, and don't you forget it. Mike seemed to be considering whether he would throw himself into the work, as it were, and scoop out that trench or trot off into town and blow up the main street. Then he decided on the latter.

"It was a great day for Job Hill when Mike entered town. Everybody turned out. Wherever Mike went the people turned out and went in the other direction. Then we got into town and Mike's glory came to a sudden end. Billy collared him and led him away to the music of what you might call the most adequate, satisfying, and thrilling cussing you ever heard. Nobody could 'a' done the subject up so completely and covered all the points of it in detail like Billy did. The fact is that when we came to look into that bag Mike had eaten the oats all right, but he had let the dynamite strictly alone."

PERKIN WARBECK.

Work Didn't Agree with Her.

DOWN the middle of the road of a suburban town the street car tracks lay shining in the broiling sun. On either side the footpath wound cool and dark in the shadow of giant trees, which rustled invitingly with every breeze. In the shade of one of these trees stood a man, cool, calm, and serene. A woman, obviously of the working class, came toward him. She stooped beneath the weight of an enormous parcel—doubtless her portable trunk. The perspiration lay in great crystal beads on her brow and rolled riotously down her nose.

"Can you tell me the way to the station?" she asked of the man.

He was a friendly person, of an inquiring turn of mind.

"Going to the city?" he asked pleasantly.

"Sure," she said. "I came out here to be a waitress in a hotel, but the work didn't agree wid me. Does you happen to know any one who wants a girl—willing and intelligent?"

The man didn't.

"Then," she said, "if you'll just tell me the way to the station I'll be going."

"Why," said the man, "just take the car." Then as he saw the girl flush slightly, he tactfully added: "Or, if you prefer walking, you might just follow the car tracks."

"An' sure," she said smilingly, "I like walking. Did you say just to follow the tracks?" and as the man nodded pleasantly she started off toward the middle of the road, and the last he saw of her she was trudging slowly down between the tracks, wearily shifting her parcel from one drooping shoulder to the other.

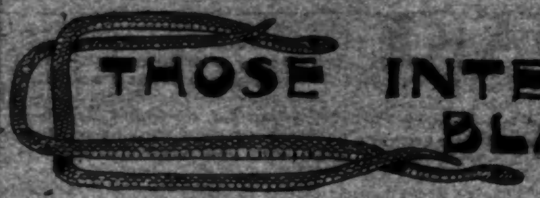
The man watched her in silence for a minute, then turning to a well-dressed woman who had been standing waiting for the car near enough to hear the entire conversation he sighed: "Well, I'll be blowed if that ain't the biggest fool I ever met with—and she calls herself 'willing and intelligent.'"

Success Achieved.

All men are born equal, but some become walking delegates.

HARD CONDITIONS.

"Don't you open yer mout', Flanagan, or Oi'll bate yer head aff, an' if yez kape sittin' there t'inkin' evil t'oughts av me an' sayin' nivver a wur-rd, it's a uppercut in th' jaw Oi'll let yez hov."



THOSE INTELLIGENT BLACKSNAKES

JUST as the moon rose over the hedge in all the majesty of her silvery splendor and mystery there was a flash, a half-perceptible disturbance out on the lawn, then a return to that fragrant peace and repose peculiar to great grassy stretches with the night dew thick upon them.

"Snakes!" laconically offered Judge Bolderton, Justice of the Peace, tenderly refilling his corncob.

Whereupon the ladies on the porch screamed softly and abandoned themselves to that mild terror which becomes a pleasurable sensation when there be strong men present to soothe and protect.

"Only blacksnakes," continued the Judge, in tones meant to reassure.

But again the younger ladies screamed softly and withdrew further with the younger men into the shelter of that sweet propinquity the occasion afforded.

"Only blacksnakes," repeated Judge Bolderton; "and therefore, ladies, there's nothing to fear. Why, bless your dear hearts! the blacksnake, next to dog and horse, is man's best friend. I confess the prejudice against him is strong and hard to down, because for ages, since man began to sit up and take notice and fill his moral system with superstition, the serpent has been compelled to serve involuntarily as the symbol of evil. But in this era of the high school and general diffusion of knowledge it is to be regretted that man and mankind should linger so stubbornly in the inky fastnesses of the abyss of ignorance, prejudice, and intolerance of the blacksnake, among whose corpuscles there mingles a milk of kindness as would do credit to the veins of a human philanthropist."

Here the Judge paused to enjoy the effect of his oratorical cataclysm and permit the scientific gentleman with the elongated neck to nervously mumble that "he had never devoted much thought or study to herpetological themes; that as a young man he had attempted to connect the movement of the snake, which goes on and on, ever in a straight line, until it encounters an obstruction, with something bearing on a solution of the mysteries of the fourth dimension of space; that the longevity of the snake should far exceed that of other creatures, inasmuch as the growth of tissue was almost equal to the waste, &c.," to a broken, indistinct conclusion left ignobly sawing in the air.

"I treat not of the blacksnake from the uncertain viewpoint of the dilettante," growled Judge Bolderton. "Observation, personal contact with the leading lights of blacksnakedom and experience have been my teachers; and I tell you there is no creature that crawls, creeps, or runs so susceptible to training and home influences, when properly applied, as the blacksnake. No creature makes a better or fonder pet. No creature is more sagacious, kind, courteous, or considerate than the blacksnake. Sandy, fetch a bit more of the mint.

"I feel that you are looking incredulous. Permit me to continue, and hear me to the end. Old Blossom Meiggs—would that he were here—will bear me out in all my statements anent this glorious and redeeming member of the serpent tribe.

"Not so long ago I had a pair of pet blacksnakes here on the farm, and they were beautiful to behold, both in action and repose. These snakes simply adored me and other members of the family. Why? Why, because we were kind and courteous to them; and nothing is so grateful as a blacksnake.

"Myrtle Hogg, then employed in the culinary department of our household, came in especially for examples of gratitude as disseminated by these reptiles, who were known to fame and the county 'round as Ingomar and Napoleon. Ingomar was particularly fond of Myrtle Hogg, and he would follow her all over the place with doglike tirelessness and affection. Sometimes he would twine lovingly around her waist, or the place where the waist ought to have been, (for there was Myrtle Hogg's region of greatest expansion,) and twist his coils into a true lover's knot. And, my! wasn't Myrtle Hogg fond of that reptile! She simply doted on him. But then she was remarkable for her kindness of heart. In fact, her kindness of heart was such that she used to blindfold the chickens before she wrung their necks. She couldn't bear for them to see their finish, she faltered in explanation.

"Now, to show the discernment and thoughtfulness of that blacksnake, Ingomar. For some time, undoubtedly, he had remarked Myrtle's Hogg's anguish when the line of duty demanded that she assassinate certain and sundry doomed fowls, and I think it distressed him greatly. At any rate, one day as she started toward the chicken run, on grim destruction bent, that man's gastronomic needs might be satisfied, Ingomar, who accompanied her as usual, suddenly darted ahead, dashed into a group of tender young pullets, and by the time Myrtle Hogg arrived the sagacious creature had strangled two of them and was gunning for a plump third.

"Thereafter Ingomar always attended to the poultry execution department, and accomplished his self-appointed mission with such neatness, dispatch, and enthusiasm that his exploits were the talk of the county.

"Of course, all the praise bestowed upon Ingomar could not fail to have serious and immediate effect upon Napoleon. As passionate by nature as a spoiled child, Napoleon grew morose and jealous, took to eating his meals alone, and temporarily abandoned human society. But one afternoon, when the weather was particularly warm and Old Blossom Meiggs and I were seated in a shady spot out on the lawn and having something cool with lemons in it, Napoleon crawled forth and wiggled to the top of the table.

"'Well, if that don't beat anything I ever saw!' shouted Old Blossom Meiggs, presently, throwing himself back in his chair, fairly dazed with astonishment. 'Judge, you're the proud owner of the smartest blacksnake in Skunkwood County; if you ain't, blame me!'

"'Why, what's he doing now, Blossom?' I inquired.

"'Doing!' retorted Old Blossom Meiggs. 'Just you swiggle 'round in your chair and observe the intelligent movements of that reptile, that serpent with an intellect in him that would do a college professor proud!'

"Well, I 'swiggled,' to quote old Blossom Meiggs; and, ladies, and you, too, gentlemen, what do you think Napoleon was up to? Bless me! if he wasn't squeezing the lemons and dumping the juice into the glasses with the care and precision of a hired barkeeper! Yes, sir, and rapping out an incoherent paean of joy with the list of an exuberant tail.

"Naturally my astonishment was equal to that of Old Blossom Meiggs, and in delight at my pet's skill and consideration of my creature comforts, not to mention a desire to indulge him in his supreme moment of ecstatic zeal, I permitted Napoleon to squeeze lemons until the shades of night fell cool and fast, and Old Blossom Meiggs retired to the haymow, which, in a period of mental aberration, he mistook for our guest chamber.

"This incident served to restore Ingomar and Napoleon to those fraternal relations which had been so rudely and sadly interrupted by the episode of the choked pullets. They were mental, moral, and physical equals once more.

"It was to the ready wit and coolheadedness of Ingomar and Napoleon in an emergency, the gravity of which would have appalled and rendered helpless ordinary man, that I owe the life of my fourth son, Brutus Antonius," pursued the Judge, emotionally. "The little fellow was out picking blackberries along the Jamestown Pike one morning accompanied by Ingomar and Napoleon, who were expert in locating the most heavily fruited bushes, as are all blacksnakes.

"Totally unconscious of proximate danger, Brutus Antonius plunged deeper into the blackberry thicket, absorbed in his pleasant occupation, singing the sweet songs of childhood—as taught in McGuffy's Second Reader—and heeding not the warning tugs at the south of his little overalls of faithful Ingomar and Napoleon until his progress was checked suddenly by the horrifying rattle of a gigantic rattlesnake, which lay coiled at his feet ready to bury its death-dealing fangs into Brutus Antonius's fat and no doubt succulent little calf. Terror reduced him to the immobility of a graven image. He could move neither hand nor foot, and what modicum of intellect fright left him was devoted fervently to giving himself up for lost.

"But Brutus Antonius reckoned not upon the courage, astuteness, and readiness of Ingomar and Napoleon. Just as the gigantic rattlesnake leaped forward to strike, like lightning pursuing an oleaginous path, Ingomar caught him by the tail, dragging him backward and gulping down fully one-half of the poison-freighted reptile. It was only one-half, to be sure, and even at that things might have resulted seriously for Brutus Antonius had not Napoleon hastened to the rescue and made all secure by swallowing the other half. It was a noble deed, my friends, and worthy to go down in the chronicles with George Washington's immortal inability to lie. Pessimistic as I am, and avowed discourager of hero worship, yet I cannot refrain from lauding the heroic action of those two reptile heroes, and many is the julep I have drunk in silence to their memory and glory-crowned deeds until recollection in the fecundity of its metamorphosis has produced and multiplied them to pass in legions before my tear-dimmed eyes.

"Well, well, well! I should neglect my duty as host were I to permit you to retire without narrating the episode of the mysteriously milked cows, an episode, by the way, which was the sensation of Skunkwood County for months and months. It was this way: Myrtle Hogg, whose duty and pleasure it was to relieve the cows at customary periods of their lacteal fluid, was taken ill one Spring and unable to attend punctually to this department. Naturally it worried her, and her worry was communicated to Ingomar and Napoleon. They knew at once the cause of Myrtle Hogg's distress, and, as was to be expected, immediately set their wits to working to bring surcease of sorrow to their kind patron.

"Early one morning as Archibald O'Brien, hired man and valet to the thoroughbred stock, went into the cowshed he was surprised to find that the cows had been thoroughly and artistically milked and that they were surrounded by overflowing milk pails. Who could have done it was a secret which baffled solution. Myrtle Hogg could not have reached the cows for she was confined to her bed, helpless with rheumatism, which three hardened potatoes worn constantly in her pocket and goose oil externally applied had failed to relieve. No member of my family was versed in the gentle art of milking, he himself was a confessed amateur, and had not been near the cows for half a week, and there was no stranger or visitor that he could think of so kindly disposed as to substitute for Myrtle Hogg. However, he reported the matter at the house, removed the milk to the dairy and replaced the pails in the cowshed, determined to watch and ascertain if possible the identity of the mysterious milker. Accordingly he hid in the loft of the cowshed.

"Next morning shortly after daylight he was awakened by soft noises below. Cautiously he peered over the fodder, and what do you think he saw? As true as I have a reputation as a just dispenser of the law in Skunkwood County, there was a whole family of milksnakes which Ingomar and Napoleon had discovered somewhere busily milking the cows under the supervision of the two blacksnakes. And, furthermore, they obtained more milk from the bovines than had ever Myrtle Hogg in moments of her most intense application.

"For days the milksnakes, directed by Ingomar and Napoleon, continued in their employment until Myrtle Hogg was well enough to resume her wonted occupations, then they disappeared as mysteriously as they had come.

"This puts me in mind of—well, bless my heart!" exploded the Judge, gazing around the shadowy and now deserted porch, "if the company hasn't gone! Sandy, those juleps of yours are not half as entertaining as they used to be. However, I'll take just one more, to save your feelings from mortal hurt."

THE LETTER THAT COUNTS.

TED—What large blue eyes Mabel has.

NED—Yes, but they can't compare with Hebe's long green Xs.

The Power of a Title.

THE United States is not much given to titles and certainly there are but few with which to conjure, but the titles "General" and "Captain" seem to carry a great deal of weight in connection with privileges incident to the cup races.

This was observed in a particularly striking manner Saturday, the day of the second contest between Shamrock III. and Reliance. The revenue cutter Gresham, flagship of the patrol fleet, a tug, and two men, accompanied by women guests, figured in the incident.

The cutter Gresham was off St. George. The harbor cutters Winnisimmett and Mackinac were transferring people bound for the yacht races to the ocean-going cutters. The harbor cutters had laid alongside the Gresham two or three times, as well as several other of the big cutters.

The last time but three or four people crawled over the upper works of the Gresham. Capt. Walker shouted: "Are there any more going to board the Gresham?"

"Ship ahoy!" was wafted from off the port side. Instantly all was attention on the bridge and deck of the Gresham.

"Gen. —— and Capt. —— are about to come aboard," shouted a deck hand from near the pilot house of the tug.

The blue jackets and white jackets on the Gresham sprang to the port gangway to receive the "General" and "Captain." Up they came with their friends, and none seemingly enjoyed the race more than they.

The "General" and "Captain" were in civilian garb. The "General" was a foreman of a gang of municipal employés, and his companion likewise has about as much claim to a title.

MEANDERING JAKE

YOU don't happen to have no little job of work to do that would pay for a cup o' coffee, have you, m'am?" asked the dusty, drooping wayfarer who knocked at Mrs. Arden's kitchen door.

Mrs. Arden looked him over critically. What she saw did not frighten her in the least, for although she was alone and out of earshot of her nearest neighbor, there was nothing intimidating about the tired, dejected looking tramp. She was a warm-hearted little woman, whose impulses favored unquestioned charity, but she had theories on the tramp question which she did not permit her sympathies to override.

"Yes," she replied, "I have. I was just about to go into the garden to pick berries for a pie. You can do that, if you like, for your coffee. Please wash your hands at the pump, yonder, before beginning."

He obeyed submissively, after which he took the tin pail and trudged away. It was a hot, breathless morning, full of smoldering heat waves that scorched and oppressed the panting earth. Mrs. Arden was rather glad to be relieved of the warm task, so she made cheerful haste to prepare an appetizing bite to go with the coffee, glancing out of the window now and then at the bowed, grimy figure plodding among the berry rows.

He was a long while at his task. Presently Mrs. Arden went out to call him, for the coffee was cooling. He was nowhere in sight.

"I suppose he thought the berries worth more than a cup of coffee," she mused, smiling grimly. "He'll probably sell them at the station and spend the money for whisky. I hate to be fooled," she added, gloomily.

She glanced at the clock, which pointed close upon eleven, then put on her bonnet and went out into the garden to pick her berries. Prone in the dust between the berry rows lay a huddled, inert figure with an overturned tin pail beside him.

"My heavens!" she cried in a frightened voice. "What can have happened to the poor fellow?"

She lifted his shoulders and looked anxiously at the colorless, haggard face, then put her fingers on his wrist, which was hot and dry. "Heat prostration," she murmured. "I've got to get him out of the sun somehow."

When she tried to move him she was surprised at his lightness, so she thrust her strong arms under him and carried him bodily to the deep shade of the grape arbor, after which she set to work at resuscitation, bathing his face with cold water and forcing a few spoonfuls of wine between his blue lips. Within fifteen minutes he revived and struggled up. "I don't jest rec'leet how I come here," he said wonderingly.

"Never mind about that. You just take a big swallow of this," holding the wine glass to his lips, "and take it easy. You are in a good place."

He obeyed. As he lay back on the arbor seat with a sigh of comfort he said: "I remember how it happened. I was pickin' berries when I got dizzy. It must a been the sun. I've been walkin' a good deal lately."

"Yes, it was the sun," Mrs. Arden agreed. "I am sorry I sent you out. If you had told me how you felt I would have found something else for you to do. Have you had your breakfast this morning?"

"No, m'am," he answered meekly.

"When did you have your last square meal?"

"Wa'll, you know I don't git many square meals, as you might say. Bein' on the road so much I eat most any time, accordin' to when meals come along."

"On the road?" Mrs. Arden repeated interrogatively.

"Yes, m'am. I lead a sort of rovin' life. I'm kinder restless by nature," he added wistfully.

"Oh! And you don't have regular meals, you say? Did you have any supper last night?"

"Just about sundown I struck a fine berry patch at the edge of an old field an' made a good meal."

Mrs. Arden poured a little wine into the glass and handed it to him. "When you've taken that maybe you'll be strong enough to walk to the house," she remarked. "I'm going to cook you a good square meal."

"I'm turrible sorry I didn't git them berries picked," he said humbly, as he reached for the empty glass.

"Never mind about the berries. Now do you think you can walk? Here, take my arm."

His grimy fingers rested on her spotless sleeve as one would touch the gauzy wings of a butterfly, but he managed to walk very steadily until he reached the cool, neat dining room, with its comfortable rattan couch, where Mrs. Arden ensconced him while she busied herself with the preparation of his "square" meal. When the little clock struck twelve he sat down to a dinner such as had not fallen to his humble lot for years. He was very, very hungry, for the prosperous country through which he had lately passed was peculiarly hostile to tramps, and he had subsisted almost wholly on berries for a week.

"It would be easier to talk to you if I know your name," Mrs. Arden remarked, as she replenished his plate for the second time.

"Folks calls me Meanderin' Jake 'cause I travel so much," he replied soberly. "I wisht you had some work I could do for you," he added. "I dunno when I've had such a good dinner. Not since I took to rovin'."

"Have you no trade?"

"Yes'm. I am a lastmaker by trade. Twenty years ago, 'fore so much farrin labor got over, I made a good livin' as lastmakin'. Now that there's machines for everything, there's no money in it. You wouldn't hardly believe I ever had a good home an' went clean an' respectable, would you? But I did. I worked steady week in an' week out. We lived in Cincinnati. It don't hardly seem real to me when I think about them days."

"Have you no relatives?"

"Yes'm. I got one sister an' some nephews in New York City. She married well an' has prospered fine. I ain't see her since her boys was little chaps. She's a good woman, but she's got strict notions about men that's down in their luck. I don't know as you could blame her for not wantin' the boys to know they've got such an old tramp of a uncle," he said apologetically. "My wife an' little boy died fourteen years ago within a week of each other. I was glad they went that way, seein' they had to die, 'cause my wife would a grieved herself to death without the boy. She was turrible fond o' him. After that I lost heart. Seemed like everything reminded me o' things that hurt. That's how I fell into the habit o' rovin'."

The postman tapped at the window. He left a special delivery letter which Mrs. Arden opened and read at once.

"Jake," said she, looking over at him when she had finished her note, "I had intended to keep you here this afternoon and give you a good supper, but this letter calls me to the city quite unexpectedly. I shall be back by the 6 o'clock express. Would you like to make yourself comfortable in the grape arbor until I return?"

"Yes'm, I would, if you ain't got no objection."

"Very well. Take some cushions out with you and sleep. No one will disturb you."

Half an hour later Meandering Jake fell asleep in the grape arbor, to be awakened at supper time by Mrs. Arden, who had returned and prepared an appetizing meal before disturbing him.

Jake noticed that his hostess looked worried. "I hope you ain't sick, ma'am?" he ventured timidly.

"No; but I feel anxious," she replied seriously. "Something happened in the city which gave me a queer presentiment of danger. I think I'll tell you something about it," she went on in a worried voice. "My husband is away a good deal, but I have always felt perfectly safe with my dog. Two days ago he disappeared, stolen, as I thought, although that must have been a pretty hard undertaking; but as he was very valuable as well as handsome it seems likely that a dog-stealer would go to a good deal of trouble to capture him. I decided not to let anyone know about his disappearance until I had seen my husband, who will be home the day after to-morrow. The letter I received to-day called me to the city to sign papers relating to a sale. I carried the money obtained through that transaction home with me, and I have a fancy, foolish it may be, that someone followed me home on the train. Would you be willing to stay here to-night and let me look you in my guest chamber? Not that I really distrust you, Jake, but it seems the only sensible thing to do, because the money might prove a temptation to you. I should feel safer knowing that some one was within call."

Jake promised good-naturedly, in no wise affronted by her wish to lock him in the guest chamber. "Don't you fail to call me the minute you git scairt," he said earnestly. "I'll sleep in my clothes so's to be ready for anything that comes."

"Very well. I don't really suppose I shall have to call you. I have a loaded six-shooter in my room, but I don't like to think of using that."

Jake retired early, equipped with soap, towels and an old linen suit of Mr. Arden's. And presently the hostess locked doors and windows and retired to her room in a very restless frame of mind. In spite of the fact that she had securely fastened Jake's door, she began to feel afraid of her foolish confidence in the harmless looking stranger. Why had she been so unwisely impulsive as to let him know about the money? To be sure, he could not, without breaking the lock, make his way into the house from the inside, but he could very easily get out through the window and perhaps find some means of entrance. Well, she would not sleep, but keep a sharp watch for intruders. She was glad she had told him of the pistol at least.

The night was still and clear. A light, fragrant breeze had cooled the air deliciously and there was a dim little moon to light straggling wayfarers on their way. In spite of Mrs. Arden's fears, she fell asleep after an hour or so, only to be awakened at midnight by a sound that caused before her dazed senses grasped its significance. She sat up and listened breathlessly, and after a few seconds a board creaked faintly and almost impalpable footsteps mounted the stairs leading from the door of Jake's room to the upper hall. Mrs. Arden got out of bed and took possession of the revolver, trembling so violently that she knew it would be useless to try to employ it, for she had never been able to overcome her inborn horror of firearms.

It occurred to her in a flash that she could escape by letting herself down from the little portico to the veranda facing Jake's room. When the thin, soft click of metal told her that the thief was tampering with the lock of her door she rose very softly and took the money—nine hundred dollars—from its hiding place between the mattress and the bed springs, and thrusting it in the shoe-bag which hung on the bedpost, fastened it securely about her neck. Then she stepped cautiously out of the window, over the low balustrade of the balcony, and clinging to the railing let herself down till her feet were within five feet of the veranda floor, when she dropped. She lost her balance, but scrambled up immediately, but before she could vault the railing an amazed masculine voice cried, "Gosh a' mighty! What in the name o' sense—"

Then out of the darkened room slouched the thin, gaunt figure of Meandering Jake. The frightened woman started and grasped his arm with iron-thewed hands.

"Hush!" she whispered. "there's some one upstairs. I thought it was you—"

Jake drew her quietly into the room. "There may be more outside," he cautioned. "We must trap 'em in your room."

She took the key from the pocket of her wrapper in which she had lain down and softly unlocked the door. "I dropped the pistol in the grass outside, below my window, she whispered. Take it with you."

"No, you keep that. If they go to jump from your window you just hold 'em up with the pistol. Wait a minute till I find it. Ok. I see it. Don't you get scairt ma'am," he admonished, as he handed her the revolver which he had snatched from the lawn outside of his window. "Sneak thieves is giner'ly cowards."

She listened breathlessly at the hall door, while Jake crept up the stairs with catlike tread. A current of cool air addying down from an open window told her that the thief had succeeded in forcing the lock of her room. For what seemed many moments after Jake reached the upper landing there was absolute silence, then something fell with a heavy, resounding thud, followed by a crash of glass and a cry of muffled astonishment and fear. Then Jake's voice called to her.

"He's jest a little rust," it said, "but he's that spry I dunno as I'd better try to tie him without help."

Mrs. Arden's shaking limbs carried her up with marvelous haste. There, in the middle of the floor, lay two dark figures struggling mightily.

"Git his hands tied somehow an' I'll tend to his legs," cried Jake, pantingly. "He's bitin' an' scratchin' like a wild cat!"

The woman snatched the long silk scarf from the bureau and wound it clumsily but firmly about the struggling hands that tried to scratch and bend and break her trembling fingers; then Jake eased away from his captive and proceeded to bind his feet together with a handful of neckties which Mrs. Arden grabbed from the dresser.

"The job could a been done neater, but it's safe enough," the old man remarked, rising and viewing his captive. "What we want to know now is if there'll be any more o' your sort lurkin' around."

"No," muttered the thief sullenly.

"It'll pay you to tell the truth," Jake remarked, warningly.

"It is the truth," the fellow burst out. "If you'd only let me go I swear—"

"Don't do that, 'cause it won't do any good. Now, ma'am," turning to his hostess, "if you could jest compose yourself to rest a bit I'll look after this young scoundrel till mornin'."

Mrs. Arden declared that she couldn't possibly rest after all that excitement; nevertheless, after an hour's uneventful watching, she lay down and dozed till dawn. When she went up to relieve Jake she found him alone!

"Why, Jake!" she cried aghast, "where's the thief?"

"Gone, ma'am," he answered in a strangely subdued voice.

"What do you mean? He couldn't possibly have escaped unaided!"

"No, ma'am, he couldn't. 'Twas me that set him free. I'm dreadful sorry to have displeased you so much ma'am, but I couldn't help it. I really couldn't. That poor misguided young fellow was my sister's boy."

The listener subsided into a chair, with an exclamation of astonishment and unbelief.

"He was my sister's son," Jake went on very quietly. "Strange that I knowed him the very minit I turned the light on him, wasn't it? But I did. He's got the very same look he had when he was a little chap, an' everybody spoiled an' humored him 'cause he was so smart. I dunno when anything ever shocked me like the sight o' him lyin' there bound hand an' foot, a thief. I made him tell me everything. He said he'd got in a tight place bettin' on horses an' playin' poker an' one thing another, an' when he found out about your business, through some office friend o' his, he made a few inquiries, an' findin' that you lived alone a good part o' the time he decided to git holt o' the money. It was him that had the dog put out o' the way an' him that followed you home on the train, though he didn't come to the house till quite late to make sure you was asleep. He swore he wouldn't a harmed a hair o' your head, no matter what'd happened. I'm turrible sorry!" the old man finished humbly.

"Jake, it seems unbelievable, doesn't it?" exclaimed Mrs. Arden.

"It really does. I told him how 'twas me, an' that I'd be obleeged to let him go for his mother's sake, 'cause the disgrace would kill her, but I did say that I'd keep a strict watch on him from now on, an' if he didn't go straight I'll make trouble for him. I'm turrible sorry I had to let him go on your account," he added.

"Why, Jake, don't you suppose I would have done the same thing for your sake? I am just as grateful to you as I can be, and awfully sorry that I mistrusted you for an instant. When my husband hears all about this he will want to do something for you, I know. One thing I want you to understand right now—that you'll never go hungry as long as I have a bite to share with you. So come and go as you like; there'll always be bed and board in my home for Meanderin' Jake."

Not Necessarily So.

Because a man who sells fruit is called a fruiterer it does not necessarily follow that a man who rents flats is a flatterer.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

His Idea of It.

A CANADIAN child was being instructed recently by his Sunday school teacher on the necessity for the death of Christ in order to open heaven.

"If our Lord had not died for us," she asked of the boy, "where would we have gone?"

"To the United States," he replied.

EASILY RECOGNIZED.

Mr. Hill—Have you been enjoying the race, Miss Dale.

Miss Dale—Oh yes, immensely. I have not seen the Shamrock yet, but I have been watching the Reliance very closely. I can tell her by her big red smokestack.

A Pumpkin Pie Story.

"NO, MA'AM," said the spotlessly neat little woman behind the counter, "that isn't pumpkin pie, it's cheese cake."

"Why, it looks exactly like pumpkin," exclaimed the disappointed customer. "I don't like cheese cake. This time of the year one doesn't like much of anything, do you think so? You haven't a pumpkin pie, have you?"

"No, Ma'am. Pumpkin and mince pies are out of season. You remind me of a customer who asked the same question two years ago. She wanted pumpkin pie the very worst way, but 'twas July and there wasn't a pumpkin pie in the city, nor in the whole State, for that matter. She didn't believe but that we could make one in spite of the fact that pumpkins weren't much more than in bud, let alone ripe, and she was so dead set on it that I called my husband from his baking just to convince her that the thing couldn't be done. To him she told her story.

"She had a son, an only child, who had got the Klondike fever two years before that and gone out to make his fortune. Finally his father got word that he had better go out if he wanted to see his son alive, and he went, and brought the boy home, all broken down and ready to die. He had suffered so much that his mind was touched, but he didn't know it, and they tried in every way to keep it from him. All at once he got afraid that something was wrong. He dreamed that he would die before Thanksgiving, and the conviction disheartened him terribly.

"Finally his mother got the idea of fooling him about the date, for she believed that if they could get him rid of his presentiment or hallucination he would pull through. They were not rich people, but he was everything to both father and mother, so they were willing to spend every dollar to save him. They had coolers placed in all the halls to make the air chilly, and the mother wore furs when she went into his room before going out, and they had Fall fruits brought to him, just to bear out their story of Autumn. Whenever he asked any questions they appeared to think everything was all right, till he really got to believing that he'd been unconscious part of the time, which accounted for things. Finally one evening his mother told him that she had invited his cousins from the country to eat Thanksgiving dinner with them the next day, and she wanted him to try to sit up in bed.

"Well, he was amazed to find that Thanksgiving was really at hand and he was still alive. Said he couldn't believe it, but if it was so and he really lived through that day he knew he'd get well. The one thing he wanted was pumpkin pie. He said it wouldn't seem like Thanksgiving without that.

"You can imagine how anxious we were to get that pumpkin pie on which so much depended. My husband was so interested and sympathetic that he promised to have it ready by the next day, no matter how he got it, though I didn't see how it was to be done. At the very last moment, after searching every nook and corner of the city for pumpkin in any shape, he found a can of fancy preserved pumpkin that had been put up for a display counter at some fair. Well, he made the pie—a beauty it was, too—and the woman came for it just about noon of the following day.

"She was the most grateful woman I ever saw. She offered my husband five dollars, but he would not take a cent. Do you know, that boy actually ate a slice of the pie and enjoyed it, and from that hour he began to mend. Yes, it sounds like a story; but it is the plain truth. I could give you the lady's address this minute. You know it was chiefly the boy's mind that preyed on his nerves, and when he got rid of his morbid fear and began to sleep and rest and eat like other folk, he got his strength back, and in three weeks he was sitting up and was as bright and cheerful that when his mother confessed their little ruse he laughed heartily at the joke on himself.

"He's as well as ever now, running a ranch in California, where they all went the next Winter. His father sent that handsome showcase to my husband as a token of his appreciation. It's real plate glass and nickel, you see."

She Expressed Herself.

THE man had just sprung the old joke of "If you can't express your thoughts, send them by freight," when the woman said she had once expressed herself.

"Really, I literally expressed myself," she said. "You see, I was to meet my husband in Boston and we were to take a certain train out of the city, where we were going to give a musical entertainment that evening. He said he would probably be a little late, and told me to get on a certain train and he would board it in a hurry with both our tickets. Therefore, when I found myself in the Boston station without more than five cents in my pocketbook I was not at all disturbed until I found that I was late for the train I was to take out of the city.

"I rushed wildly for it, only to see it sweep out of the station as my husband clambered on to the last car. Of course he thought I was on the train somewhere instead of in the station with only five cents in my purse. It was absolutely necessary for me to take the next train or be an hour late for the musical entertainment, which could not proceed without me.

"I appealed to the ticket agent to give me a ticket, telling him I would send back the money just as soon as I reached T—— and my husband. I explained to him that my husband would be sure to meet me and I could send the money back at once. He said such a course was against the rules, and he could do nothing for me. A big policeman heard my story, and he suggested that we visit the express company in the station, as the man in charge was a resourceful fellow and he might think of something.

"With little courage, I explained my predicament to the express company's man and he scratched his head for some time over it. Finally he said, 'I'll tell you what I'll do, Madam. I 'spose your story is all right, but I have no way of knowing. Now, I'll express you to your husband C. O. D., and put you in charge of the conductor. If your husband meets you at the station and pays charges it will be all right. If he doesn't the conductor must bring you back to this city. Is it a go?'

"I promptly assented and he tied a very businesslike tag to the buttonhole of my coat, a tag clearly addressed to my husband, and with C. O. D. on it in large letters. The conductor thought it was a huge joke, but he was ready to carry out his part of it. Of course my husband met me at the station and all charges were paid, but I felt mighty foolish during that journey."

One Touch of Nature.

THE other day a man and three little boys stopped on the grassy slope before the swan lake in Central Park, and presently, at the urgent request of the youngsters, the man began to "play horse" by falling upon all-fours and capering about the grass with the three children on his back. The were very ragged and grimy and unkempt, but what they lacked in neatness was somewhat compensated for by their irresistible good humor. The man knew his business. He reared and bucked and kicked in true broncho style, spilling his riders all over the grass, while they shrieked with delight.

As the play became wilder the inevitable crowd gathered. The walk was blocked and the hillside thronged with smiling spectators, when a mounted policeman saw the little play from the drive and sent a foot officer to disband the crowd.

At first the man seemed not to understand his transgression. He shook off his burden and assumed a more dignified posture, however, as he turned to face the policeman.

"I say, that sort of thing ain't allowed," the officer repeated harshly.

"But we were makin' no disturbance," the man argued.

"Yes you was. You're breakin' the rules of the park by drawin' a crowd, which means disorderly conduct. Either clear out or keep quiet."

The three little boys looked scared. "Let's go home," they whispered.

"Oh, no, not yet," the man answered in a queer voice. "We haven't had near enough fun. You know I can't get off another day. Let's go see the animals again."

One little boy, who had a street urchin's inbred fear of a "cop," showed signs of flight, seeing which the man reassured him by saying that he'd "fix it all right with the cop." He beckoned the officer aside.

"I don't want to take them kids home till night," the nearest bystanders heard him say in a cautious undertone, "'cause they've got a little sister that's going to be operated on to-day, an' she won't git through till 6 o'clock at the earliest, the doctor said. The little chaps are so terrible fond of their sister that they wouldn't stand having her gashed. Is there no way you could fix it, so I'm keepin' 'em busy till it's all over. Every time the fun stops they get anxious to go home to see her."

The blue-coated officer smiled over at the three solemn-faced boys, who stood watching him intently. "Oh, if you're that sort," said he in a changed voice, "just go on and play. But I know a better game than that," he added cordially, "and one that won't tire you're dad all out. Try the donkies. I'll treat the whole bunch of you."

It is more than likely that he kept his word, for all five disappeared down the path leading to the donkey stalls.

Can't Be Beat.

The greatest four-in-hand extant is composed of the aces.

Not New—But Worth Knowing.

ROBERT J. KENWORTHY, the advertising agent, tells a story illustrative of how people from out of town are apt often to know more about New York than those who register this as their city when they are in other places suffering with municipal questions.

In the course of his business Mr. Kenworthy has to direct out-of-town customers as to where they would go. The easiest way has been to take the number wanted and look in the back of the Directory, where the location is given. Most of the visitors have had Broadway addresses they wanted to look up.

Two happened to be in the office at the same time recently, one from Chicago and the other from Detroit. The Chicago man asked where to get off the car so that he would be nearest to 1,164 Broadway. Mr. Kenworthy was about to turn to the back of the Directory when the Detroit man said he had an easier way.

He marked down the figures 116, divided the number by 2, which made 58, and then subtracted 31, leaving 27, which were the numerals for the exact street wanted by the visitor. The Detroiter explained that the system would work exactly where there was no fraction, and even in that case, it would not at the utmost be over two streets out of the way. Mr. Kenworthy explained the scheme to his friends in the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. They took many numbers above Twenty-fourth Street, cut off the last figure, divided the number by 2, subtracted 31 and found the intersecting streets on Broadway.

Since then they have been seeking a formula for Brooklyn's main thoroughfares but as one of them put it the other night, they might just as well go back to the days of the "fifteen puzzle" as to efforts at solving some perpetual motion problem.

He Was Consistent.

"GO slow!"

That was his favorite maxim, and he used it in season and out of season.

Whenever his advice was asked on any business matter he said, after deep thought, "Go slow!" When his daughter, after having been engaged for nineteen years, told him that the wedding day had been decided upon at last, he said, "Go slow, my child!"

When a church meeting was held for the purpose of raising money to repair the church roof, through which rain fell freely, his solemn advice was, "Go slow!"

And it must be said, in justice to him, that he practiced what he preached.

He was a Rapid Transit Subway contractor.

"ON THEIR LAST LEGS."

FIRST HAND.

Ethel—They say that Ruth was kissed by a man at Mrs. Tweedie's lawn party last night.

Dick—That's true.

Ethel—How do you know?

Dick—I had it from her own lips.

Afterward.

Now doth the ruthless Summer Maid
Gaze proudly o'er her slain,
And goes and gets herself arrayed
To start the Fall campaign.

Now doth the wretched Summer Man
Reflect in solitude
On various promises he's made
And how to make them good.

And Summer Man and Summer Maid
Repent them of their sins;
While, standing just within the shade,
How slyly Cupid grins.

CLARICE W. RILEY.

The Passing of "Gee, Whoa, Haw."

ONE thing in the management of horses in this town that surprises me is the elimination of 'Gee, whoa, haw,' from the driver's vocabulary," said the man who was brought up in the country.

"In one capacity or another I have been brought in close association with a number of teamsters and their horses, and I have noticed that the old-fashioned horse talk with which I was familiar up State is almost unknown here.

"In its stead the drivers say 'Hi, there,' and 'Get along,' and shout numerous other directions that I do not care to mention. The animals seem to understand these strenuous remarks and obey fairly well, but I can't help wondering why the owners have abandoned the 'Gee, whoa, haw' of my boyhood days."

Abe Pembrook's Golf Links.

MEANEST trick a man ever played on a passel of young city fellers was that one Abe did last Summer. Got a Injin rubber fish 'bout a foot long an' as big round as a Summer squash; he'd blow thet fish up, fas'en weights to it, an' sink it in his pond. Them pore foolish city jjits went fur thet fish like hungry wolves. That's the reason Abe got his cherry brandy free all Summer; the boys allus hauled the old man over to Perkins's store an' filled him to the muzzle when he caught a new greenhorn.

This Summer them fellers got it wuss than ever. They filled up putty fair on cherry brandy, an' then went to play golf in Abe's cow pastur'. They lost the ball airly in the game—thur peepers was jist a leetle hazy, I reckon. One of 'em found a hen's nest under the burdocks that had twenty-seven nice eggs in it. Say, you never seen sich golf playin' 'fore in yer life. They'd raise a tee, put an egg on it, an' then knock the daylights out of it. Them fellers jumped an' laughed an' made the ole meader howl with fun an' frolic. Arter the eggs give out the players started fur Perkins's store—only to meet Abe Pembrook leanin' on the fence with a sad look on his face. He sighed an' said sorter slow an' mournful:

"Putty fair gulf artists, boys."

"Yes, we've played afore."

"Ever play egg nog gulf afore, boys?"

"Never; great sport, old man, great sport!"

"Yes, but how 'bout them eggs you've spiled, boys? I hate to menshun it, but them eggs has lost thur vally an' bizness quality, an' hain't no more good—"

"We should say not, old roots. We're dandy boys with the stick, eh?"

"You are fur sure; but how 'bout them eggs?"

"Oh, that's all right; no man'll lose a red cent by this crowd, eh, boys?"

"Never."

"Eggs are 25 cents a dozen. Here's $1 an' let it go at—"

"But them eggs wus game eggs, you know, an' wuth $12 a dozen, b'gum! Them eggs belonged to the fightin' breed, they did; an' they wus all spoke fur, you see. Them eggs wus wuth $1 each. Putty dear gulf playin'—speshally fur me, dern it!"

"Heavens! Fancy eggs, wuth one per?"

"Jist one per. I don't like to bother sich a good crowd like you be—but times is pinchin' an' taxes is high, an' I lost a cow last week, an' my lumber wagon tires need settin', an' Mandy did set sich a store on a bombasine gown, an', an'—I can't insist, but—"

"Boys, it's mighty hard on the tiller of the soil. Let's go down an' settle like little men."

And they did.

After they had meandered crosslots to the store Abe went in the house an' laid down twenty-seven nice clean plunks before Mandy an' said, with a sigh of regret:

"I hauled that por ole hen off too quick, dum it! Eggs has riz!"

H. S. KELLER.

Heroism and Its Reward.

THERE is a young man in Harlem who is spending his time just now ruefully looking at the remains of a once elegant hat, Fall style, 1903, a jaunty Fall suit, and a necktie of odd design and color. This young man having paid punctilious attention to the decree that Dame Fashion issues on the 15th of August that all men shall from that date array themselves in Autumnal garments, was regal in his attire last Sunday. Walking beside him was a young thing with sylph-like waist and golden hair.

Just as they neared One Hundred and Thirtieth Street a lighted cigar came flying down from an upper flat window. It hit the awning on a second-story window, and in a moment a sheet of fire leaped into the air. The young man, as well as everybody else, saw the blaze. The people in the flat to which the awning belonged were out and the crowd saw the flames stretch out long arms toward the neighboring awnings. They stood gaping in excitement until some one set up a shout to attract the attention of the tenants further up.

"Hi, Hi, Hi, there! Water! Quick! Can't you see," some one shouted to a man at the third-story window. The man turned slow eyes in the direction of the shout, then suddenly woke to frenzied activity and disappeared with a shouted promise. At the same moment a resourceful negro rushed off in the opposite direction toward a street hydrant.

But the young man and his pretty, golden-haired companion saw only the blazing awning.

"Oh," she said, "why don't some one climb up and tear it off."

Quicker than thought the young man dashed forward. Being athletic, he swung himself to the window ledge of the first floor. A swing, a jump, and he had the burning fabric in his hands, had nearly torn it from its fastenings, with dramatic gesture had hurled it aloft to drop it before the admiring eyes of her whose admiration was the one thing in life to be prized, when suddenly, with a howl of surprise, he loosened, not the awning, but his hold, and clung in trembling fear to the window ledge. Straight and unerring in his aim, the gentleman on the top floor, with a large bucket raised aloft, was dashing cold water on the flames, but also incidentally on the young man's heroic soul and natty hat and tie—and even at the same moment a sickening chill from below brought another cry from our hero, as the resourceful negro dashed his pail of water upward toward the flames.

"You darn idiots!" shouted the young man fiercely, forgetful of the presence of the golden-haired one, and the crowd cheered not so much the quenching of the blaze, which died with a sizzling hiss, as the ardor of the young man who could swear so picturesquely and earnestly, clinging cold and shivering from a second-story window, on a Sabbath day.

Slowly and carefully he crawled down, the heat of enthusiasm sadly quenched. Little drops of water pattered from his hat as he shook it dolefully, and the stream of water flowed gayly unarrested down his back. It was all very pitiful and very sad. What made matters almost tragic was the sight of her dear back swiftly vanishing down the avenue. And it was for such as she that he had risked his life and clothes.

When Bobby Protested.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOBBY was taking a walk, accompanied by his nurse, one rather cloudy morning, when suddenly a loud peal of thunder was heard. Fearing lest they should be caught in the rain the nurse began to hurry homeward with Bobby. They had gone only a short distance when Bobby, who had evidently been thinking hard, looked up at his nurse and asked:

"What is the thunder for, anyway?"

Bobby's nurse, who is a pious Englishwoman, thought this was a good chance to impress the idea of divine care and watchfulness upon her young charge.

"God sends the thunder, Bobby, to tell us it is going to rain, so that we can hurry home and not get all wet."

Boby made no reply to this devout answer. But he did not forget it.

A few days later Bobby, while coming down stairs, stumbled and twisted his ankle. The injury, while not a very severe one, was sufficient to make him slightly lame for some time. When he had partially recovered, but was still somewhat lame, he went alone to a little park near by to play with other youngsters of his own age. While they were playing a peal of thunder was heard. Mindful of what his nurse had told him, Boby started for home. He had gone only a short distance when it again thundered. Bobby quickened his steps. Soon a third peal was heard. By this time Bobby's patience was gone. One warning was all right, but he hated to be "nagged." Turning around, he looked up at the sky and said in justifiably impatient tones:

"Now, God, what is the use of keeping that up? I'm hurrying home as fast as I can. Can't you see that I am lame?"

Cool and Plucky.

MRS. G. W. COMMELINE, the wife of Col. Commeline of the Royal Engineers, who was in New York last week en route to join her husband, lately ordered to Bermuda, was the heroine recently of an adventure in which the courage she displayed is still the talk of garrison circles at the British port of Plymouth. Mrs. Commeline was driving a dogcart near the town when the Border Regiment, under command of Col. Ovens, came swinging along to the strains of a lively march. As the band approached, the horse took fright and bolted, and the groom was hurled from his seat.

Mrs. Commeline planted her little feet firmly against the dashboard and pulled with all her might, but the frantic animal tore on along the long straight country road at full speed. The drivers of a couple of drays tried to make way by drawing their vehicles one to the left and the other to the right. The bolting horse made for the narrow opening, and in passing through both wheels of the dogcart were torn off.

The jolt nearly pitched Mrs. Commeline out, but she recovered her seat and held firmly to the reins, though her arms were nearly pulled from their sockets by the strain to which they were being subjected. The dogcart went bumping over the road at a terrific rate, with Col. Ovens, the other officers, the ambulance, and half the men of the regiment in wild pursuit. The runaway became exhausted where the road, a mile further, took an upward course, and Mrs. Commeline recovered control and brought him to a stop.

Col. Ovens, pale with excitement and concern, was the first to come up.

"Are you hurt, Madam?" he asked anxiously, as he assisted her to alight.

"No," gasped Mrs. Commeline. "Is—my—hat—on—straight?"

The look of astonishment that came into the Colonel's face quickly gave place to one of admiration and amusement.

"By Jove, m'am," he exclaimed with a bow and a smile. "You deserve the Victoria Cross."

A Quaint Courtesy.

THE gentleman with the high stock and the white whiskers arises in the street car, offering his seat to the woman who has just entered.

As she sinks into the seat made vacant she raises her eyes modestly, and with just the faintest tinge of reserve, says:

"Thank you, Sir."

That evening the gentleman with the high stock and the white whiskers says to his wife:

"I had a most unusual experience today. I met a lady of the old school."

WHEN YOU ORDER
Baker's Chocolate
OR
Baker's Cocoa
Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.

Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Chocolate or Cocoa is entitled to be labelled or sold as "Baker's Chocolate" or "Baker's Cocoa."
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

20th Century Limited 20-hour train to Chicago. New York Central and Lake Shore.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Range for Year 1902. Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 22. Bid.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 22. Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1,210,720.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 29, '03.
230	120	228	Feb. 11.	220	Feb. 11.	222	...		Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '02.	4	SA	225	225	225	225	...	30
79	53	75⅝	Mar. 12.	35⅝	July 24.	50⅝	50¾	+ ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 25, '03.	½	Q	47⅞	50½	46⅝	50⅝	67⅞	187,850
32⅝	21	20⅝	Feb. 10.	15	Aug. 15.	12	15	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,600				15	15	15	15	...	200
37⅝	26¾	41⅞	Jan. 29.	29⅝	July 24.	32½	32⅝	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1	Q	32	33⅝	31½	32⅝	34½	5,300
93	85½	93	Jan. 6.	81½	Aug. 6.	88	88	— 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	92⅞	110
57⅝	30⅝	46¼	Feb. 20.	25⅞	Aug. 6.	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '03.	2	SA	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	50	850
265	210	235	Feb. 5.	171	Aug. 10.	180	200		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '03.	4	SA	190	190	189	190	262	25
13⅝	8⅝	11½	Jan. 2.	3	Aug. 6.	3⅝	4	— ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				4⅜	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	...	735
43	34	37⅝	Jan. 6.	14	Aug. 6.	14½	15	— 2	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300				15	15	15	15	...	300
31⅝	9⅝	11⅝	Jan. 20.	5	July 22.	6⅝	7	..	American Ice Co.	100	22,621,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6	6	6	6	12½	105
67	22	42⅞	Jan. 20.	20⅝	July 24.	23	24⅞	— 1⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,827,200	Apr. 15, '03.	1½	..	26¼	26⅝	24⅞	24⅞	42⅝	320
23	14	19⅞	Jan. 6.	8	July 23.	9⅝	12⅝	+ 2	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				9⅝	12⅝	9⅝	12⅝	20	1,245
53	39½	45⅞	Jan. 6.	23	July 23.	30	40	+ 3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	36	36	35	36	52	400
36⅞	25⅝	31⅝	Feb. 17.	18⅝	Aug. 8.	19¼	19⅝	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19½	33⅝	2,095
100½	89	95⅞	Feb. 17.	79⅝	Aug. 6.	84⅝	85⅝		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '03.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	95⅝	150
39	21	24⅝	Jan. 12.	15	July 27.	15	17	+ ⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '03.	1¾	..	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	24	210
49⅝	38⅝	52⅝	Feb. 17.	36½	July 24.	44⅝	45	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				44½	45½	44⅞	44½	46	4,905
100⅝	87⅞	99⅝	Feb. 16.	85½	Aug. 10.	90⅝	91	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 7, '03.	1¾	Q	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	97	2,172
136	40⅝	128	Mar. 4.	90	Aug. 5.	95	120	+ 7	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '03.	2½	Q	98	100	98	98	121½	308
101	85	96⅝	Jan. 16.	87	Aug. 24.	87	91	+ 2⅝	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	87	95	87	90	96	1,100
15	13	20	Jan. 12.	10	July 27.	9	10		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000				10	10	10	10	...	100
135⅝	113	134⅝	Jan. 8.	108⅝	Aug. 10.	116¼	116½	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1½	Q	115	116⅝	114¼	116	131⅝	5,400
123	115	122	Feb. 13.	116	Aug. 6.	118	119½	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	119	119	118½	118½	122	200
186	160⅝	169	Feb. 18.	122⅝	July 14.	122	134		American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	109,702,200	July 15, '03.	1½	Q	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	...	10
89⅝	78	80	Jan. 31.	68⅝	Aug. 11.	68⅝	78	— 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,600,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	70	70	69	69	78	210
146	80	125½	Feb. 25.	64	July 24.	75	80⅝	+ 10½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 16, '03.	80c	SA	75	87	72	80½	104	10,100
96⅝	74½	89⅞	Jan. 10.	54	Aug. 10.	63⅝	64	+ 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '03.	2	SA	61⅝	64	60⅝	64	95¼	160,290
106⅝	95⅝	103½	Jan. 10.	86⅝	Aug. 10.	90⅝	90⅞	+ 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '03.	2½	SA	88⅝	90½	88⅝	90½	104⅝	6,016
118⅝	95⅝	104	Jan. 9.	77½	Aug. 8.	83	83½	+ 1⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	100	124,282,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	82⅝	83⅝	81⅝	83⅝	114½	15,925
99	92	96⅝	Feb. 11.	82⅝	July 25.	86⅝	87½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,305,900	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	86⅝	87	86⅝	87	95½	460
72⅝	54⅝	71½	Feb. 17.	37½	Aug. 6.	45½	45⅝	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				45⅝	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	67⅝	8,850
138	110	150	Feb. 9.	124	Jan. 4.	123	137	+ ⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,200,000	Aug. 14, '03.	2	SA	124½	125	124½	125	...	200
68	41	55	Jan. 6.	40	Aug. 10.	43	...	+ 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	...	200
97	71	78⅝	Jan. 5.	58	Aug. 6.	60⅝	61½	+ ½	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1	SA	60⅝	60⅝	60	60⅝	90	300
145⅝	112½	135⅝	Feb. 10.	117⅛	June 26.	127½	127⅝	+ 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2½	SA	124⅝	127½	124⅝	127½	142⅝	22,675
57⅝	42⅝	53⅝	Feb. 10.	27½	Aug. 6.	34⅝	34⅝	+ 2	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	32⅝	34½	32⅝	34½	55⅝	4,010
45⅝	29⅝	37⅞	Jan. 5.	19	Aug. 6.	22	23	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800				22	22	21⅝	22	48½	2,025
35	22	29⅝	Jan. 9.	13	Aug. 6.	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	29,821,000				16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17	34⅝	1,874
90⅝	81½	85⅞	Jan. 9.	71	May 26.	73	73⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 28, '03.	3½	SA	73	73	73	73	90	500
51⅝	33	46⅝	Feb. 5.	28⅝	Aug. 6.	29½	30	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,100				29	29	29	29	51	100
95⅝	89⅝	90⅝	Jan. 13.	85	Aug. 5.	85⅝	86	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb	100	27,577,000	July 15, '03.	2	SA	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	...	465
90	49⅝	78	Aug. 27.	73	Aug. 27.	...	...	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	†10,500,000	June 27, '03.	1¼	..	73	73	73	73	...	100
198⅝	160⅝	183½	Jan. 7.	132¼	Aug. 8.	142	142¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,188,900	Apr. 22, '03.	3½	SA	141	142¼	139⅝	142	188⅝	107,940
200⅝	188	194½	Jan. 8.	168	Aug. 10.	172	178		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,323,400	Apr. 22, '03.	3½	SA	173	173	173	172	194	200
271	204½	224½	Jan. 14.	154½	Aug. 9.	166	167	+ 8⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	July 1, '03.	3½	SA	168	168⅝	168	168⅝	240⅝	1,051
274½	230	230	Jan. 7.	190	Aug. 8.	...	...		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,365,100	July 1, '03.	2	Q	207	207	207	207	...	10
24⅝	15	19⅝	Jan. 9.	8⅝	Aug. 6.	11	11⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000				10½	11½	10	11½	22	1,000
44	29	36	Jan. 9.	17	Aug. 8.	21¼	22	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				20	22	20	21	40	2,600
23	10⅝	17⅝	Jan. 12.	3	May 23.	5	6		Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000				5	5	5	5	16½	200
106⅝	85	99⅝	Jan. 6.	68	Aug. 10.	71½	72⅝	— 1⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	72½	72⅝	72	72⅝	106½	1,200
110⅝	75⅝	82⅝	Jan. 6.	40	July 27.	53⅝	54	+ 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	..	47	54⅝	46	53⅝	82½	5,680
35⅝	14⅝	31⅝	Jan. 17.	10	July 24.	14	14½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000				13⅝	14½	13½	14½	34½	950
79⅝	59⅝	72	Jan. 9.	44½	Aug. 8.	52⅝	53	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2	SA	52	53	52⅝	52⅝	78⅝	510
53⅝	38	46	Jan. 6.	17	Aug. 6.	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	53	350
24⅝	14⅝	25⅝	Feb. 18.	11	Aug. 8.	14½	15½	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	July 20, '03.	½	Q	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	20	100
230⅝	205	222	Jan. 7.	164	Aug. 10.	178	178½	+ 6⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	†72,917,300	June 15, '03.	2	Q	178	179	172⅝	178	234	5,985
...	...	2½	Aug. 28.	1⅝	Aug. 27.	2½	2⅝	..	Consolidated Gas Co. rights						2⅝	2⅝	1⅝	2½		29,876
126⅝	114	119	Jan. 2.	94⅝	Aug. 6.	103⅝	104	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	103	104	103	104	124½	330
38⅝	35⅝	35	Mar. 23.	22⅝	Aug. 6.	28	28⅝	+ ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	May 1, '03.	1	Q	27	28	27	28	34½	285
90	79⅝	85⅝	Jan. 19.	75	Aug. 6.	78	79⅝	+ 2	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,880,700	July 10, '03.	1¾	Q	78⅝	80	78⅝	80	87⅝	200
184½	158⅝	183½	Feb. 2.	149	Aug. 10.	164	166	..	Delaware & Hudson	100	34,467,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	165	165	164	164	179	360
51⅝	36½	43	Feb. 9.	20	Aug. 10.	24½	25	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000				25⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	49⅝	200
96⅝	86⅝	90⅝	Feb. 9.	73	Aug. 6.	78	80	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,845,880	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	78	78	78	78	94⅝	500
53⅝	33	47⅝	Jan. 6.	15½	July 28.	16⅝	18½	— 1⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100				16½	16⅝	16⅝	16½	51½	100
25	13	20⅝	Jan. 2.	7⅝	Aug. 6.	10⅝	12		Detroit Southern	100	18,487,000				10⅝	11	10½	10½	23⅝	820
46⅝	26	39⅝	Jan. 2.	15⅝	Aug. 6.	18	19	+ ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000				18	19	18	18½	44⅝	825
32	27	34⅝	Jan. 6.	20	July 24.	..	..		Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,380	July 27, '03.	1	Q	22½	22½	22⅝	22½	...	900
35⅝	15⅝	25⅝	Feb. 16.	11½	Aug. 8.	14	16⅝	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				15½	15½	15	15	34⅝	200
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9.	26	Aug. 8.	30⅝	30⅝	+ 1⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900				29	30⅝	28⅝	30⅝	41½	114,205
75⅝	60⅝	74	Feb. 5.	62¼	Apr. 13.	67⅝	67⅝	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	SA	66½	67⅝	66	67½	70⅝	15,674
63⅝	41⅝	64⅝	Feb. 5.	44	July 24.	52⅝	53	+ 2⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				51⅝	53⅝	51	52⅝	57	3,500
74⅝	50	72½	Jan. 8.	39½	July 27.	46	50	+ 1⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½		49	50⅝	49	50⅝	66⅝	800
334	170	204	Feb. 16.	148½	Aug. 10.	163	165	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	41,358,800	July 15, '03.	2	Q	163	164	163	164	188	1,080
106	66	106⅝	Feb. 20.	65⅝	Aug. 8.	...	...	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley	100	11,000,000	July 18, '03.	1½	SA	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	100	200
98⅝	81½	94⅝	Mar. 2.	79	Aug. 11.	..	..		Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '03.	2	SA	81	81	81	81	98⅝	20
95	85	84	Feb. 9.	56	Aug. 25.	55	60	— 4⅝	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Aug. 25, '03.	25c	M	56	56	56	56	...	110
173⅝	137	151	Jan. 10.	128⅝	July 15.	133	133½	+ ⅝	Illinois Central	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	132⅝	133⅝	132½	133⅝	171⅝	3,134
25⅝	16½	19⅝	Jan. 6.	8	July 23.	13½	13⅝	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1	..	12½	13⅝	12½	13⅝	20⅝	1,300
77⅝	70	74⅝	Feb. 6.	60⅝	July 27.	68⅝	69	— ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	68⅝	68⅝	68	68⅝	74	1,425
96	82	80⅝	Jan. 12.	73½	July 16.	70	80		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1½	Q	74	74	74	74	...	200
51⅝	35⅝	46	Jan. 12.	16	July 27.	21	21½	— ½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900				21	21	21	21	51	110
90⅝	65	77⅝	Jan. 12.	31⅝	Aug. 6.	38⅝	40	+ ⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	38	39⅝	38	39⅝	88	425
38	19	36½	Jan. 12.	18	July 24.	22½	22⅝	+ 1	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000				23	23	23	23	35⅝	100
53⅝	44	51½	Jan. 22.	32¼	Aug. 10.	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝	61	400
41	13	47⅝	Mar. 10.	25	Aug. 13.	30	36	— 4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400				35	35⅝	35	35	34½	500
159⅝	102⅝	130⅝	Jan. 8.	98⅝	Aug. 10.	105½	105⅝	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '03.	2½	SA	104	105½	103⅝	105⅝	134¼	4,600
158	128	155⅝	Jan. 14.	127½	Aug. 10.	135⅝	135⅝	+ 2	Manhattan Elevated	100	55,200,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	133½	135½	133	135⅝	130⅝	2,855
134½	109⅝	123⅝	Jan. 8.	78⅝	July 24.	77⅝	80	— 1½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	...				78	78	77	77⅝	127	800
174	135	142⅝	Jan. 8.	108	Aug. 10.	114	114½	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	113	114½	111⅝	114	148	4,900
31⅝	20⅝	29	Mar. 23.	11	July 24.	14	14⅝	— 1	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100				14½	14½	14	14	29⅝	2,050
192	150	135	Jan. 15.	108	May 26.	120	..	— 4	Michigan Central	100	†18,738,000	July 29, '03.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	...	100
115	103	110	Jan. 9.	49	Aug. 16.	58	62	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	61	61	61	61	113⅝	200
81	39⅝	78⅝	Feb. 16.	52	Aug. 7.	58	58½	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000				57⅝	59	57	58	79	2,850
139	90	132½	Feb. 17.	109⅝	June 2.	128	130	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				128⅝	129	128¼	129	137½	1,100
35⅝	22½	30⅝	Jan. 8.	16½	Aug. 5.	20⅝	20½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,300				19	20½	19	20½	33⅝	1,240
68⅝	51	63⅝	Feb. 10.	35⅝	Aug. 10.	42	42½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				42	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	67⅝	1,810
125⅝	96⅝	115⅝	Feb. 16.	85⅝	Aug. 10.	94⅝	94½	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,200	July 20, '03.	2½	SA	93⅝	94½	91⅝	94½	116⅝	62,080
53½	40	47⅝	Feb. 17.	33⅝	Aug. 10.	...	...	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '03.	1	Q	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	47⅝	140
109⅝	101⅝	106⅝	May 11.	98⅝	June 9.	...	...	— 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,826,100	May 29, '03.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	104⅝	110
32	15⅝	29⅝	Feb. 5.	11⅝	July 27.	15⅝	17	— ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	24½	100
88	78⅝	95	Feb. 10.	80⅝	July 24.	83	86½	+ 3	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	85	86	85	86	92⅝	300
49⅝	31⅝	47⅝	May 27.	34⅝	Mar. 5.	41	41⅝	+ ½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,000,000				40	41⅝	40	40⅝	41⅝	2,450
...	...	28½	June 30.	21⅝	Aug. 13.	24	26	+ ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,258,000				24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	...	400
...	...	91	June 11.	85	July 15.	85	92	..	National Enamelling & Stamp. Co. pf.	100	2,546,800	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	...	75
188	148	177	Jan. 8.	111	Aug. 10.	120	128	+ ½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,000	July 15, '03.	2	Q	127	127	127	127	187½	100
168⅝	147	156	Jan. 10.	112⅝	July 15.	121⅝	122	— ⅝	New York Central	100	132,250,000	July 15, '03.	1¼	Q	121⅝	122	119⅝	121⅝	163⅝	22,050
57⅝	40	45	Jan. 7.	20	Aug. 10.	23	26	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000				25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	56⅝	10
161	133⅝	139	Aug. 27.	133	Aug. 27.	...	...	— 6⅝	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	10,000,000	July 1, '03.	1¼	Q	133	133	133	133	...	100
37⅝	25⅝	35⅝	Feb. 6.	19⅝	Aug. 6.	23⅝	24	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,000				22⅝	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	35⅝	1,950
80⅝	55	76⅝	Feb. 10.	56⅝	Aug. 10.	63⅝	63½	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	†66,000,000	June 18, '03.	1½	SA	62⅝	63½	62	63½	73½	2,365
134	88	124⅝	Jan. 7.	70	July 25.	77⅝	77⅝	+ 1⅝	North American Co.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	74⅝	78	73	77⅝	122⅝	3,150
230	225	190	Aug. 28.	190	Aug. 28.	...	...	—35	Northern Central	50	11,462,800	July 15, '03.	4	SA	190	190	190	190	...	150
170	147	157⅝	Jan. 10.	118½	July 15.	124½	124½	+ ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	203,884,400	May 29, '03.	3	SA	122⅝	124⅝	122⅝	124¼	162⅝	42,850
109⅝	96¼	106⅝	Feb. 10.	88⅝	Aug. 6.	94⅝	95	+ 1⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,969,700	Aug. 25, '03.	1½	Q	94	95	94	95	104	2,130
47½	30	39	Jan. 7.	18	July 24.	19	23	— 1½	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				21	21	21	21	41	200
88½	71	81½	May 7.	74	July 27.	77	79	— 1	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,300	Aug. 17, '03.	1		77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	79	200
105⅝	80⅝	94	Jan. 7.	57½	Aug. 5.	62	65	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100	Aug. 15, '03.	1½	SA	62⅝	62⅝	62	62	96⅝	200
63⅝	39	58⅝	Jan. 28.	33	Aug. 10.	42	43	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 26, '03.	1	Q	42½	42½	42	42	51⅝	341
96⅝	82⅝	89	Feb. 20.	78	Aug. 10.	81	82	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 19, '03.	1¾	Q	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	88⅝	20
250	215	235⅝	Jan. 14.	195	July 15.	218	220	+ 2	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '03.	2	Q	220	220	220	220	241	100
39⅝	34	37	Feb. 9.	21½	Aug. 10.	24	25	+ ⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000				24½	24⅝	24	24⅝	32	340
90⅝	80	90	Feb. 24.	77½	Aug. 12.	80	82	— 4	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 20, '03.	1¾	Q	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	89⅝	200
78⅝	52⅝	69⅝	Jan. 2.	41½	June 10.	55⅝	55⅝	+ 1⅝	Reading	50	69,900,000				51⅝	56⅝	54¼	55⅝	65⅝	63,390
90⅝	60	81	Jan. 6.	60	June 10.	69	70	— 1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	76	500
24⅝	15⅝	22⅝	Feb. 18.	9⅝	Aug. 6.	11¼	11½	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	21½	620
82⅝	69	80⅝	Feb. 18.	58	Aug. 6.	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	65	66⅝	64⅝	65½	78⅝	5,100
51⅝	28⅝	53⅝	Jan. 2.	18½	Aug. 8.	28	28⅝	+ 1⅝	Rock Island	100	85,857,300				25⅝	28⅝	25⅝	28⅝	...	68,450
86⅝	71	86	Jan. 9.	56½	Aug. 10.	65	66⅝	— ⅝	Rock Island pf.	100	61,190,200	Aug. 1, '03.	1	Q	64½	65	63⅝	65	...	1,530
35⅝	17⅝	30	Feb. 18.	12	July 28.	19	19⅝	+ 4½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,981,700	July 15, '01.	1		14⅝	19	14½	19	20⅝	3,881
78	68	84⅝	Feb. 17.	60	July 25.	73⅝	75⅝	+ 5⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '03.	1¾	Q	70	75	70	75	71	710
24⅝	10	15½	Jan. 2.	9	June 8.	10	12	— 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000				10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	24½	100
42	24½	24⅝	Jan. 19.	14	Aug. 10.	15	17	— 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				15	15	15	16	40⅝	300
90	77	88	Feb. 20.	68	Aug. 18.	69	75	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '03.	2	..	72	72	72	72	...	50
80⅝	68½	78	Feb. 24.	42⅝	Aug. 10.	50½	50⅝	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '03.	2	Q	50	51½	49½	50½	76⅝	1,810
...	...	170	July 15.	150	July 27.	160	165	— ½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stk. tfs.	100	7,040,300	July 1, '03.	5	SA	161	161	161	161	...	200
39	24½	30	Jan. 7.	12	Aug. 6.	15⅝	16	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				15⅝	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	37⅝	1,600
80	55⅝	68	Jan. 7.	34	Aug. 10.	34⅝	35½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				33⅝	35⅝	33	34⅝	78	2,560
81¼	56	68⅝	Mar. 18.	38⅝	Aug. 6.	45½	45⅝	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				44⅝	45⅝	44	45⅝	77¼	29,010
39⅝	28	36⅝	Jan. 2.	17⅝	Aug. 5.	22⅝	22⅝	+ 1	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000				21⅝	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	39⅝	11,380
97	89⅝	96	Feb. 9.	76	Aug. 10.	84⅝	85	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 20, '03.	2½	SA	83⅝	85	83⅝	84	96⅝	1,375
9⅝	4	6⅝	Feb. 11.	1⅝	July 8.	2⅝	3	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				2⅝	3⅝	2⅝	2½	7	400
79⅝	49½	68⅝	Mar. 21.	35⅝	Aug. 10.	42	43½	+ 2⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	41	43⅝	40	43½	70½	7,050

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circulation. ‡Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1903—Continued

Range for Year 1901 High	Range for Year 1901 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 29 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Aug. 29 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Aug. 29, '03
54¾	37	43½	Feb. 10	26¼	Aug. 10	26¾	27	+ ¾	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	...	..	..	26	26¾	25¼	26¾	50¾	5,[illegible]
44¾	25	[illegible]	Jan. 7	25	Aug. 10	27½	30	+ 2½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	2,845,200	...	..	..	28	29½	28	29½	42½	400
38	27¾	37½	Jan. 22	20	June 10	22	22½	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	25	25	25	25	...	100
125	107	122½	Jan. 22	87½	Aug. 8	92½	94½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Aug. 15, '03	1¼	Q	89½	95	89½	95	121	695
15¾	11½	15	Jan. 10	4½	July 28	...	...	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	14¼	100
83	72	75½	Jan. 6	52	May 24	...	...	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '03	1¾	Q	60	60	60	60	...	50
113⅝	93¾	104⅝	Jan. 8	65¼	Aug. 8	75⅞	75⅞	+ 2¾	Union Pacific	100	108,772,400	Apr. 1, '03	2	SA	74¾	76¼	73⅝	75¼	112⅝	99,[illegible]
95	86¾	95¼	Feb. 11	83¼	Aug. 10	84½	86	+ 1	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,100	Apr. 1, '03	2	SA	87	87	87	87	91	225
36⅞	20	22½	Jan. 12	13	June 10	14	15½	— ¾	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	15¼	15¾	15½	15¾	...	100
65	57	[illegible]	Jan. 6	39	July 23	45	48	+ 2	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '03	2½	SA	45½	46	45½	46	...	300
140	97	126½	Feb. 6	98	Aug. 8	105	108	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '03	2	SA	108	108	108	108	155	50
15¾	10¾	15¼	Feb. 11	6¾	July 23	7¾	8	— ¾	United States Leather Co.	100	62,282,300	...	..	..	8¼	8¼	7½	7¾	13¾	4,[illegible]
84¾	77½	92¾	May 12	74	Aug. 21	81	81¼	+ 1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	July 1, '03	1½	Q	80½	81¼	80½	81¼	88¾	275
32	20	20½	Jan. 5	6¾	Aug. 21	7	7¾	+ ¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	66,[illegible]	...	..	..	7½	7¾	6½	7¾	...	3,200
75¼	64¾	75	Jan. 5	36	Aug. 27	36	39	— ½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03	1¼	Q	36½	38	36	38½	...	4,547
19⅞	11	19⅝	Feb. 10	7	July 27	13	13¼	+ 1⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,[illegible]	Apr. 15, '00	1	..	12½	13¾	12½	13¾	16½	940
60	49¾	57	Feb. 10	39¼	July 27	41½	42½	+ 2	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01	2	..	42	42	42	42	55½	145
46⅞	29¾	39⅞	Feb. 5	20⅞	Aug. 5	22⅞	23	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '03	1	Q	22	23	21½	22¾	41¼	67,807
97⅞	59	89⅝	Jan. 7	67	Aug. 10	70⅞	71	+ ¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,281,100	Aug. 15, '03	1¾	Q	69⅝	71	69⅝	70⅞	90⅝	25,200
75⅝	54	[illegible]	Feb. 13	19½	Aug. 27	20¾	22	— 2½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,000	June 1, '03	1½	Q	23½	24	22½	22½	66¾	4,[illegible]
34¾	28½	28½	Jan. 6	25	July 22	...	...	+ ½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,500,000	July 25, '03	1	Q	24½	24½	24½	24½	...	100
85½	76½	81	Jan. 16	72¼	Aug. 6	...	...	— ¾	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 25, '03	1¾	Q	76½	76½	76½	76½	...	100
36⅝	[illegible]	32⅝	Feb. 27	17⅝	Aug. 6	21⅞	22⅝	+ ¾	Wabash	100	28,000,000	...	..	..	21¼	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	29¾	1,[illegible]
54½	37	55⅞	Feb. 25	29⅞	Aug. 6	35⅞	36	+ 1	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	...	..	..	34⅞	36⅞	34⅞	36	48⅝	5,210
200	194½	240	Feb. 6	195	June 4	200	240	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '03	4	SA	216	217½	215	217½	220	110
97⅜	83⅜	92	Jan. 14	81¼	Aug. 8	83¼	84	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '03	1¼	Q	83¾	83⅞	83¼	83⅞	95¾	365
30¾	17	27⅞	Feb. 5	12	July 24	17	19	+ 2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	17	17	17	17	28	100
43⅞	28	38⅝	Feb. 19	24	Aug. 7	27	29	+ 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	...	..	..	28	28	28	28	41¾	200
31	19½	29⅞	Feb. 5	15	July 24	18⅜	19¼	..	Wisconsin Central	100	16,16[illegible],800	...	..	..	18½	19	18½	19	30⅞	725
57⅞	40½	55½	Feb. 6	35	Aug. 12	40	40⅝	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	...	..	..	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	56¾	675

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 31.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Books close.
Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A stock.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.—Books close.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

A. Booth & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Steel Foundries Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Automatic Weighing Machine Co.—Annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred and books close for dividend on common.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butterick Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo Traction Co.—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus Edison Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on common.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Great Northern Paper Co.—Dividend payable.
Heywood Brothers & Wakefield, Boston—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
New Central Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
North American Co.—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Sea Coast Canning Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

American Hide and Leather Co.—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Rice Milling Co.—Annual meeting.
New England Cotton Yarn Co.—Special meeting.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway—Annual meeting.
Weisbach Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

Chicago Great Western Railway—Annual meeting.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 4.

Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Iowa Central Railway—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown—Dividend payable.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 5.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close for annual meeting.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 29	$960,814,947	$41,728,[illegible]
Aug. 22	1,165,[illegible]	57,150,221
Aug. 15	1,109,164,[illegible]	59,357,[illegible]
Aug. 8	1,348,424,[illegible]	65,228,[illegible]
Aug. 1	1,240,[illegible]	63,081,[illegible]
July 25	1,352,[illegible]	61,424,110
July 18	1,423,[illegible]	63,672,[illegible]
July 11	1,211,[illegible]	63,[illegible]
*July 3	1,370,947,[illegible]	56,[illegible]
June 27	1,151,[illegible]	72,[illegible]
June 20	1,372,[illegible]	61,[illegible]
June 13	1,428,[illegible]	63,167,[illegible]
June 6	1,516,[illegible]	67,378,[illegible]
*May 29	1,064,[illegible]	64,[illegible]
May 23	1,[illegible]	65,[illegible]
May 16	1,281,142,[illegible]	62,078,[illegible]
May 9	1,290,[illegible]	65,[illegible]
May 2	1,375,[illegible]	77,512,[illegible]
April 25	1,311,[illegible]	70,[illegible]
April 18	1,488,076,[illegible]	68,318,[illegible]
April 11	1,[illegible]	70,[illegible]
April 4	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 28	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 14	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Jan. 3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 27	1,184,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 29	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 8	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sept. 6	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1893, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit) $18,545,275, Aug. 22, 1893; maximum since 1900, $50,071,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit) $1,042,[illegible], Sept. [illegible], 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks for each week of the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	[illegible]	917,444,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	917,944,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum deposits, $1,019,494,200, Feb. 2, 1902; minimum since 1890, $370,[illegible], Aug. 12, 1893; since 1900, $740,253,100, Jan. 7, 1900; maximum loans, $930,[illegible], Feb. 2, 1902.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	[illegible]	7,515,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$20,677,[illegible]	1895	$[illegible]
1902	*3,762,775	1894	[illegible]
1901	11,[illegible]	1893	*[illegible]
1900	27,[illegible]	1892	[illegible]
1899	12,[illegible]	1891	12,[illegible]
1898	[illegible]	1890	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	1889	4,[illegible]
1896	[illegible]		

*Deficit.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Aug. 24 to 29.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Erica	Jamaica	$[illegible]
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Zulia	Curacao	[illegible]
American Silver Coin—		
Erica	Jamaica	[illegible]
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Zulia	Curacao	[illegible]
Maracas	Trinidad	[illegible]
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Erica	Jamaica	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Zulia	Curacao	[illegible]
Maracas	Trinidad	[illegible]
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Zulia	Curacao	[illegible]
Maracas	Trinidad	[illegible]
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Colon	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Jason	Tampico	[illegible]
Allegheny	Greytown	[illegible]
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Jason	Tampico	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

Exports, New York, Aug. 24 to 29.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 26	Kr. Wm. II.	Cherbourg, [illegible]	$[illegible]
Aug. 26	New York	London, [illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 28	Cherokee	Puerto Plata, G. C.	[illegible]
Aug. 29	Umbria	London, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 22—Campania	London, [illegible]	$[illegible]
Grand total		$[illegible]

A FINANCIAL ANOMALY.

Superabundant Gold and Silver Circulate Together in Argentina.

The state of the Buenos Ayres money market just now is well deserving of attention from all who are interested in the international money market, and, indeed, from all who are interested in economic matters. During the present agricultural year Argentina has received in gold from Europe, the United States, South Africa, and Australia altogether very nearly nine millions sterling. This sum is greatly in excess of the requirements of the country, and yet there is no probability that any of it will be parted with just yet. The Argentine public has not so far lost its head. It has been wonderfully prosperous. The crops have been exceedingly good, and the prices it has received for its products have been satisfactory. Yet there has been no launching out into extravagant expenditure. Consequently, the value of the exports largely exceeds the value of the imports. One consequence of this state of things is that the gold is weighing upon the Buenos Ayres money market, so that it is reported that the banks find it difficult to employ the money advantageously. Of course, the paper money in a state of things like this is superabundant. If the law fixing the value of the dollar had not been passed, the dollar would have risen in purchasing power, and it is possible that gradually it might have reached its original mint assessment. But the law has been passed, and the Government is in a difficulty as to the figure at which it can advantageously redeem and cancel the paper money. In any event, what between the huge volume of paper money and the large recent imports of gold, money is superabundant at present, and rates both of interest and discount are exceedingly low.

We would commend a study of this matter to all those who have swallowed without thought the old teaching of the so-called economists with respect to the quantitative theory of money, and also with respect to the supply-and-demand theory. We have recently more than once called the attention of our readers to the strange circumstance that, while money was in strong demand in New York, and, indeed, all over the United States, and while at the same time there was a good deal of apprehension respecting the stock market, gold was shipped from New York to both Buenos Ayres and Paris, in both which cities money is superabundant. Now we see a plethora of money both in Buenos Ayres and in Paris, and yet there is no outflow of gold from either city. It is true that the French banks are employing large surplus balances in London. But they are not sending gold here. On the contrary, every now and then they take gold. And, in the same way, the Argentine banks, though they are puzzled how to employ their funds advantageously, do not think of shipping away any of the gold. Possibly the people may begin to spend more freely; especially, they may buy European goods on a much larger scale. Thereby they may be ultimately compelled to ship gold to pay for the imports. But as yet nothing of the kind is taking place.—London Statist.

"AMERICANS" IN LONDON.

On the Stock Exchange a very large business was done in American securities, but it was chiefly the outcome of heavy option dealing, extensive call options having again been purchased for New York and London account for the end of the year, against which, as usual, the jobbers have bought about half the total for which they have taken the money. Probably the business is chiefly based on the belief that a currency reform bill will be introduced and, presumably, carried at a special session of Congress convened for Oct. 15. If this is the basis of the operations of the last few days, it implies an expectation that the effect of the passing of such a bill would be to ease the pressure for money in New York and create a condition of things in Wall Street in which profits would be taken. Such an effect would very probably be produced, but its results would not, we think, be good, in the long run, since probably it would once more place stock in weak hands. The effect of this option buying here is not altogether satisfactory, for it must have created an appreciable bull account, which cannot be liquidated until the date of the option has passed. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent those who gave the option money from selling now, or at any moment when they see a sufficient profit on the transaction (except the possibility that since they would be "short" of the stock till their options fell due they might be pressed for delivery for several accounts, and might have to pay something for the right to postpone delivery. Altogether we do not regard this new phase of the American market as conducing to soundness, though most of the option buying has been what is called "good."—London Times, Aug. 22.

Agriculture in British Guiana.

The Georgetown (British Guiana) correspondent of Reuter's News Agency writes under date of July 29: "Sir Daniel Morris, West Indian Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, in his official report on his recent visit to British Guiana highly commends the work of the recently established Board of Agriculture and refers in glowing terms to the progressive spirit shown by the colonists. Regarding the implemental experiments being carried on at Vergenoegen Estate, Sir Daniel says: 'What I saw fully confirmed the opinion expressed by Sir Alexander Swettenham that the experiment of implemental tillage has gone far enough to show how practicable steam plowing may now be made on the sugar estates of the colony.' Respecting cotton cultivation the Commissioner states that, if the vast stretches of land along the seaboard extending from the Demerara River to the Berbice River could be adequately drained, there is no reason why cotton should not again be grown in the colony and afford employment to a large portion of the population that refuses to work on sugar estates. In conclusion, the report says: 'The two factors on which the agricultural future of British Guiana depends are drainage and labor. The question of drainage is paramount. No agricultural development can take place, on the coast lands at all events, without an elaborate system of drainage. The cost would be enormous. If, however, such lands could afterward be effectively cultivated by negroes and others without interfering with the labor on the sugar estates the expense might be justified. At present there is not a keen desire on the part of the coolie population to embark on agricultural pursuits. Their efforts, so far, are fitful and unsatisfactory. Possibly something may be done by the Board of Agriculture to arouse interest and direct the energies of these people. In the meantime the more hopeful signs are confined to the Crown lands on river banks and other localities with natural drainage.'"—London Times.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The changes in prices of 1 per cent or more for the week ended

Stocks Advanced.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stocks Declined.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds Declined.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement showed a [illegible] for loans to the amount of $[illegible]. There was an addition to cash holdings of $[illegible], but specie holdings decreased [illegible] to a decrease of $[illegible]. The net result of contracting their reserve was a decrease of $[illegible] in surplus, which added to a legal reserve of $[illegible].

The weekly average of the New York banks compares as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tender	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

Surplus [illegible]

Surplus [illegible]

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the figures of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of imports of general merchandise the values are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 20, 1898	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1899	$[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	$[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there has not been an exchange during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Bid. Aug. 19.	Closing Asked. Aug. 19.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.	Range in 1899. Lowest.	Last Sale.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Where one per cent is not made (as it is given in parenthesis after the name of the company). *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 29, 1903

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	98¾ Jan 22	88½ Mar 10	88½ Aug 28	..	88½
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	102⅞ Jan 10	98½ Aug 10	98¼ Aug 28	98⅛	98¾
Do registered	AO	102¼ Feb 11	97⅞ Jul 30	97⅞ July 30	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92¼ Jan 10	85 Jul 28	86 Aug 28	86¼	..
Do do registered	Nov.	78 Jul 28	78 Jul 28	78 July 28	..	..
Do stamped		92¾ Jan 26	84 Jul 21	86½ Aug 27	86¾	87
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1903	FA	..	..	97 Au 8, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series C, 1905	FA	..	..	98½ No 10, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	..	..	114½ Oc 1, 02	..	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	95 Apr 27	91½ Jun 10	92½ Aug 28	92½	92¾
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94½ Jan 7	91½ Jul 24	91½ Aug 28	91½	92
Do do registered		94½ Jan 13	94 Jan 8	94½ Jan 13	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅞ Feb 17	98½ Apr 2	99½ Aug 28	99½	100
Do do registered		102¾ May 16	100½ Apr 21	102¾ May 16	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	106 Jan 8	97 Aug 14	97 Aug 14	99½	100
Do P.J.&M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN	91 Feb 19	88 Aug 24	88 Aug 24	88	..
Do P., L.E.& W.Va.ref.g.4s, 1941	MN	97½ Jan 10	94½ Aug 19	94½ Aug 19	94½	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	90¾ Jun 5	86½ Aug 6	88 Aug 28	87½	88¾
Do do registered		..	..	90 Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	..	..	114½ Jy 27, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	109 Fe 6, 02	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	118¾ Feb 15	114 Aug 25	114 Aug 28	114	118
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	106 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	126 Jan 26	124½ Jun 22	124½ June 22	117½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD	130½ Jan 24	125 Jan 10	125½ Jan 24	118	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO	..	..	100 No 18, 99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	..	..	103 Se 16, 02	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	105 May 29	100½ Apr 18	101½ Aug 17	101½	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	122 Jan 21	120 Apr 30	120½ May 6	..	..
Do do registered	AO	120½ Feb 2	120½ Feb 2	120½ Mar 18	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO	..	..	118 Ja 27, 01	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	..	..	180 Fe 16, 97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	103¼ Jun 26	102 Jul 7	103 Aug 27	102⅝	103
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108½ Feb 6	105½ Mar 9	107 Aug 26	107	..
Do do registered	MS	107 Aug 14	104½ Mar 30	107 Aug 14	103½	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	94½ Feb 5	92 Jun 1	92 June 1	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	105½ Apr 18	104½ Jul 1	104½ July 1	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 6	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	109 Jan 10	102 Aug 11	104½ Aug 28	104½	106
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN	..	..	106½ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80 Jan 14	68 Aug 8	70 Aug 17	74	76
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	39½ Jan 15	24 Aug 8	30 Aug 28	28	30¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	27 Jan 14	18 Jul 27	19½ Aug 28	..	19½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	JD	..	..	92 Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	..	..	108¼ Se 1, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	108 Jul 2	108 Jul 2	108 July 2	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ	134 Jan 8	126½ Aug 12	128 Aug 27	127½	..
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	126 Aug 11	127 Aug 21	126¾	127
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	113½ Feb 9	108½ Jul 10	109 Aug 17	110	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	104 Feb 6	100½ Aug 7	100½ Aug [illegible]	100	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102½ Jan 28	100 Jul 29	101½ Aug 14	100	101½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	112 Mar 6	110½ Jul 22	110½ July 22	..	110½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114 Jan 5	110½ Aug 14	110½ Aug 14	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	119½ Jan 10	114½ Jun 15	116 Aug 28	..	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	120½ De 31, 01	..	114½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	106¾ Feb 10	100½ Jul 20	102½ Aug 28	102½	103
Do do registered	MS	..	..	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	112 May 14	112 May 14	112 May 14	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	104 May 25	97½ Aug 18	98½ Aug 26	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	98 May 6	98 Apr 2	97½ June 22	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MS	..	..	106½ Oc 29, 02	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO	83½ Jan 13	80 Apr 8	81½ Aug 28	81	81½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	79½ Jan 2	70½ Aug 7	73½ Aug 26	73	..
Do registered		..	..	80½ Ap 14, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA	..	..	104½ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	101¼ May 10	100 Mar 23	101 July [illegible]	99¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	97 Jan 10	89½ Jul 28	90½ Aug 26	90	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	109½ Aug 24	109½ Aug 24	109½ Aug 24	109½	..
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO	104½ Jan 22	101 Aug 17	101 Aug 11	101½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	106½ Apr 29	102½ Aug 11	102½ Aug 11	101½	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	106½ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	100½ Jun 6	100 Jul 30	100 July 30	..	101
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	108 Mar 12	104½ May 2	105 July 8	105½	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	117½ Feb 25	112 Apr 14	114 July 10	114½	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	110½ Mar 23	108 Jul 24	108 July 24	108⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	138½ Feb 27	128 Jul 31	128 July 31	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	121½ Jan 30	113½ Jul 28	114½ Aug 28	114	114½
Do do registered	MN	119½ Apr 15	118½ Apr 15	118½ Apr 15	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	120 Jan 10	120 Jan 10	120 Feb [illegible]	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130 Mar 18	124½ Aug 24	124½ Aug 24	..	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	113 Jan 28	108 Jul 24	108 July 24	..	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	111½ Mar 18	107½ Jul 24	108 Aug 28	108	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	170 May 8	170 Jul 2	170 July 2	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Mar 14	111 Mar 14	111 May 26	108½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	108 Aug 24	108 Aug 28	108	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	111 De 5, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	..	..	104½ Ja 28, 02	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	116½ Apr 20	116½ Apr 20	116½ Apr [illegible]	112	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	118½ May 13	118½ May 13	118½ Aug [illegible]	115	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	115½ Jan 26	111 Jul 6	111 July 6	110½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117½ Jan 12	112 Aug 11	112 Aug 11	112	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111½ Jan 26	108 Aug 11	108 Aug 11	110	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	..	..	137½ Jy 18, 99	135½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	119½ Mar 23	116 Aug 6	116 Aug 6	116½	..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	..	..	107¾ Au 28, 02	104½	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	115 May 4	114 Apr 7	114 May 4	112	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	105½ Jul 20	105½ Jul 20	105½ July 20	105½	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	113½ Jan 26	110½ Aug 14	110½ Aug 14	110½	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	113½ Jan 26	109½ Aug 20	109½ Aug 20	109½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117 May 1	112 Jul 29	112 July 29	113	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	JD	118 May 20	118 May 20	118 May 20	112	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	118 May 21	116 Jun 2	116 July 29	116½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 26	130½ Jul 17	130½ Aug 28	131	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA 15	106½ May 15	101 Mar 18	103½ May 18	103	..
Do do registered	FA 15	..	..	105½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN	100 May 18	96½ Aug 17	96 Aug 28	..	98½
Do do registered	QF	..	..	98 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO	112 May 12	112 May 12	112 May 12	112½	..
Do do registered	AO	110½ May 4	110½ May 4	110½ May [illegible]	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO	109½ Feb 18	106 Apr 1	106 Aug 19	106½	..
Do do registered	AO	107½ Jan 16	106½ Mar 30	106½ Mar 30	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN	106 Feb 28	104 Jun 23	104½ Aug 28	104½	105½
Do do registered	MN	..	..	103½ De 23, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1933	AO 18	112 Jan 30	108½ Aug 18	109 Aug 20	..	..
Do do registered	AO 18	..	..	114 Oc 22, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	119½ Mar 12	114½ Aug 11	114½ Aug 11	..	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	122 My 2, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS	..	..	106 No 8, 02	106	110
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	..	..	108 Oc 8, 02	105½	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	105½ May 2	103½ May 2	103½ May 2	105½	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN	115½ Apr 20	111½ Aug 14	111½ Aug 14	111½	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN	132½ Jan 29	127½ Aug 5	127½ Aug 5	127½	130½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	125 Jan 14	114½ Aug 5	115 Aug 19	115	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	..	..	142 Fe 10, 02	130½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	129½ May 6	128½ Aug 21	128½ Aug 21	129½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	..	..	107½ Fe 21, 01	107½	109
Do incomes, 1911	MN	..	..	114½ Se 17, 02	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	121½ May 15	121½ Aug 12	121½ Aug 28	121½	..
Do registered	JJ	127½ May 15	121½ Aug 12	121½ Aug 12	121½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	108 Jan 8	99½ Aug 10	100 Aug 28	99¾	100½
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 19	107 Jan 19	107 Jan 19	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	MN	98 Aug 18	98 Aug 18	98 Aug 18	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	MN	..	..	100½ Jy 3, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	MN	..	..	98½ Je 20, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	MN	..	..	98½ Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	MN	..	..	98½ Je 26, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	MN	85 Aug 3	85½ Aug 1	87 Aug 1	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	85½ Jan 19	72½ Aug 6	73½ Aug 28	73½	74
Do do registered		82½ Jan 7	82½ Jan 7	82½ Jan 7	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS	94½ Jun 3	71½ Jul 21	74½ Aug 26	74	75
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	98½ Feb 24	97 May 19	97 May 19	95	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	93 Jan 28	92½ Jan 19	93 Jan 28	91½	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	90	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	109½ Jun 8	105½ Jul 24	105½ July 24	102	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	..	..	107 Oc 3, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	138½ Jan 29	133½ Jun 16	132 July 28	132	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st 6s, 1918	MN	137 Apr 8	131½ May 29	131½ May 29	132	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	..	..	137½ De 28, 02	128	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	129½ Jan 10	123½ Apr 6	124 July 16	..	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	82 Jan 22	71½ Jul 20	75 Aug 28	71	75
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	116½ Feb 18	111½ Jul 1	111½ July 1	108½	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD	..	..	100 Ap 24, 02	98	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	108 Feb 5	107 Feb 5	109 Mar 10	101	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	..	..	111½ De 9, 01	106	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	..	..	113½ Oc 15, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	112 Jan 30	111½ Jun 28	111½ Jun 28	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	102 Jan 17	96 Jul 17	96 Aug 21	96½	98
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	..	..	101½ Oc 8, 02	96	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	100 Jan 6	95 Aug 20	95 Aug 20	95½	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	103½ Feb 6	100½ Jul 29	101 July 30	100	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	101 Oc 10, 02	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	..	..	102 De 9, 02	96½	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	96 May 12	96 May 12	96 May 12	..	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	..	..	100 Nov. 00	103	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101 Jun 29	100½ May 12	104 June 17	..	..
C., Sin. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	114½ Jun 17	114½ Jun 17	114½ June 17	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JJ	130 Jul 10	130 Jul 28	130 July 28	130	133½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	132½ May 13	127½ Aug 21	127½ Aug 21	127½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	..	..	104 No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jan 2	88 Jun 30	90½ Aug 21	88	92
Do income 4s, April, 1990	AO	66 Jan 21	58 Aug 26	60 Aug 24	60	62
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	120 Aug 14	110 Aug 14	110 Aug 14	110½	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	..	..	128 Je 3, 02	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80½ Jan 2	70 Jul 30	70 July 30	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	94½ Jan 14	83½ Aug 12	84 Aug 28	83	84
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	..	..	102 Dec. 98	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 30	113 Mar 6	116 July 7	113½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	135½ Mar 19	129½ Jun 6	130 July 7	129½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	134½ Jan 12	130½ Jul 7	130½ Aug [illegible]	130½	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	104 Oc 23, 00	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	131½ Feb 10	128½ Aug 21	128 Aug 21	128½	130½
Do registered		..	..	133½ De 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	118 Mar 20	108½ Aug 11	108½ Aug 11	109½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	101 Jan 17	102 May 11	102½ May 11	..	100½
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	113½ Feb 13	109½ Jun 30	109 June 30	110½	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	137½ Jun 8	135 Jul 21	135½ July 28	138½	..
Do registered	MS	..	..	149 Au 8, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	111½ Feb 8	106½ Jun 19	108 July 27	106½	..
Do registered	AO	..	..	122 Je 8, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	106½ Jun 10	106½ Jun 10	106½ June 10	106½	..
Do do registered	AO	..	..	111½ Fe 4, 02	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	..	..	149½ No 10, 02	140½	..
Do registered	MN	..	..	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	101¾ May 7	97½ Jul 13	98½ Aug 27	98½	98¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	107 May 8	106½ Jan 7	106½ May 20	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD	108 May 19	106 Jan 28	105 Aug 25	105	106
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD	80 Jan 21	60 Aug 19	60 Aug 19	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN	..	..	111 Fe 29, 01	99	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100½ Jul 22	100½ Jul 22	100½ July 22	100	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	98½ Apr 18	91 Jun 1	91 July 27	..	..
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	95½ Feb 24	79 Jul 23	80 Aug 20	78	80
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	86 Jan 6	73½ Aug 26	75½ Aug 26	..	76
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	95 Jan 27	86 Jan 17	89½ May 14	86	88
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	114 Feb 6	108½ Jul 29	109 Aug 13	107	..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	115 May 21	111½ Jan 10	112 June 16	110	114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	115 Jul 27	112½ Mar 4	115 Aug 4	111	114½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	114 May 25	111 May 25	111 May 25	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	113½ May 7	113½ May 7	113½ May 7	113½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	112½ Aug 15	112 May 1	112½ Aug 15	111½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO	..	..	117 De 19, 02	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	101½ Jun 26	101½ Jun 26	101½ June 26	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS	139 Jan 10	132½ Jun 17	131 July 13	124½	136
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	135 Feb 24	130 Aug 7	130 Aug 7	130	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	JJ	99½ Jun 1	96½ Jul 11	96½ Aug 28	96½	96¾
Do registered	JJ	99 Jan 8	97 May 15	97 May 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	85 Feb 5	79½ Aug 11	83½ Aug 28	83½	84
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	FA	91½ Jan 10	87 Aug 7	89 Aug 27	88	89
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD	130½ Jan 29	125½ Jun 17	125½ June 17	126½	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MN	121½ Jan 21	117½ May 1	117½ Aug 5	119	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	..	105 Au 5, 02	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO	134½ Jan 7	130 Apr 16	134½ June 30	128½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	MN	..	..	112½ De 17, 02	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ	..	..	116½ Ap 29, 02	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	..	..	100 Oc 27, 98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO	112½ Feb 24	110 Aug 28	110 Aug 28	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	114 Jan 27	108 Aug 27	108 Aug 27	107	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA	108 Jan 6	97½ Apr 15	101½ May 19	97½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA	104½ May 20	99 Aug 11	99 Aug 11	98	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN	117 Jan 8	108 May 1	108 May 1	111½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JD	112 Apr 2	107½ Jul 9	107½ July 9	106½	107½
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ	122½ May 8	120 Feb 18	121 June 23	118	119
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	AO	108 May 4	108 Apr 28	104 June 23	..	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	AO	..	..	112 Je 2, 02	108	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	..	110 Sep. 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	..	..	115 My 28, 02	107	111
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	106½ Fe 24, 02	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	..	..	105 Mr 11, 98	106	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD	112½ Jan 21	103 Aug 20	103 Aug 26	..	103½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ	85 Feb 19	80 Aug 21	80 Aug 21	..	80
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	AO	105 Feb 16	100½ Apr 3	102 Apr 20	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	108½ May 11	105½ Aug 21	105½ Aug 21	101	106
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ	110½ Jan 16	107 Jul 23	107 July 23	104½	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		85 Jan 9	77 Mar 12	78½ Aug 24	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B		20½ Jan 8	10 Aug 11	14 Aug 13	..	..
Gulf & Ship Isl. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	105½ Mar 9	103½ Aug 26	103½ Aug 26	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ	108½ Jan 27	104 Jun 27	104½ Aug 27	..	..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO	105½ Mar 2	100 Jun 30	100 June 30	..	103½
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1904-1951	JJ	113½ Mar 6	112½ Jan 20	112½ May 26	110	..
Do registered	JJ	..	..	113½ Mr 12, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	102 May 21	101½ Apr 23	102 May 21	98	..
Do do registered	JJ	93 Mar 23	93 Mar 23	93 Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	AO	104 May 12	102½ Apr 30	104 July 21	104½	..
Do do registered		..	..	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN	108½ Feb 20	101½ Jun 16	103 July 31	103½	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	104½ My 30, 00	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	..	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ	108 Jan 8	92½ Jul 8	90 Aug 24	..	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	FA	..	..	119 My 24, 00	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ	90½ Aug 14	85½ Aug 14	85½ Aug 14	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	97 Jun 10	97 Jun 10	97 June 10	91	95
Do do registered	JJ	..	..	101½ Oc 23, 00	..	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	..	..	100 No 7, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 13	107½ May 27	107½ May 27	..	110
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD	..	..	124 My 14, 01	..	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	MS	..	..	90 No 22, 98	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	JD 15	126½ Jan 8	126½ Jan 12	126½ Jan 12	118	..
Do do registered	JD 15	..	..	126½ No 16, 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JD 15	..	..	102½ Ap 11, 02	..	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	106½ Jan 26	106½ Jan 26	106½ Jan 26	108	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS	..	..	107 Mr 8, 02	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	105	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	JJ	..	..	107½ De 18, 02	102	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	103 May 12	99½ Mar 18	98½ July 8	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	123½ Feb 20	120 May 1	118½ Aug 19	118½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS	100 Jan 24	95 Aug 25	95 Aug 25	..	96
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS	75 Feb 18	70 Feb 20	74½ Feb 20	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	115½ Feb 6	108 Aug 7	108½ Aug 19	..	108
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	MS	93½ Feb 9	91 Apr 7	92 Aug 28	..	91
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	AO	71½ Feb 26	65½ Aug 11	66 Aug 28	66	67
Do registered		..	..	63½ Oc 16, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	120 Jan 21	115½ Aug 18	116 Aug 20	116	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	118½ Feb 10	109 Jul 23	110 Aug 14	110½	..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO	114½ Jan 27	111 Apr 18	111 June [illegible]	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	MN	..	..	110½ Fe 3, 02	109½	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	109½ Jan 21	108½ Aug 3	108½ Aug 3	..	..
Do registered	JJ	..	..	108½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	114 May 30	113½ May 28	113½ June 1	..	114
Do registered, 1941	AO	..	..	109½ Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	JJ	..	..	108½ Se 8, 02	105	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	97 Jan 20	95½ Apr 30	95 June 17	..	96
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	AO	..	..	95½ Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	AO	109 Mar 23	109 Mar 23	109 Mar 23	..	..
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118 Jan 22	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	JD	102½ Jan 19	98½ Aug 20	98½ Aug 20	..	..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	MS	102 Apr 30	100½ Jun 12	100½ June 12	..	100½
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD	..	..	100 Oc 1, 00	..	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	102½ Mar 2	96½ Apr 7	96½ July 15	..	98½
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	JD	..	..	111 Ja 22, 02	107½	..
Brklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 6s, 1911	MS	103½ Mar 3	103½ Mar 3	103½ Mar 3	..	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	AO	..	..	112 Mr 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & R'way B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS	..	..	112½ Ja 10, 02	..	..
L. I., N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	..	..	112½ Ap 8, 02	..	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	118 May 21	114½ Jun 17	118 Aug 27	118	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	MN	112 Apr 27	111 May 18	111 Aug 13	111	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ	101½ Feb 8	97½ Aug 6	98½ Aug 28	..	98¾
Do do registered		..	..	100 Ja 6, 00	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	113½ Jan 6	110 Jun 1	112½ July 24	..	112½
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	114½ May 18	111½ Mar 13	112½ Aug 20	112½	..
Do L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN	108½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	129 Jan 2	125 Apr 7	128 May 13	..	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ	..	..	124½ Ap 10, 02	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS	..	..	116½ Mr 22, 02	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	MS	..	..	125½ Au 12, 02	..	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	MS	..	..	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ	100 Mar 4	97½ Jun 9	97½ June 22	..	98
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	107½ Jun 2	107½ Jun 2	107½ June 2	..	..
L. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon 4s, 1952	JJ	92½ May 12	88 Aug 4	88 Aug 21	94½	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA	114½ Jan 16	113 Mar 20	113 July 17	105½	..
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	112 Jan 16	110 Aug 12	110 Aug 14	110½	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA	..	..	115 De 16, 02	..	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	AO	120 Mar 23	120 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	..	109½
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	..	..	100 Mr 30, 01	..	..
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	AO	106½ Jan 8	100 Jul 14	101½ Aug 28	101½	101¾
Do registered		..	..	103½ De 17, 02	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	111½ May 14	106 Jul 1	108½ Aug 13	108½	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	80 May 1	68 Jul 28	74 Aug 27	73	75
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	25½ May 14	17½ Jul 24	17 Aug 28	16¾	16½
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	18½ Mar 23	8 Jul 28	10 Aug 28	10	10½
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	97½ Jun 6	82 Aug 12	83½ Aug 21	..	88½
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS	..	..	90½ Jy 3, 02	..	..
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD	..	..	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	148½ Feb 24	143 Aug 25	143 Aug 25	143	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	119½ Feb 24	116½ Feb 24	116½ Feb 24	114	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	AO	125½ Apr 29	123½ Apr 29	123½ Apr 29	117½	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD	..	..	121 Ja 21, 02	115½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	120½ Feb 20	109 Aug 11	112 Aug 28	111	112
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	100½ Feb 12	97 Aug 25	97½ Aug 28	..	97½
Minn., S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ	..	..	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938	JJ	..	..	98 Ap 3, 01	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	100½ Feb 26	94 Aug 14	96½ Aug 28	96	97
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	83 Jan 17	75 Aug 6	78½ Aug 28	78	79¼
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN	104½ Jan 27	98 Aug 28	98 Aug 28	..	99
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001	AO	..	..	90 Oc 14, 02	..	..
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN	..	..	105½ Se 30, 02	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA	87 Jan 15	81½ Feb 2	80 May 13	82	..
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS	105½ Mar 25	97 Jul 27	102½ Aug 28	101½	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	108 Aug 21	107½ Aug 21	108 Aug 21	102	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	111 Feb 16	106½ Apr 2	106½ Aug 27	106½	108½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN	111½ Apr 17	107 Aug 11	107 Aug 26	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN	122 Mar 3	118 May 23	118 Aug 5	116½	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped Jan., 1917	MS	107½ Feb 25	102½ Mar 11	105 Aug 25	103	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA	107½ Jan 21	101½ Aug 10	101½ Aug 20	102	..
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	94½ Jan 27	89 Mar 19	92 July 14	..	..
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	100 My 1, 01	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA	105½ Jan 22	101½ Aug 10	101½ Aug 10	103	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	113 Jan 28	112 Jan 16	111 July 31	107½	..
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. l. g. g. 5s, 1931	AO	118 Jan 15	110 Jul 27	111 Aug 28	110½	111½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO	111 Jul 9	111 Jul 9	111 Aug 3	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ	91½ Jan 13	84 Jul 18	85½ Aug 28	..	85½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ	..	..	110½ Fe 20, 00	..	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ	..	..	93 Ap 25, 02	..	90
Do do small	JJ	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	..
Mob., Jack. & K. C. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	..	..	101 Jy 2, 02	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD	127½ Jan 20	122 Aug 12	122½ Aug 28	123½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	126½ Jan 8	124½ Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	..	126½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS	97½ Feb 14	91½ Jul 14	91½ Aug 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115½ Jan 16	114 Mar 30	114 Mar 30	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	..	..	101½ Je 30, 00	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92 Feb 3	92 Feb 3	92 Feb 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ	126 May 15	123½ Apr 15	126 June 24	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	115 Jan 3	110 Aug 24	110 Aug 24	120	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	JJ	..	..	112 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s McM., M. W. & Alb.	JJ	..	..	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	JJ	..	..	111 De 20, 98	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	106½ May 11	98 Jul 27	101½ Aug 19	100	..

[illegible]

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	105½ Jun 2	100 Aug 5	101 Aug 27	100	101½
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118 Feb 10	113¾ Jun 18	114¼ Aug 29	114½	114¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	111 Jan 16	103½ Aug 6	105 Aug 29	104	105
Do deb. Series A, 1939	JJ*	107½ Apr 24	100 Apr 14	101½ Apr 23	97	..
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84½ Feb 9	52 Aug 5	60½ Aug 29	59	[illegible]
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	..	..	104½ De 11, 02	103½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	109½ May 9	107 Jul 28	107 July 28	..	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	97 May 2, 02	..	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	86¼ Jan 12	[illegible] Apr 13	84 June 23	..	[illegible]
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	..	..	98 Mr 17, 02	..	..
St. L. K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	108½ Mar 18	108 Feb 28	108½ Mar 18	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	118½ Feb 24	114 Aug 28	114 Aug 27	115½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	101½ Mar 28	96½ Jul 2	96½ July 2	94	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	40 Mr 23, 00	30	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	108 Jul 31	108 Jul 25	108 July 31	105	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	116½ Jan 21	112 Apr 27	112½ July 30	..	112½
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	113 Se 9, 02	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA*	113 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	93½ Feb 26	80 Aug 6	90 Aug 27	90	..
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	92½ Feb 16	88 Jul 16	89½ Aug 28	89	90
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	107½ Feb 20	102 Jun 27	103 Aug 20	..	103
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*JJ	..	..	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	110 Feb 6	105 Aug 18	105 Aug 19	100	105
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941	MN	102½ Jan 8	98 Aug 7	100 Aug 18	..	..
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	104½ Jan 20	97 Aug 5	98 Aug 27	97½	98
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	102 Mar 13	100 Apr 8	100½ July 15	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	80½ Jan 8	83 Aug 11	85 Aug 27	..	85
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	85½ Jan 5	85½ Jan 5	85½ Jan 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	..	105½ Apr. 98	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	..	..	90½ Oc 30, 02	89	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	97½ Je 12, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	108 No 22, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120 Jan 22	111¼ Aug 5	112½ Aug 19	..	112
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	96½ Jan 2	89 Aug 11	89 Aug 11	89	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	117½ Mar 17	112½ Aug 18	112½ Aug 18	112½	113
Do registered	..	..	..	119½ De 4, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121 Jan 12	117½ Jul 24	117½ July 24	117½	118¾
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121½ Feb 19	116 Jul 7	116 July 27	..	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	98½ Jan 29	93 Aug 20	94 Aug 26	93	94
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	122 Jan 9	115 Aug 26	115 Aug 26	115	118
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102½ Jan 28	99½ Mar 27	99½ Mar 27	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	..	..	108 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	..	110 Je 26, 02	..	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	112 Mar 3	109½ Apr 14	109½ Apr 14	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	109½ De 14, 99	..	..
Un. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	JJ*	85½ Apr 24	84 Jun 19	84½ June 26	..	..
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	80½ Mar 12	78 Aug 10	79 Aug 29	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	90 De 28, 97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	106 Feb 10	103 Mar 28	104½ Aug 29	104½	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	..	100½ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bklyn F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	76 Jan 6	73 Jan 21	73 Mar 26	..	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	..	111 Mr 7, 01	109½	..
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	..	113 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	..	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	95 Jan 9	89½ Apr 8	90½ Aug 7	89½	90½
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	..	90 Oc 8, 98	..	..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951. Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	*JJ	..	..	91½ De 18, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	104 Jul 25	104 Jul 25	104 July 25	..	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	112½ Jy 8, 02	103½	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-13	FA	..	..	100 Mr 15, 99	..	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	117 Jan 7	112½ Jun 25	113 Aug 19	113	..
Buffalo Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	79½ May 7	74 Jun 24	74 June 24	..	[illegible]
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	105 Jun 2	105 Jun 2	105 June 2	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	99 Feb 4	93½ Jul 31	95 Aug 20	..	95
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	..	117 De 16, 02	114½	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	..	67 Oc 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	85½ Aug 25	85½ Aug 25	85½ Aug 25	..	75½
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	107½ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	105 Jul 10	105 Jul 10	105 Aug 28	105½	..

[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Aug. 29, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1905..	Q.F	101 Jan 22	93½ Aug 7	93½ Aug 18	..	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919...	MS*	95 Feb 1[illegible]	80 Aug 6	80½ Aug 27	80	86
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915..	MS*	90½ Feb 3	83 Mar 1[illegible]	87 July [illegible]	..	90
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919..............	*JJ	80 Jan 12	75 Jun 6	75 June 6	..	80
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942..	JJ*	..	..	103 De 18, 02	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951..	FA*	67½ Jan 7	55¼ Aug 6	57 Aug 27	56¾	57
Do registered......................		61½ Aug 4	61½ Aug 4	64½ Aug 6	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927........	*AO	77 Jan 28	68 Jul 23	69½ Aug 28	68	69
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911....	*JJ	102 Mar 23	99½ Mar 6	99 Mar 25	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910......	*JJ	..	..	99 Jy 17, 02	95	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913........	*AO	..	..	100 My 2, 02	95	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918.....	*FA	110 Jan 17	103½ May 15	105 July 29	..	108
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928.......	AO	98 Feb 26	98 Feb 26	98 Feb 26	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923.	*AO	98½ Jan 29	88½ Aug 14	88½ Aug 25	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920....	*MN	105 Jan 20	91 Jan 21	90 Mar 2	90	95
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925....	JJ*	68 Jan 8	65 Jul 11	70 Aug 20	60	70
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.....	FA*	68 Jan 2	40 Jul 8	42 July 29	40	42
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946........		15½ Jan 7	4 Jul 8	4½ Aug 25	4	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932...	JJ*	89 Jan 16	55 Jun 26	55½ July 21	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1932...............	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s, 1913..	*MN	114½ Jan 20	108½ Aug 27	108½ Aug 27	..	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931..	JJ*	85 Jan 12	70 Aug 12	70 Aug 12	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s, April, 1963..................		83¾ Jun 4	78½ Aug 10	78½ Aug 20	..	..
Do registered......................		80¼ Jul 15	79½ Jul 23	79½ July 23	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902....	*FA	..	..	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909..	JJ*	..	..	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943....	*FA	105 Jan 2[illegible]	82½ Jul [illegible]	100½ July [illegible]	77½	80½
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911...	FA*	80½ Jan [illegible]	70½ Jan 17	72½ Aug [illegible]	72	73½
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919......	*MN	113 Apr 22	113 Apr 22	112 Apr [illegible]	108	..
Grand Riv. C. & C. 1st g. 6s, 1919....	AO	..	..	115 [illegible]	..	100
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....	JD	..	..	107 May [illegible]	103½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.................	JD	..	..	80 July [illegible]	100½	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951..	JJ	..	..	100½ Fe 27, 00	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928...	JJ	..	..	105 Oc 24, 02	..	99
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951...	JJ	91 Jul [illegible]	91 Jul [illegible]	91 July [illegible]	..	98
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917..	AO	107½ Feb 12	103 Jun 5	10[illegible] June [illegible]	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917...	*JJ	112 May 21	103½ Jan 9	105 July 1[illegible]	103½	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922..	JD*	..	..	103 Fe 8, 0[illegible]	..	..
De Bardel. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910....	*FA	100½ Jul 16	98 Aug [illegible]	100 Aug 18	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949..............	*MS	82 Feb 26	75 Jun 10	75 Aug 27	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.......	JJ	88½ Apr 28	88½ Apr 28	88½ Apr 27	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Reg., 2397..	QJ	..	..	100½ Ap 1, 02	..	93½
Do registered......................	QJ	..	..	100½ Oc [illegible], 02	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926...	JJ	..	..	108 Oc [illegible], 02	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918..	*MN	..	..	114 No [illegible]	..	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920......	*MN	108½ Apr 18	108½ Jul 2	108½ July 2	108½	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cum 5s, 1938...	*JJ	110 Feb 12	105 Aug 18	105 Aug 18	..	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.......	*MN	105 Feb 20	102 May 4	102 Aug 25	..	..
Do do registered..................		108½ Jan 28	108½ Jan 28	108½ Jan 28	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.......	MN	109 Mar 6	107½ Jun 29	107½ June 29	106	107½
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904..........	JJ	..	..	110½ My 8, 0[illegible]	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of 1902.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1903

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 29, $3,267,000.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	80	80½	80	80½	26
Ann Arbor 4s	88½	90	88½	88½	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	126
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adjust. 4s, stamped	89½	90	89½	90	29
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adjust. 4s	87	87	86½	86½	11½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	23
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	98½	100	98½	99½	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	32
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	88	88	87½	88	28
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	88	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	97½	98	97½	98	[illegible]
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103	103½	103	18
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	27
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income	30	30	30	30	10
Central of Georgia 3d pf. income	10½	10½	10½	10½	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	127½	128	127½	128	8
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	[illegible]
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	84½	84½	84	84	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115	116	115	115	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73½	73½	73½	73½	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	81½	81½	81	81½	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Q., coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	90½	92½	90½	92½	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	[illegible]
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	[illegible]
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	[illegible]
Chi. Gas & Light & Coke 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106	106	106	106	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104½	104½	104½	104½	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	95½	96	95½	95½	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 4s	74½	75½	74	74½	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	100	99½	100	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73½	74	73½	73½	[illegible]
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	75	75	75	75	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	68½	68½	[illegible]	72½	[illegible]
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s	83½	84	83½	83	12
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	57½	57½	56½	57	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	96	96	96½	96½	[illegible]
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	80	80	80	80	1
Detroit Southern 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½	15
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	68	68	68	68½	[illegible]
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	[illegible]
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	[illegible]
Erie 1st general 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	[illegible]
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	85	85	85	85	[illegible]
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	[illegible]
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	[illegible]
General Electric 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Western deb. ctfs. A	78½	78½	78½	78½	[illegible]
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	[illegible]
Hocking Valley 4½s	104	104½	104	104½	3
Hudson Gas Company 5s	105	105	105	105	[illegible]
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	[illegible]
Kansas City Southern 3s	66½	67	66½	67	[illegible]
Kings County Elev. 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Laclede Gas 5s	106	106	105½	106	6
Long Island gen. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Long Island consol. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	10
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	36
Mexican Central consol. 4s	73½	74	73½	74	1
Mexican Central 1st income	16½	17½	16½	17	[illegible]
Mexican Central 2d income	9½	10	9½	10	[illegible]
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97	98	97	97½	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77	78½	77	78½	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	98	98½	98	98½	17
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104½	105	104½	105	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	107	107	107	107	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	77	77	76½	77	[illegible]
National Starch 5s	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
New York Central gen. 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	[illegible]
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	86	86	86	86	[illegible]
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	[illegible]
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. col. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	[illegible]
New York G. & El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	[illegible]
New York, Ont. & Western ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
New York, Susq. & Western 1st ref. 5s	108	108	108	108	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96½	97	96	97	44½
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. joint 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70½	71	70½	70½	[illegible]
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	111½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	17
Oregon Short Line 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120	120	120	16
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	25
Pennsylvania consol. 4s	106	106	106	106	1
People's Gas of Chicago 1st gtd. 6s	100	100	100	100	14
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	21
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	62	62	62	62	2
Reading general 4s	94½	95	94½	95	147
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	9
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	114½	115½	114½	115½	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111½	111½	110½	111	18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85½	21
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82½	82½	81	81	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88	88	88½	88½	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	73½	73½	72½	72½	6
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	67½	68½	67½	68½	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	100½	101	100½	101	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	110½	111½	110½	111½	[illegible]
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	[illegible]
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	75	78	77	77½	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	[illegible]
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4s	85	85½	85½	85½	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	[illegible]
Southern Railway 5s	112	112½	112	112½	[illegible]
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	88	88	88	88	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine income	4½	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	[illegible]
Third Avenue 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
Third Avenue con. 4s	96	96	96	96	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	72	72	72	72	[illegible]
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div 5s	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st 4s	99½	100	99½	99½	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	[illegible]
United States Leather 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	[illegible]
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	77½	78½	77½	78	[illegible]
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½	[illegible]
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	103	103	103	103	[illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	[illegible]
Wabash debenture Series B	58½	61½	57½	61½	[illegible]
Wabash 2d 5s	103	103	103	103	[illegible]
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	[illegible]
West Shore 4s reg.	107	107	107	107	[illegible]
Western Union 1st & real estate 4½s	102	102	102	102	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90	90	90	90	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	11
Total sales					$[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Grand total					$3,267,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930 reg.	Q Jan.	106½ July 8	105 May 4	106½ Aug. 4
U. S. 2s, 1930 coupon	Q Jan.	108½ Apr. 6	106 Jun. 9	106½ July 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q Jan.	111½ Apr. 24	109 Mar. 4	111 July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q Jan.	112 Apr. 6	109½ Mar. 4	109½ Aug. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q F.	136½ May 1	134½ July 17	134½ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q F.	137½ Mar. 26	135 Mar. 12	137½ Mar. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q F.	101½ Aug. 19	101½ Aug. 19	101½ Aug. 19
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q F.	102½ Mar. 12	101½ Aug. 19	101½ Aug. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q F.	109 Mar. 27	106½ Aug. 19	106½ Aug. 19
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918 coup.small	Q F.	108½ Apr. 22	108½ Aug. 22	108½ Aug. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q F.	108½ Apr. 15	106½ Aug. 25	106½ Aug. 25
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small		....	....	107 Jun. 29
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	121 Mar. 16	121 Mar. 16	121 Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	....	....	104½ Sep. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	....	....	102 Mar. 2[illegible]
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 22
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	....	....	102 Nov. 11
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	3 Nov. 12
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 12	95 July 23	94½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.				94½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96½ May 3	94½ May 3	94½ May 3
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.		12 Jan. 16	7½ Jun. 23	7½ Jun. 23
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	96½ Oct. 21

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 29, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$614,001,336	$1,132,429,135	−38.2
Boston	72,212,165	88,667,[illegible]	−[illegible]
Philadelphia	66,109,638	70,951,[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	14,103,910	16,784,872	−15.6
Chicago	124,088,650	107,832,735	+ 6.8
St. Louis	35,718,160	36,944,220	− 3.3
New Orleans	8,607,700	7,262,340	+18.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	−[illegible]
Other cities, 5 days	188,067,311	180,307,416	+ 4.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,218,172,062	$1,601,381,331	−22.2
All cities, 1 day	257,[illegible]	308,[illegible]	−[illegible]
Total all cities for week	$1,474,[illegible]	$2,047,[illegible]	−[illegible]

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ending.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 29	*$1,474,[illegible]	$2,047,987,739	$1,770,311,[illegible]
Aug. 22	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Aug. 15	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Aug. 8	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Aug. 1	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Total for this week in 1903 partly estimated.

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1903	$1,474,[illegible]	1900	$1,[illegible]
1902	2,047,987,739	1899	1,215,378,[illegible]
1901	1,770,311,[illegible]	1897	1,054,194,[illegible]
1900	1,[illegible]	1896	745,384,542

The largest exchanges this year were $2,7[illegible], in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, those of last week. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $3,[illegible], in the week ending May 3; the smallest, $1,676,[illegible], in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $4,[illegible].

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par Value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual; E—Extra.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 29, 1908 Bid.	Asked.
American	$2,000,000	10	S	July 1, 08	500	540
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 08	215	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 08	800	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 08	300	325
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1908	145	160
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	....	175	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 08	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	340	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep. 1, 08	4000	4400
Citizens' (Nat.)	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 08	165	180
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 08	320	330
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Dec., 1907	400	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 1, 08	315	..
Commerce (Nat.) new, w. i.	25,000,000	..	..	....	200	240
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	275	290
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	175	190
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 08	300	330
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	July 1, 08	100	..
Equitable Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	90	110
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	160	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	[illegible]	Q	July 1, 08	3700	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 08	275	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 08	605	650
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 08	155	..
Fourth National	5,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	195	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 08	400	410
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1908	125	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30,08	300	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 08	140	150
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 08	400	425
Germania	200,000	30	S	May 1, 08	600	640
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 08	265	280
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	July 1, 08	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	540	560
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 08	510	530
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	155	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 08	220	225
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	140	160
Leather Mfrs. National	600,000	10	S	July 1, 08	250	300
Liberty National	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 08	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Aug 10, 08	315	340
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 08	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	240	260
Mech. & Tr.	700,000	4	S	July 1, 08	145	155
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	160	180
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	150	160
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 08	160	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	8	S	June 1, 08	300	..
Mount Morris	250,000	6	..	May 1, 08	250	260
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	285	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 08	180	190
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	[illegible]	Q	July 1, 08	325	350
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	300	315
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	20	S	July 1, 08	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 08	255	265
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 08	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	5	..	Jan., 1907	150	..
Northern Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	145	160
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	200	220
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 08	240	250
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 08	230	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	425	440
People's ($25)	200,000	6	S	July 1, 08	275	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1908	105	115
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	600	650
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	275	..
Royal	300,000	3	S	July 1, 08	130	150
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 08	300	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 08	800	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	20	S	July 1, 08	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	210	230
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 08	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	....	90	100
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	300	..
West.Nat. of U.S.	10,000,000	..	..	....	225	240
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 08	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 08	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,08	165	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	385	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 15, 08	275	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	5	S	July 15,08	115	125
Broadway Trust	750,000	..	..	....	140	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	6	Q	June 30,08	425	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 08	2100	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	[illegible]	S	July 1, 08	470	500
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 08	325	350
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	345	380
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,08	540	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	130	145
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	160	175
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	4	S	June 30,08	765	810
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30,08	345	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,08	200	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,08	600	700
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	....	150	165
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 08	300	..
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	410	430
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	11	S	July 1, 08	275	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg.In.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	1,500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 08	300	310
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	300	310
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	290	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	500	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	....	285	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	120	Q	July 1, 08	1075	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	250	260
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 28,08	600	615
Morton	2,000,000	1	Q	June 30,08	1000	1025
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	....	205	230
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 08	250	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 08	100	110
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,08	1150	1250
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.Co	1,000,000	3½	S	July 6, 08	115	120
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1825	1850
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,08	380	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Sep. 1, 08	300	320
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 08	380	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,08	350	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	6	Q	June 30,08	440	460
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	....	148	158
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	300	330
Tr. Co. of Rep.	300,000	..	..	....	10	25
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July 20, 08	1400	1440
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,08	460	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 08	1475	1525
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	....	215	230
Washington Tr.	500,000	8	Q	July 1, 08	390	405
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	....	160	170
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	205	215
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	225

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,257,500	..	..	....	55	65
Do preferred	3,250,700	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	85	95
Bay State $(50)	250,000,000	..	..	....	15-16	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1938	300,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	75	..
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	4½	5½
Cent. Un. G. 1st 5s	[illegible]	2½	S	July, 1908	104	107
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	[illegible]	2½	S	July 1, 08	93	97
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	947,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	75	80
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1938	600,000	3	S	May 1, 08	100	102
[illegible] Gas & Electric	[illegible]	3½	..	Sep., 1908	80	85
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	61	65
Do prior lien 5s	1,000,000	..	..	....	50	55
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	July, 1908	62	66
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug. 1908	102	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,600,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	70
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1908	104½	105½
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	900,000	3	S	May, 1908	65	70
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	3	S	June 30,08	81	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1908	61	65
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1908	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	8	S	Apr., 1908	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1908	105	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 16,08	300	315
New Amsterdam 1st 5s, 1948	[illegible]	2½	S	July 1, 08	102	103
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	109	112
††Do con. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	100	102
Northern Union	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1908	103	105
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1926	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1908	51	55
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	90½	95
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,287,000	2½	S	Sep., 1908	87	90
††South. I. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1908	80	85
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	[illegible]	2½	S	May, 1908	100	103
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,412,000	2½	S	July, 1908	88½	95

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$8,000,000	..	..	....	4	6
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	[illegible]	2½	S	May, 1908	103	106
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 15,08	30	35
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1908	90	94
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,700,000	2½	S	June, 1908	103	104
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1908	95	103
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 08	35	37
††Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1908	90	95

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	[illegible]	3	S	July 6, 08	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	500	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1908	60	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	..	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	325	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	325	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	July, 1908	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 08	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	125	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July 15, 08	300	320
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	8	A	Dec., 1908	155	180
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	175	..
New York	200,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 08	90	..
Niagara ($50)	350,000	10	S	July 1, 08	290	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1908	105	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1907	150	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug., 1908	150	160
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1908	185	200
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	..	..	Jan., 1908	85	95
Unt'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1908	102	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Aug., 1908	..	300
W'msb'g City($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1908	300	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,500,000	1½	Q	July 15,08	80	90
Am. B'k Note($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	June 30,08	*50	55
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	4½	5
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	....	43¼	44¼
American Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	Aug 10, 08	105	110
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 15,08	95	98
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	[illegible]	..	..	....	..	1½
Am. Diesel Engine	1,200,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	....	..	..
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	1½
††Amer. Malt. 6s	[illegible]	3	S	June 1, 08	96	98
Am. Type Found'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15,08	33½	37½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15,08	92	94½
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1908	..	..
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar 20, 08	..	..
Am.WritingPaper	11,000,000	..	..	....	3¼	4
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	18½	19½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	80	82
Bamberger-Delamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*2¼	..
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	17	25
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep. 1, 08	122	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	110	114
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	160	160
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	140	150
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 08	112	117
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15,08	105	108
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	*5¼	5¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*1-16	9-16
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	....	¼	½
Casein of Amer.	8,492,000	..	..	....	..	10
Do preferred	1,990,000	2	Q	Aug. 20,08	..	35
Celluloid	6,925,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	111	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	2	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	15	17
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 08	54	60
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 6, 08	91	95
Cent. Fireworks	1,405,150	1	S	Aug. 10,08	20½	25
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Aug. 10,08	62	67
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	[illegible]	M	Aug. 15,08	440	460
Compressed Air	[illegible]	..	..	....	¼	½
Consol. Fireworks	815,400	..	..	....	27	32
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	....	55	65
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	....	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	3,000,000	..	..	....	½	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	A	Dec., 1906	..	7½
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 08	5	8
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1950	[illegible]	2	S	Apr., 1908	100	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 08	20	25
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	....	25	30
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan. 21, 08	13	20
Electric Boat	4,907,800	..	..	....	11	17
Do preferred	1,650,500	..	..	....	35	45
Elec. Land Redm	10,000,000	..	..	....	1¾	1¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	..	1900	..	..
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	..	11
El-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	....	½	½
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	....	..	11
Do preferred	2,300,000	3	S	July 1, 08	..	65
Erie, L. E. conv. 4s	70,000,000	..	..	....	80	82
Gold H.Cop.($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*3-16	¼
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	8,000,000	2	..	May 21, 08	*10½	10
H'ack'kMeadows	1,000,000	..	..	....	*3½	4
††Do 4½s	202,500	2¼	S	Jan., 1908	..	75
Hall Signal	[illegible]	1½	Q	July 1, 08	..	60
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	23	28
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	35	40
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,000,000	..	..	....	½	1½
Do 1st pref'd	400,000	..	..	....	22½	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	....	4½	..
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	....	3½	4
Do preferred	7,422,000	3	S	Aug 20, 08	32	36
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 08	115	125
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	55	60
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	....	6	8
Do preferred	60,000,000	..	..	....	20½	21½
International Salt	[illegible]	..	..	....	15	20
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 08	50	55
Internat. Silver	[illegible]	..	..	....	..	2½
Do preferred	5,107,500	1	Q	July 1, 08	35	40
Do 6s	[illegible]	3	S	[illegible]	100	..
††Do 1st 6s	1,240,000	3	S	June, 1908	..	99
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	85
Kitchener Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
Lan. M'type ($20)	5,887,200	..	..	....	*7½	8
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July, 1908	120	..
Man. Tran. ($20)	20,000,000	..	..	....	*1½	3½
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*3	4
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,08	173	174½
Mexican Tel.	[illegible]	1¼	Q	July, 1908	200	201½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid off	[illegible]	..	..	....	5½	7
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*¾	15-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 08	100	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	35	45
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit 6s, 1910	983,000	3	S	Sep., 1908	112	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	4,750,000	..	..	....	*4¾	5¾
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	5
Nor. Securities	100,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	87½	90
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	2	..	Apr 15, 08	32	35
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15,08	90	93
Pan.Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	....	¼	1
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	....	1½	3
Poc., Dec. & Ev.	3,400,000	..	..	....	¼	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 08	355	365
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 08	195	200
Royal B. Pow.pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,08	99	101
Safety Car Heat & Lighting	[illegible]	2	Q	July 1, 08	165	170
Seaboard Air L.	39,107,650	..	..	....	20½	21
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	....	33½	34½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*¾	1
Simpson-Craw'd	2,500,000	..	..	....	..	33
Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 08	..	91
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June, 1903	25½	34
Do preferred	500,000	4	S	Mar., 1908	120	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	3½	5
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 15, 08	18	23
††Do 1st 5s	5,460,000	2½	S	May 1, 08	..	70
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	June 15,08	610	620
Stor. Power ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*¼	¾
Swift & Co.	50,000,000	1¾	Q	July 6, 08	102½	104
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	102½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	5	..	July 20, 08	*35	40
Tonopah Min. ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*6½	7¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1900	15	18
Do pf., new	[illegible]	4	Q	July 25,08	70	80
Do deb. 6s	....	3	S	July 25, 08	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*1	1½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 08	100	105
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 08	108	114
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 08	108	114
Unit. B. H. & F.	15,000,000	..	..	....	3¼	7½
Do preferred	15,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1907	35	39
United Copper	50,000,000	..	..	....	14	17
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	1	4
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	..	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 08	85	90
U.S.Lt. & H. ($10)	10,000,000	..	..	....	*5½	6
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	....	1	1½
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	....	10	20
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	5	Q	July 10,08	*120	..
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,600,000	..	..	....	*10½	1½
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 08	116	120

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	1,750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	99	101
Do gen. 5s, 1931	[illegible]	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105
Do imp. 5s, 1934	[illegible]	2½	S	July, 1908	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	1½	Q	July, 1908	30	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1908	85	100
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	237	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1908	95	100
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	107
Broadway Surface guar 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	107	110
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	102½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	122,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	90	95
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 08	165	170
††Do 1st con.5s, 1941	[illegible]	2½	S	July, 1908	103	108
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	103	111
B.Q.C.&Sub.1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	103	104
††B'n R.T.4s,new	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1908	..	75½
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1908	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3	Q	July, 1908	240	260
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1908	113	120
Cen.P., N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	195	205
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1908	200	210
Coney Island & B.	3,000,000	4	Q	Aug. 1, 08	300	325
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	2	S	July, 1908	95	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 08	60	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1908	104	106
Dry D., E.B.& B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1890	110	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1908	98	100
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	60	80
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3	Q	July, 1908	300	325
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Aug., 1908	300	320
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1908	100	102
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1908	100	103
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	35	50
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	800,000	2	S	May, 1908	85	95
GrandRapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 08	80	83
Int. Trac. of Buf.	15,000,000	..	..	....	..	25
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	60	70½
Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1908	75	79
J.C., Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do 4s	10,804,000	2	S	May, 1908	72	74
††Nassau Elec. (Bkn) con.4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1908	72	75½
New Orl. common	20,000,000	..	..	....	9	11
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	30	40
Do 4½s	40,000,000	2¼	S	July, 1908	83½	84½
Ninth Avenue	800,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	190	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do 1st 4s, 1948	5,500,000	2	S	May, 1908	72	77
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	75	80
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 08	97	100
††Do con.5s, 1930	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	108	111
††Do 2d 5s, 1933	[illegible]	2½	S	June, 1908	104	107
St. Louis Transit	17,261,800	..	..	....	12	15
Seabeach 1st 5s, 1916	600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1908	92	95
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	3	Q	June, 1908	211	225
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	[illegible]	2½	S	Aug., 1908	107	111
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100½	101½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1908	145	170
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	108
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 08	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1908	115	117
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	25	30
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	72	75½
Do gen. 5s, 1946	[illegible]	2½	S	Sep., 1908	100	103
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1908	100	105
28th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	112	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Aug., 1908	300	325
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1908	108	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	100½
29th and 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	[illegible]	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	[illegible]	1¼	Q	July, 1908	30½	33
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1908	40	45
Do 1st 5s, 1933	1,450,000	2½	S	Sep., 1908	107	111
Wash'ton R.&El	8,500,000	..	..	....	31	35
Do preferred	8,500,000	..	..	....	80	85½
Do general 4s	[illegible]	2	S	June, 1908	77½	78½
W'chester Elec. 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	90	100
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	100	103

[illegible]

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How the Mexican Central Plan is Viewed in London.

As the holders of the junior securities of the Mexican Central Railway have greater hope of receiving a dividend upon their securities than they have had for a long time past, it is doubtful, indeed, we may say it is extremely doubtful, if they will accept the suggestion that is now made to them. But it is generally expected that with better freight rates the profits of the Mexican Central Railway will appreciably expand, and it is consequently believed that the current prices of the income bonds are beneath their intrinsic value. The current prices have, indeed, been brought about by the fact that a New York firm purchased too many of the securities and was compelled to liquidate; and the present level of quotations is quite abnormal and unlikely to continue. We have received several letters from the holders of income bonds protesting against the proposal; and doubtless the views of our correspondents are shared by other holders.

While we consider the present terms offered are unacceptable, we fully agree with the proposal to reorganize the company's finances. The proposals must, however, be equitable to all classes of security holders, and must be carried out at a time when the quotations of the securities are neither unduly inflated nor depressed in value.

A comprehensive rearrangement of the company's capital, including not only the first and second incomes, but the ordinary stock, will, we trust, be effected next year. If the income bonds were to receive preferred stock in exchange for their holdings and compensation in ordinary stock, and the ordinary stockholders were to relinquish a portion of their holdings in order to provide the compensation to the income bondholders, we do not doubt that the proposal would be readily accepted and that the financial position of the company would be greatly strengthened.

We should mention that the company has still to the credit of its subsidy fund $1,812,000, and even if the deficiencies of recent years continue, this will enable the interest on the company's fixed charges to be met for several years.—London Statist.

FORGED TRANSFERS LAW.

The reversal by the Court of Appeal of the decision of the Lord Chief Justice in what is known as the Sheffield case has been received with satisfaction by bankers, brokers, and others who have to deal with stocks and shares. In this case the courts were called upon to decide which of two innocent parties should bear the loss caused by a forged transfer of stock. The facts were very simple. Some years back certain Sheffield Corporation stock, which stood in the books in the names of two Trustees, was transferred to Messrs. Barclay & Co., who forwarded the transfer to the corporation for registration in the ordinary course. The transfer was duly registered, but it subsequently transpired that one of the signatures to the document was a forgery, and an action was brought by the other Trustee against the corporation claiming to have the register rectified by the insertion of his name as the holder of the stock, which had in the meantime been transferred by Messrs. Barclay to a third party. The Trustee won his action, whereupon the corporation in their turn brought an action against Messrs. Barclay to recover the amount involved. The case came before the Lord Chief Justice, who arrived at the conclusion that the loss should be borne by the defendants, who had, he said, innocently caused the plaintiffs to act upon an instrument which turned out to be invalid. Lord Alverstone's decision was, however, appealed against, and on Tuesday last the Court of Appeal reversed the decision.

The decision of the Court of Appeal in the Sheffield case is perfectly in accordance with common sense, for corporations and companies, being in possession of the signatures of their stockholders or shareholders, have facilities for discovering forgeries which are not available to the transferer. But from the lay point of view, at all events, it is not in accord with the decision of the courts in favor of the Bank of England in the action brought by the bank against a firm of stockbrokers who had innocently transferred consols and bank stock under a power of attorney, in which the signatures of one or two Trustees were forged. The second Trustee succeeded in an action against the bank, and the bank in its turn prosecuted an action against the brokers, in which it succeeded in recovering the amount of its liability under the judgment given against it in the action of the Trustee.—London Economist.

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